

# Package ‘regts’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Regular Timeseries

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**Description** An extension of the ts class with enhanced possibilities for period selection. regts particularly aims at yearly, quarterly and monthly timeseries. It also supports labels that can be used to describe the timeseries in multivariate timeseries objects. The package includes functions for reading and writing timeseries from Excel and csv files, conversion of timeseries to growth series and the inverse transformation, special aggregation methods for growth series, and several other functions.

**License** GPL-3

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cellranger,  
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tidyselect,  
rlang,  
testthat

**Suggests** knitr,  
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R.rsp

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R.rsp

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aggregate_gr	<i>Convert timeseries with absolute or relative changes to a lower frequency</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

This function implements temporal aggregation for timeseries with absolute, relative or percentage changes. As shown in vignette ["Temporal Aggregation of \(Growth\) Timeseries"](#), the standard function `aggregate` does not yield correct results for these type of timeseries.

**Usage**

```
aggregate_gr(x, method = c("pct", "rel", "difmean", "difsum", "dif1s",  
  "dif1"), nfrequency = 1)
```

**Arguments**

x	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> object
method	aggregation methods. See Details.
nfrequency	the frequency of the result. This should be higher than the frequency of time-series x

**Details**

There are methods for different types of input timeseries. The "pct" and "rel" methods assume timeseries that contain percentage or relative changes and calculate the exact percentage or relative change in the output frequency. The "difmean" and "difsum" methods assume that the input timeseries contain a first difference. The result is a first difference in the output frequency. Method names "dif1s" and "dif1" are obsolete and have been replaced by "difmean" and "difsum", respectively. More details for the various methods are provided in vignette ["Temporal Aggregation of \(Growth\) Timeseries"](#).

Methods "pct" and "rel" use the same definition of the relative change as in function `growth`:  $growth(x) = (x[t] - x[t-1]) / x[t-1]$  (note that the numerator is not the absolute value of  $x[t-1]$ ).

**Value**

a `regts` with frequency `nfrequency`

**Examples**

```
ts_q <- regts(abs(rnorm(10)), start = "2016Q1")
aggregate_gr(ts_q, method = "difmean")

ts_m <- regts(matrix(abs(rnorm(20)), ncol = 2), start = "2017M1", names = c("a", "b"))
aggregate_gr(ts_m, method = "rel", nfrequency = 4)
```

---

as.data.frame	Convert a <a href="#">regts</a> to a <a href="#">data.frame</a>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert a [regts](#) to a [data.frame](#)

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'regts'
as.data.frame(x, ..., rowwise = FALSE, row_names = TRUE,
  period_as_date = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">regts</a>
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to methods.
<code>rowwise</code>	a logical value: should the timeseries be stored rowwise or columnwise in the data frame? Defaults to FALSE
<code>row_names</code>	Whether to create row names. If FALSE, then an additional column with name "period" or "name" is created for columnwise or rowwise timeseries, respectively.
<code>period_as_date</code>	A logical (default FALSE). If TRUE the periods are stored as <a href="#">Date</a> objects. Depending on arguments <code>rowwise</code> and <code>row_names</code> the periods may appear in the row or column names of the result data frame. In that case the dates are coerced to character vectors, using the standard date format "%Y-%m-%d" (see the documentation of function <a href="#">strptime</a> for more information about date formats).

**Details**

If the `regts` has labels and argument `rowwise` is FALSE, then the labels are added to columns of the data frame. These labels are visible in the data viewer.

**Value**

A [data.frame](#)

**Examples**

```
ts <- regts(matrix(1:4, ncol = 2) , start = "2015Q3", names = c("a", "b"),
             labels = c("Timeseries a", "Timeseries b"))
print(as.data.frame(ts))
```

as.list

*Convert a [regts](#) to a list of univariate regts objects***Description**

This function converts a [regts](#) to a list of univariate regts objects.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'regts'
as.list(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
x          a regts object
...        arguments passed to methods (not used in the default implementation)
```

**Value**

a list of univariate regts objects

**See Also**

[list2env](#) and [cbind](#)

**Examples**

```
regts1 <- regts(matrix(1:6, ncol = 2), start = "2015Q3", names = c("a", "b"))

# convert regts1 to a list
ts_list1 <- as.list(regts1)

# use the within function to modify timeseries and create new timeseries
ts_list2 <- within (ts_list1, {
  b["2015q2"] <- 2
  c <- a * b
  d <- lag(c)
})

# use functions do.call and cbind to convert
# the list of timeseries objects to a multivariate regts
regts2 <- do.call(cbind, ts_list2)

# transfer all timeseries in the list to the global environment
list2env(ts_list2, .GlobalEnv)
```

---

as.regts	<i>Coerce an object to a <a href="#">regts</a> timeseries object</i>
----------	--

---

## Description

Coerce an object to a [regts](#) timeseries object

## Usage

```
as.regts(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ts'
as.regts(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.regts(x, time_column = 0, numeric = TRUE, fun = period, strict = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
as.regts(x, numeric = TRUE, fun = period, strict = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
as.regts(x, union = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'numeric'
as.regts(x, fun = period, strict = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
as.regts(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an arbitrary R object.
...	arguments passed to fun.
time_column	the column names or numbers of the data frame in which the time (periods) is stored. Specify 0 if the index is in the row names of the data frame. If time_column has length > 1, then argument fun should be a function which converts a data frame to period vector.
numeric	logical: should non numeric values be converted to numeric data. By default they are converted to numeric. This can be changed by setting numeric = FALSE.
fun	a function for converting values in the row names, time column(s), or names of a numeric vector to <a href="#">period</a> objects. Normally this is a function which converts a vector to a period vector (for example function period). See argument time_column for exceptions.
strict	A logical. If TRUE (the default) all periods between the start and the end period must be present. Otherwise the timeseries are filled with NA for the missing periods.

**union** A logical (default TRUE). Only used in `as.regts.list`. If the list contains multiple timeseries and union is TRUE, then the period range of the result is the union of the period ranges of the individual timeseries object in the list. Otherwise the period range is the intersection of the period ranges of the individual timeseries.

## Value

a regts object

## Methods (by class)

- `ts`: Coerce a `ts` to a regts
- `data.frame`: Convert a `data.frame` to a regts. The time should be stored in the row numbers of the matrix
- `matrix`: Convert a `matrix` to a regts
- `list`: Convert a `list` to a regts. At least one of the elements of the list should contain a timeseries. The result is a multivariate timeseries with the combined timeseries
- `numeric`: Convert a numeric vector to a regts
- `default`: Default method to convert an R object to a regts. This method first employs `as.ts` and then `as.regts.ts`

## See Also

`regts`, `is.regts`, `as.data.frame`, `as.list`, `start_period`, `end_period`

## Examples

```
# convert a ts to regts
x <- ts(1:3, start = c(2015,3), frequency = 4)
x <- as.regts(x)

# Now three examples for converting a data.frame

# create a data frame with timeseries and with the
# time index in the rownames, and convert to a regts
df <- data.frame(a = 1:3)
rownames(df) <- c("2015Q3", "2015Q4", "2016Q1")
ts <- as.regts(df)

# create a data frame with the time index in the first column and special
# time format "2015 3" instead of "2015Q3", and convert to regts
df <- data.frame( periods = c("2015 3", "2015 4", "2016 1"), a = 1:3)
ts <- as.regts(df, time_column = 1, frequency = 4)

# create a data frame with non numeric data and convert to regts
# Strings containing non numeric values are converted to NA
# Logical values TRUE/FALSE are converted to 1/0
df <- data.frame(a = c("1", "2", "X"), b
= c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

```
as.regts(df)

# data frame with the years in the first column and quarters in the
# second column
df <- data.frame(years = c(2018, 2018), quarters = c(1, 2), a = 1:2)
fun <- function(x) {period(paste(x[[1]], x[[2]]), frequency = 4)}
as.regts(df, time_column = c("years", "quarters"), fun = fun)
```

as\_matrix

*Convert a ts to a matrix*

## Description

This function converts a [ts](#) object to a normal [matrix](#), i.e. a matrix without timeseries class and attributes. The periods are stored in the row or column names of the returned matrix, depending on argument `rowwise`.

## Usage

```
as_matrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
as_matrix(x, rowwise = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a>
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to methods.
<code>rowwise</code>	a logical value: should the timeseries be stored rowwise or columnwise in the matrix? Defaults to FALSE

## Details

The function behaves differently than base method [as.matrix](#). If the input timeseries is a matrix with timeseries attributes, then `as.matrix` just returns the input value. If the input timeseries is not a matrix (a univariate timeseries with vector data), then `as.matrix` returns a matrix without row and column names and without timeseries attributes. In contrast, `as_matrix` always returns a matrix without timeseries attributes.

## Value

A [matrix](#)

## Methods (by class)

- `ts`: Coerce a [ts](#) to a matrix without timeseries class and attributes



**Examples**

```
ts <- regts(matrix(1:4, ncol = 2) , start = 2015, names = c("a", "b"))
as_matrix(ts, rowwise = TRUE)
```

cbind

*Bind two or more timeseries***Description**

Bind two or more timeseries objects with a common frequency. By default, the period range of the result is the union of the period ranges of the individual timeseries. The result is padded with NAs if necessary. If argument union is false, then the period range of the result is the intersection of the period ranges.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'regts'
cbind(..., union = TRUE, suffixes)
```

**Arguments**

...	two or more univariate or multivariate timeseries, or objects which can be coerced to timeseries
union	if TRUE, then the period range of the result is the union of the period ranges of the joined objects (the result is padded with NAs if necessary). If FALSE, then the period range of the result is the intersection of the period ranges of the joined objects.
suffixes	Suffixes appended to the column names for all overlapping columns. This argument is obligatory if the timeseries have overlapping column names. Length suffixes must be equal to the number of joined timeseries or objects.

**See Also**

[as.list](#)

**Examples**

```
a <- regts(1:5, start = "2011Q1")
b <- regts(matrix(11:15, nc = 1), start = "2011Q2")
cbind(a, b)
cbind(a, b, union = FALSE)
x1 <- regts(matrix(1:27, nc = 3), start = "2008Q4", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
x2 <- regts(matrix(1:27, nc = 3), start = "2008Q4", names = c("a", "c", "d"))
cbind(x1, x2, suffixes = c("_1", "_2"))
```

---

change_colnames	<i>Change the column names of a matrix or data frame by applying a function.</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Change the column names of a matrix or data frame by applying a function.

**Usage**

```
change_colnames(x, fun, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an R object with column names (e.g. a <code>data.frame</code> , <code>matrix</code> , <code>ts</code> or <code>regts</code> )
fun	a function
...	arguments passed to fun

**Value**

an R object with modified column names

**See Also**

[tag\\_colnames](#)

**Examples**

```
data <- regts(matrix(1:8, ncol = 2), start = "2010Q2", names = c("a", "b"))

# convert to column names to upper case
change_colnames(data, toupper)
```

---

change_frequency	<i>Change the frequency of a <a href="#">period</a> or <a href="#">period_range</a> object.</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

A period can be converted to lower frequency. For example, a month "2017M4" can be converted to the quarter "2017Q2". The old frequency should be divisible by the new frequency.

A period\_range can be converted to both lower and higher frequency. For example, the range "2017Q3/2018Q1" can be converted to the month range "2017M7/2018M3" or the year range "2017/2018". If the period\_range is converted to lower frequency, then the old frequency should be divisible by the new frequency. If the range is converted to higher frequency, then the new frequency should be divisible by the old frequency.

**Usage**

```
change_frequency(x, new_frequency, ...)

## S3 method for class 'period'
change_frequency(x, new_frequency, ...)

## S3 method for class 'period_range'
change_frequency(x, new_frequency, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
x                a period or period\_range
new_frequency    the new_frequency
...              arguments passed to methods (not used in package regts)
```

**Value**

a period or period\_range (depending on the type of argument x) with the new frequency

**Methods (by class)**

- period: Change the frequency of a period to lower frequency
- period\_range: Change the frequency of a period\_range to higher or lower frequency

**Examples**

```
p <- period("2017M4")
change_frequency(p, 4)

range <- period_range("2017Q3/2018Q1")
change_frequency(range, 12)
change_frequency(range, 1)
```

---

cvgdif

---

*Calculate the 'convergence difference'*


---

**Description**

cvgdif calculates the difference between two numeric vectors x1 and x2 according to  $|x1 - x2| / \max(|x2|, 1)$ . This difference is equivalent to the convergence test employed in the package isismdl.

**Usage**

```
cvgdif(x1, x2)
```

**Arguments**

x1	first numeric vector
x2	second numeric vector

**Value**

the 'convergence difference' as described above

**See Also**

[tsdif](#)

**Examples**

```
# create two timeseries x1 and x2
x1 <- regts(matrix(data = rep(1:27), nc = 3), start = "2008Q4",
  names = c("a", "b", "c"))
x2 <- x1 + 0.001
colnames(x2) <- c("a", "b", "d")

# calculate the differences
cvgdif(x1, x2)
```

---

diff\_ts

*Lagged differences of a timeseries*


---

**Description**

Returns suitably lagged and iterated differences of a timeseries. This function works similarly as [diff](#), except that the period range of the result is the same as that of the input timeseries. This behaviour can be changed by specifying argument `keep_range`.

**Usage**

```
diff_ts(x, lag = 1, differences = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
diff_ts(x, lag = 1, differences = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
diff_ts(x, lag = 1, differences = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a univariate or multivariate timeseries. Can also be a vector, matrix or data frame (see details).
lag	an integer indicating which lag to use
differences	an integer indicating the order of the difference.
keep_range	if TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. Then the result timeseries will have lag + differences -1 NA values at the beginning. If FALSE then the result timeseries starts lag + differences -1 periods later than the input timeseries.
...	further arguments to be passed to or from methods (currently not used in package regts)

**Details**

Vector, matrix and data frame arguments are first converted to a regts with function [regts](#). This conversion results in a timeseries with frequency 1 and starting at year 1.

**See Also**

[lag\\_ts](#) and [lead\\_ts](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- regts(1:10, start = "2018q3")
diff_ts(x)
diff_ts(x, lag = 2, keep_range = FALSE)
```

---

disagg

---

*Disaggregation of timeseries using cubic spline interpolation.*


---

**Description**

This function converts a timeseries to a timeseries with higher frequency, for example a yearly timeseries to a quarterly timeseries. Cubic spline interpolation is used to interpolate between the low frequency observations.

**Usage**

```
disagg(x, nfrequency, constraint = c("average", "sum", "first", "last"),
      conds = c("natural", "not-a-knot"))
```

**Arguments**

x	a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object
nfrequency	the frequency of the result. This should be higher than the frequency of time-series x.
constraint	Constraint on the high frequency result. Possible values are "average", "sum", "first" and "last". Either the average, the sum, the first or last value of the resulting high-frequency series should be equal to the corresponding low-frequency value.
conds	a character specifying the boundary conditions: "natural" or "not-a-knot". Default is "natural". See details.

**Details**

Argument conds can be used to select the boundary conditions for the cubic spline interpolation. Choose "natural" for a natural cubic spline (zero second derivatives at the end points). For "not-a-knot" the third derivative is continuous at the second and one but last point.

Leading and trailing NA values are removed before the interpolation.

**See Also**

Alternative spline methods are available in package [tempdisagg](#)

**Examples**

```
# construct quarterly series
q <- regts(matrix(c(1:3, NA, -3, -5), ncol = 2),
              period = "2017Q2/2017Q4", names = c("a", "b"))

disagg(q, nfrequency = 12)

disagg(q, constraint = "last", conds = "not-a-knot", nfrequency = 12)
```

---

frequency	<i>Return the frequency of a period or a period_range</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

This is an extension to S3 generic function [frequency](#). Function now also returns the frequency of a period or a period\_range

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'period'
frequency(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'period_range'
frequency(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` a [period](#) or a [period\\_range](#)  
`...` additional arguments for future methods

**Value**

the frequency of the period or the period\_range

**Methods (by class)**

- period: frequency of a [period](#) object
- period\_range: frequency of a [period\\_range](#) object

**Examples**

```
p <- period("2016Q1")
freq <- frequency(p)

p <- period_range("2016Q1", "2018Q2")
freq <- frequency(p) #'
```

---

get_periods	<i>Return all periods in a period_range or timeseries.</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

The periods in a [period\\_range](#) or timeseries are returned as a [period](#) vector

**Usage**

```
get_periods(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'period\_range'

```
get_periods(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'ts'

```
get_periods(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'character'

```
get_periods(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` a [period\\_range](#), a character that can be coerced to a period\_range with function [as.period\\_range](#), or a times series ([ts](#) or [regts](#)).  
`...` arguments passed to methods (currently not used).

**Value**

A [period](#) vector.

**See Also**

[period](#), [get\\_period\\_range](#) and [seq](#)

**Examples**

```
# example for period range
range <- period_range("2018m1/2018m3")
get_periods(range)

# example for timeseries
x <- regts(1:3, start = "2010Q4")
get_periods(x)

# example: print the value of a timeseries for every quarter
x <- regts(1:4, start = "2018q1")
for (prd in as.list(get_periods(x))) {
  cat(sprintf("x[%s] = %g\n", prd, x[prd]))
}
# Note that we do not loop directly over the period vector, but first convert
# the vector to a list. Otherwise the period class is lost.
```

---

get_period_range	<i>Return the <a href="#">period_range</a> of a timeseries.</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

Return the [period\\_range](#) of a timeseries.

**Usage**

```
get_period_range(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a timeseries ([ts](#) or [regts](#))

**Value**

a [period\\_range](#)

**See Also**

[get\\_periods](#)



---

get_subperiod	<i>Return the subperiod of a <a href="#">period</a></i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

This function returns the subperiod within a year. For example, for period 2011Q3 the function returns 3.

**Usage**

```
get_subperiod(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	a period
---	----------

**Value**

the subperiod of a period

**See Also**

[get\\_year](#)

**Examples**

```
get_subperiod(period("2010Q3"))
```

---

get_year	<i>This function returns the year of a <a href="#">period</a></i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

This function returns the year of a [period](#)

**Usage**

```
get_year(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	a <a href="#">period</a>
---	--------------------------

**Value**

the year

**See Also**[get\\_subperiod](#)**Examples**

```
get_year(period("2010Q3"))
```

---

 growth

---

*Return the relative growth rate of a timeseries*


---

**Description**

Function growth computes the relative growth rate of a (multivariate) timeseries. The one period relative growth rate of a timeseries is defined as  $\text{growth}(x) = (x[t] - x[t-1]) / x[t-1]$ . The  $n$  period relative change of a timeseries is defined as  $\text{growth}(x, n) = (x[t] - x[t-n]) / x[t-n]$ .

Note that growth divides the change by  $x[t-n]$  and not by the absolute value of  $x[t-1]$ . This implies that the growth rate is positive when a negative timeseries becomes more negative.

**Usage**

```
growth(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> object
n	an integer indicating the period of relative change
keep_range	if TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. Then the result timeseries will have n NA values at the start. If FALSE then the result timeseries is n periods shorter than the input timeseries.

**Value**

a regts object with relative changes

**See Also**[rel2index](#)**Examples**

```
x <- regts(rnorm(10), start = "2018Q1")
growth(x, keep_range = FALSE)
growth(x, 4)
```

index\_ts

*Construct an index timeseries by scaling***Description**

This function scales a timeseries by dividing all observations by one selected observation or by the mean of a range of observations. The index series *i* is calculated from the input series *x* as

$$i[t] = \text{scale} * x[t] / \text{mean}(x[\text{base}]),$$

where *scale* is usually 100 and *base* the base period, which can be a single period or a *period\_range* (by default the base period is the first period of *x*). If  $\text{mean}(x[\text{base}])$  is negative, a warning is given and the (mean) value of the resulting index series at the base period will be  $-\text{scale}$ .

**Usage**

```
index_ts(x, base = NULL, scale = 100)
```

**Arguments**

<i>x</i>	a <a href="#">ts</a> of <a href="#">regts</a> object
<i>base</i>	a <a href="#">period</a> or a <a href="#">period_range</a> specifying the base period, or an object that can be coerced to a period or <i>period_range</i> . By default the base period is the first period of the input timeseries.
<i>scale</i>	the (average) value of the index series at the base period (by default 100). This should be a positive number.

**See Also**

[rel2index](#) and [pct2index](#)

**Examples**

```
ab <- regts(matrix(1:18 + rnorm(18), ncol = 2), start = "2016Q1",
               names = c("a", "b"))

index_ts(ab)

index_ts(ab, base = "2017", scale = 1)
```

---

is.period	Test if an object is a <a href="#">period</a>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Test if an object is a [period](#)

**Usage**

```
is.period(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	any R object
---	--------------

**Value**

TRUE if the object is a period

**Examples**

```
p <- period("2016Q1")
is.period(p)
is.period("2016Q1")
```

---

is.period_range	Test if an object is a <a href="#">period_range</a>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Test if an object is a [period\\_range](#)

**Usage**

```
is.period_range(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	any R object
---	--------------

**Value**

TRUE if the object is a period\_range

**Examples**

```
range <- period_range("2016Q1/2017Q1")
is.period_range(range)
is.period_range("2016Q1/2017Q1")
```

---

is.regts	<i>Test whether an object is a <a href="#">regts</a> timeseries object</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Test whether an object is a [regts](#) timeseries object

**Usage**

```
is.regts(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      any R object.

**Value**

TRUE if x is a regts

**See Also**

[regts](#) and [as.regts](#)

**Examples**

```
a <- regts(1:15, start = "2011Q2")
is.regts(a)
```

---

join_ts	<i>Join timeseries objects with overlapping period ranges</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

This function joins two timeseries with the same frequency and different but overlapping period ranges. All observations from the old timeseries, the first timeseries, are scaled in such a way that the common observations from the two timeseries have the same value (on average). The new timeseries, the second timeseries, must contain the most recent data.

**Usage**

```
join_ts(old, new, method = c("mult", "add"))
```

**Arguments**

old	the first timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
new	the second timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
method	two different ways to join the timeseries: mult and add. By default the timeseries are joined multiplicatively.

### Details

The period range of the result is the union of the period ranges of the old and new timeseries.

When the overlapping period is determined, the trailing NA values of the old timeseries and the leading NA values of the new timeseries are ignored.

If both the old and new timeseries are multivariate `regts` objects, only the common columns are joined. For each common timeseries the overlapping period is determined, ignoring the NA values as described above. The remaining columns in the new timeseries are added to the result. Remaining columns in the old timeseries are ignored. The result series and the new series have the same columns, in the same order. The joined timeseries can be found in the common columns.

If both input timeseries are vectors (i.e. there are no column names), the result is also a vector.

### Value

a `regts` object.

### See Also

`regts` and `update_ts`

### Examples

```
x1 <- regts((1:15)/10, start = "2016q1")
x2 <- regts(1:10, start = "2018q4")
join_ts(x1, x2)

data <- (1:10)/10
x_old <- regts(cbind(data, 2 * data), period = "2001/2010",
               names = c("a", "b"))
x_new <- regts(cbind(10 * data, 20 * data), period = "2008/2017",
               names = c("a", "b"))
join_ts(x_old, x_new, method = "add")

# join timeseries with different column names
x_old <- regts(matrix(rep(10:15, 3), nc = 3), period = "2010/2015",
                  names = c("a", "c", "d"))
x_new <- regts(matrix(rep(17:20, 3), nc = 3), period = "2014/2017",
                  names = c("a", "b", "c"))
join_ts(x_old, x_new)
```

### Description

Compute the lag of a timeseries, shifting the observations forwards by a given number of periods.

**Usage**

```
lag_ts(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
lag_ts(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a univariate or multivariate timeseries. Can also be a vector, matrix or data frame (see details).
n	the number of lags (in units of observations). Must be a positive number.
keep_range	if TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. The result timeseries will have n NA values at the beginning. If FALSE the period range of the result timeseries is shifted by n periods. The result timeseries starts and ends n periods later.
...	further arguments to be passed to or from methods (currently not used in package regts)

**Details**

Vector, matrix and data frame arguments are first converted to a regts with function [regts](#). This conversion results in a timeseries with frequency 1 and starting at year 1.

lag\_ts differs from [lag](#) in the stats package in that the specified number of lags is positive, and that by default the resulting timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. In function lag the time base is always shifted. lag\_ts(x, 1, keep\_range = FALSE) is the same as lag(x, -1)

**See Also**

[lead\\_ts](#), [diff\\_ts](#) and [lag](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- regts(1:10, start = "2018q3")
lag_ts(x)
lag_ts(x, k = 2, keep_range = FALSE)
```

---

lead\_ts

*Lead a Timeseries*


---

**Description**

Compute the lead of a timeseries, shifting the observations backwards by a given number of periods.

## Usage

```
lead_ts(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
lead_ts(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
lead_ts(x, n = 1, keep_range = TRUE, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	a univariate or multivariate timeseries. Can also be a vector, matrix or data frame (see details).
n	the number of leads (in units of observations). Must be a positive number.
keep_range	if TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. The result timeseries will have n NA values at the beginning end. If FALSE the period range of the result timeseries is shifted by n periods. The result timeseries starts and ends n periods earlier.
...	further arguments to be passed to or from methods (currently not used in package regts)

## Details

Vector, matrix and data frame arguments are first converted to a regts with function [regts](#). This conversion results in a timeseries with frequency 1 and starting at year 1.

Function `lead_ts` is an alternative for function [lag](#) in the `stats` package which computes both lags and leads. By default in `lead_ts` the resulting timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. In function `lag` the time base is always shifted. `lead_ts(x, 1, keep_range = FALSE)` is the same as `lag(x, 1)`

## See Also

[lag\\_ts](#) and [diff\\_ts](#)

## Examples

```
x <- regts(1:10, start = "2018q3")
lead_ts(x)
lead_ts(x, k = 2, keep_range = FALSE)
```



---

movav	<i>Moving average of a timeseries</i>
-------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Function `movavb` computes the backward moving average and function `movavc` the centered moving average.

For example, the backward moving average of order 3 is defined as

$$A[t] = (x[t-2] + x[t-1] + x[t]) / 3,$$

while the centered moving average of order 3 is calculated as

$$A[t] = (x[t-1] + x[t] + x[t+1]) / 3.$$

The calculation of the centered moving average for even orders is somewhat more complicated, see Details.

**Usage**

```
movavb(x, order, keep_range = TRUE)
```

```
movavc(x, order, keep_range = TRUE, method = c("centre", "left", "right"))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> object
<code>order</code>	the order of the moving average
<code>keep_range</code>	If TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. Then the result timeseries will have order NA values. For <code>movavb</code> these NAs will appear on the left side and for <code>movavc</code> they will be distributed over both sides. If FALSE then the result timeseries is order periods shorter than the input timeseries.
<code>method</code>	method used to handle the centered moving average for even orders. Possible values are "centre" (the default), "left" and "right". See Details. This argument is ignored for odd orders.

**Details**

The centered moving average for even orders is usually computed by using one more observation than the order and to use weights 0.5 for the end points. For example, for order 4 we have

$$A[t] = (0.5 x[t-2] + x[t-1] + x[t] + x[t+1] + 0.5 x[t+2]) / 4.$$

In this way the observations are distributed evenly over the past and future. An alternative approach is to use the same number of observations as the order but use one more observation from the past than from the future, or the other way around. These methods can be used by specifying argument `method`. Possible methods are

`centre` Standard method e.g.  $(0.5 x[t-2] + x[t-1] + x[t] + x[t+1] + 0.5 x[t+2]) / 4$

`left` Use one more observation from the past, e.g.  $(x[t-2] + x[t-1] + x[t] + x[t+1]) / 4$

`right` Use one more observation from the future, e.g.  $(x[t-1] + x[t] + x[t+1] + x[t+2]) / 4$

**Value**

a `regts` object with the moving average values

**Functions**

- `movavb`: Backward moving average
- `movavc`: Centered moving average

**Examples**

```
x <- regts(rnorm(10), start = "2018Q1")

movavb(x, order = 3)

movavc(x, order = 3, keep_range = FALSE)
```

---

na\_trim

---

*Function for removing leading and trailing NAs*


---

**Description**

This function removes leading or trailing NAs or both from a (multivariate) `regts` object. For multivariate `regts` a row will by default be regarded as NA if all elements in the row are NA. Use argument `is.na = "any"` to change this behaviour. The function returns NULL if all values are NA.

**Usage**

```
na_trim(x, method = c("both", "first", "last"), is_na = c("all", "any"))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">regts</a> object
<code>method</code>	character string with values "both", "first" or "last" to remove NAs at both ends (by default), just at the start or just at the end.
<code>is_na</code>	character string with values "all" or "any". If "all" (default) then a row will be regarded as NA only if all elements in the row are NA. If "any" then a row will be regarded as NA if it has any NAs. For one dimensional <code>regts</code> objects this argument has no effect.

**Value**

A [regts](#) object in which leading and/or trailing NAs have been removed, or NULL if all values are NA.

**See Also**

[zero\\_trim](#)

**Examples**

```
# remove only leading NAs
ts1 <- regts(c(NA,1,3,NA,4,8,NA), start = "2000")
na_trim(ts1, method = "first")

# remove trailing NAs
data <- matrix(c(1,3,NA,2,5,NA,3,7,NA), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q2", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
na_trim(rts, method = "last")

data <- matrix(c(NA,3,NA,NA,5,6,NA,7,NA), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q1", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
# remove leading NAs if all elements in the row are NA
na_trim(rts, method = "first")
# or remove rows on both sides if any NA occurs in that row
na_trim(rts, is_na = "any")
```

nperiod

*Return the number of periods in a period range***Description**

Return the number of periods in a period range

**Usage**

```
nperiod(x)
```

**Arguments**

x a [period\\_range](#) or an object that can be coerced to a period\_range

**Value**

The number of periods in the range, or Inf if the range is not bounded

**Examples**

```
range <- period_range("2010Q2", "2011Q3")
nperiod(range) # the result will be 6
```

---

period	Create a <a href="#">period</a> object
--------	--

---

## Description

Function `period` creates a period object based on a character or numeric vector. Possible character string formats are for example "2017Q2", "2017m2", "2017", "2017-2", "aug 2017" or "august-2017". Possible numeric formats are for example 2017 or 2017.25 (the second quarter or the fourth month of 2017). The function also accepts a [Date](#), [POSIXct](#) or [POSIXlt](#) argument. See Details.

Function `as.period` coerces an R object to a period object if possible.

## Usage

```
period(x, frequency = NA)
```

```
as.period(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a character, numeric, <a href="#">Date</a> , <a href="#">POSIXct</a> or <a href="#">POSIXlt</a> vector.
<code>frequency</code>	frequency of the period. Argument <code>frequency</code> is mandatory if the frequency cannot be inferred from <code>x</code> (for example "2017-2" could be a quarter, month, etc.)
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (currently not used in package <code>regts</code> )

## Details

The function `period` accepts a character or numeric vector as arguments. The specific format is described below.

### string format

The format for yearly periods is for example "2017" or "2017Y" (the suffix "Y" is optional).

The standard format for quarterly periods is for example "2017Q3". Alternative formats such as "2017 3Q" and "2017.3Q" are also recognized. The separator between the year and the quarter can be a blank or a dot, as in the previous examples, but also a forward slash ("/") and underscore("\_") are allowed.

The format for monthly periods is similar as that of quarterly periods, except that the "Q" is replaced by "M". Monthly periods may also be specified with a month name (possibly abbreviated) and year (e.g. "aug 2017", "2018-August"). The parser only understands English month names.

Periods with other frequencies than year, quarter and month can be specified as for example "2017-2". Alternative separators (blank, dot, etc.) are possible. In this case argument `frequency` should be specified.

The string format is case insensitive, and may be prefixed with "Y" or "T". Thus for example "t2017q3" is also an allowed period string.

#### numeric format

An integer number, such as 2017 specifies a year, or the first subperiod in a year if argument frequency has been specified.

If the numeric has a non-zero fractional part, then argument frequency is mandatory. For example, the numeric 2017.25 can specify the second quarter of 2017 or the fourth month of 2017.

Date, POSIXct and POSIXlt

The function also accepts a [Date](#), [POSIXct](#) or [POSIXlt](#) argument. By default the function converts this object to a period with frequency month. It is possible to specify another output frequency, provided that this frequency is a divisor of 12.

#### Value

a period vector if all periods have the same frequency, otherwise a list of period objects.

#### See Also

[period\\_range](#) and [seq](#)

#### Examples

```
period("2010Q3")
period("2010-2", frequency = 3)
period(2015)
period(2010.25, frequency = 4)

# examples for as.period
as.period("2010q3")
p <- period("2010m11")
as.period(p)

# example with a Date object
d <- Sys.Date()
period(d)

# create a vector of period objects
period(c("2018q2", "2019q4"))
```

---

period_range	Create a <a href="#">period_range</a> object.
--------------	---

---

#### Description

A period\_range object represents an interval of periods, for example a period from "2017Q2" to "2019Q3". Function period\_range creates a period\_range from a single character string (e.g. "2017Q2/2019Q3", see Details) or from two R objects that can be coerced to period objects.

Function as.period\_range coerces an R object to a period\_range if possible.

**Usage**

```
period_range(start = NULL, end = NULL, frequency = NA)

as.period_range(x, frequency = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

start	the first period (a period, an object that can be coerced to a period, or by default NULL). If start is NULL the lower bound of the period range is undetermined. start can also be a character string specifying a period range, for example "2010Q2/2011Q3").
end	the last period (a period, an object that can be coerced to a period, or by default NULL). If end is NULL, the upper bound of the period range is undetermined.
frequency	frequency of the period objects. This argument is mandatory if argument start or end is a character with general period format without frequency indicator (e.g. "2011-1")
x	an R object
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods (currently not used in package regts)

**Details**

It is possible to create a period\_range from a single string specifying a period range, for example "2017Q2/2019Q3". For this format, the first and last period are separated by "/". The first and last period are specified according to the same format recognized by function [period](#). The first or last period may be omitted (e.g. "2017Q3/"), in that case the period range has no lower or upper bound. The string format is case insensitive.

**Value**

a period\_range object

**See Also**

[period](#), [nperiod](#), [start\\_period](#), [end\\_period](#), [seq](#) and [get\\_periods](#).

**Examples**

```
# two methods to create a period_range from 2010Q2 to 2016Q3
period_range("2010Q2", "2016Q3")
period_range("2010Q2/2016Q3")

# create a period_range for the first 5 quarters after 2013Q2
start <- period("2013q3")
period_range(start, start + 5)

# create a period_range up to 2010Q2 with no lower bound
period_range(end = "2010q2")
```

```
# create a period_range for a timeseries with frequency 2 (half year)
period_range("2010-2", "2016-2", frequency = 2)

# convert a period object to a period_range with equal start and end period
p <- period("2010Q2")
as.period_range(p, p)

# create a month range starting at the month 1000 days before
# the current day and ending at the current month.
today <- Sys.Date()
period_range(today - 1000, today)
```

---

printobj	<i>Print the name, class and value of an object</i>
----------	---

---

## Description

This function prints the name, class and value of its argument. The value is printed using the standard `print` function. It returns the value of the argument invisibly.

## Usage

```
printobj(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	an R object
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to print

## Examples

```
x <- regts(1:5, start = "2017Q2")
printobj(x)
printobj(2 * x)
```

---

range_intersect/range_union	<i>Calculate the intersection or union of two <code>period_range</code> objects.</i>
-----------------------------	--

---

## Description

These functions calculate the intersection or union of two `period_range` objects. The start and end periods of the `period_range` objects may not be NULL.

**Usage**

```
range_intersect(range1, range2)
```

```
range_union(range1, range2)
```

**Arguments**

range1            a period\_range object or object that can be coerced to a period\_range

range2            another such (period\_range) object

**Value**

the intersection or union of range1 and range2. If there are no common periods range\_intersection returns NULL

**Examples**

```
range1 <- period_range("2016Q1", "2017Q4")
range2 <- period_range("2017Q1", "2018Q2")
range_intersect <- range_intersect(range1, range2)
range_union <- range_union(range1, range2)
```

---

read\_ts\_csv

*Read timeseries from a csv file*


---

**Description**

This function reads timeseries from a csv file, employing function [fread](#) of package `data.table`. The functions searches for period texts and automatically determines how the timeseries are stored (rowwise or columnwise) and which columns contain the numerical values of the timeseries. Period texts should have the format recognized by function [period](#), for example "2010Q2", "2010.2Q", "2010m2", "2011" or "2011-1". Use argument `period_fun` if the period texts have a different format.

**Usage**

```
read_ts_csv(filename, skiprow = 0, skipcol = 0, rowwise, frequency = NA,
  labels = c("after", "before", "no"), sep = "auto", fill = FALSE,
  dec = if (sep != ".") "." else ",", na_string = "", name_fun, period_fun,
  strict = TRUE, warn_dupl = TRUE)
```



**Arguments**

filename	a string with the filename.
skiprow	the number of rows to skip. If 0 (default) and if argument fill is FALSE, then comment rows are automatically skipped. See Details.
skipcol	the number of columns to skip.
rowwise	a logical value: are the timeseries stored rowwise? If not specified, then read_ts_csv tries to figure out itself if the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise.
frequency	the frequency of the timeseries. This argument is mandatory if the file contains a period texts without frequency indicator (for example "2011-1").
labels	label option. See Details.
sep	the separator between columns. If not specified, then the separator is determined automatically by inspecting the first 30 lines of the csv file (see the details of function <a href="#">fread</a> ).
fill	logical (default is FALSE). If TRUE then in case the rows have unequal length, blank fields are implicitly filled with NA.
dec	the decimal separator as in base::read.csv. If not "." (default) then usually ",".
na_string	Character vector of strings to use for missing values. By default, read_ts_csv treats blank cells as missing data.
name_fun	function to apply to the names of the timeseries.
period_fun	function applied to period texts. This should be a function that converts a character vector to another character vector or a period vector with the same length. Use this argument if the period texts do not have a standard format (see Description).
strict	A logical. If TRUE (the default) all periods between the start and the end period must be present. Otherwise the timeseries are filled with NA for the missing periods.
warn_dupl	A logical. If TRUE (the default), a warning is issued if there are duplicate column names in the returned timeseries object.

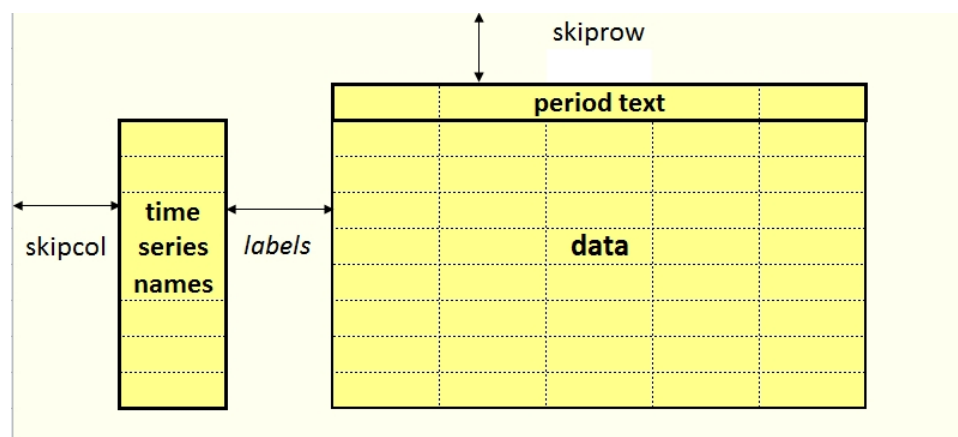
**Details**

In many cases, this function will read timeseries correctly. If the function fails or if the result is not what you want, it might help to specify arguments rowwise, frequency, period\_fun, skipcol or skiprow. Specify option rowwise if you know that the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise. Specify argument frequency if you already know the frequency of the timeseries. Arguments skipcol and skiprow can be used to read only a part of the file. If that does not help, then you can read the data into a data frame (for example by using function [read.csv](#) or function [fread](#) of package data.table), then convert the data frame to a standard columnwise data frame and finally convert it to a [regts](#) by using function [as.regts](#).

If argument rowwise has not been specified, then function read\_ts\_csv tries to guess if the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise based on the positions of the fields with period texts.

**rowwise timeseries**

For rowwise timeseries, the function searches for the first row with periods. All rows before the period row are ignored. Columns without a valid period in the period row are also ignored. The first non-empty column should contain the timeseries names (or labels if argument `labels = "before"`, see the discussion below). Otherwise use argument `skipcol` to specify the number of columns to skip.

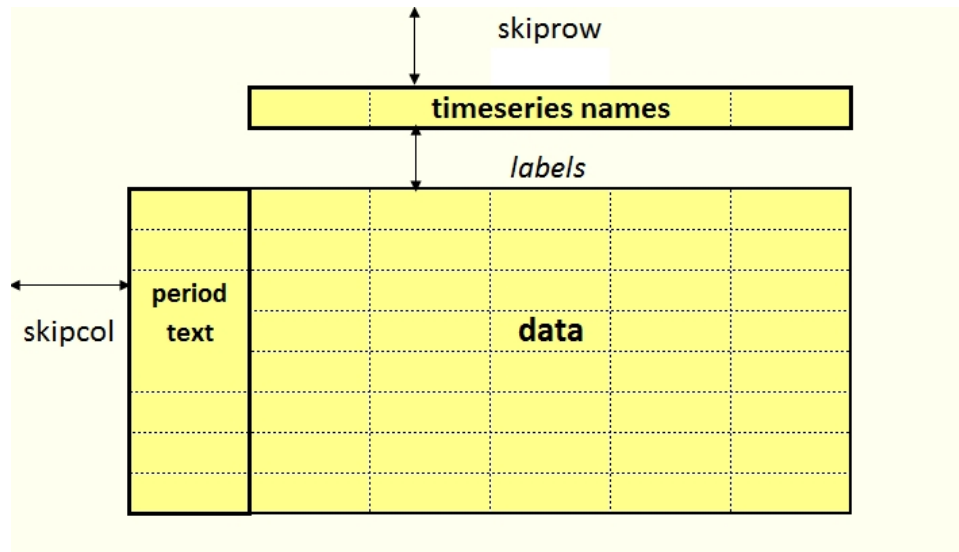


There may be more than one column before the columns with timeseries values (data columns). In that case one column should contain the variable names. The other columns before the first data column are used to create timeseries labels (see [ts\\_labels](#)). If argument `labels = "after"` (default), then the first column contains the variable names. If `labels = "no"` the first column also contains variable names but the other columns before the first data column are ignored. If argument `labels = "before"`, then the variable names should be in the last column before the first data column.

With argument `name_fun` a function can be applied to names of the timeseries, e.g. [tolower](#).

### columnwise timeseries

For columnwise timeseries, the first non-empty row that is not skipped (see argument `skiprow`) should contain the variable names (or labels if argument `labels = "before"`, see the discussion below). The periods can be in any column. Rows without a valid period in the period column are ignored. All columns to the left of the period column are also ignored.



There may be more than one row before the rows with timeseries values (data rows). In that case one row should contain the variable names. The other rows before the first data row are used to create timeseries labels (see [ts\\_labels](#)). If argument `labels = "after"` (default), then the first row contains the variable names. If `labels = "no"` the first row also contains variable names but the other rows before the first data row are ignored. If argument `labels = "before"`, then the variable names should be in the last row before the first data row.

#### automatic row skip

If `skiprow = 0`, then the first rows with less columns than the rest of the file are automatically skipped. These rows are assumed to be comment rows. This procedure is described in detail in the documentation of function [fread](#) of the `data.table` package. Briefly, `fread` first determines the number of columns and then searches for the first data row based on this number of columns. All rows before this data row are skipped.

If argument `fill` is `TRUE`, then all rows have the same number of columns, and automatic row skipping is therefore disabled.

#### Value

a `regts` object

#### See Also

[write\\_ts\\_csv](#) and [read\\_ts\\_xlsx](#)

#### Examples

```
## Not run:
read_ts_csv("series.csv", sep = ";", dec = ",")
read_ts_csv("data.csv", labels = "after", name_fun = tolower)

## End(Not run)
```

read\_ts\_xlsx

*Read timeseries from a sheet of an xls(x) file***Description**

This function reads timeseries from a sheet of an xls(x) file, employing function [read\\_excel](#) of package [readxl](#). `read_ts_xlsx` searches for period cells and automatically determines how the timeseries are stored (rowwise or columnwise) and which columns contain the numerical values of the timeseries. Period cells are cells containing

- a text with the format recognized by function [period](#), for example "2010Q2", "2010.2Q", "2010m2", "2011" or "2011-1",
- an integer value (e.g. 2018), which is considered as a year,
- a date, which is assumed to specify a month unless argument `frequency` has been specified.

Use argument `period_fun` if the period cells contain a text with a format not recognized by function `period`.

**Usage**

```
read_ts_xlsx(filename, sheet = NULL, range = NULL, skiprow = 0,
  skipcol = 0, rowwise, frequency = NA, labels = c("after", "before",
  "no"), na_string = "", name_fun, period_fun, strict = TRUE,
  warn_num_text = TRUE, warn_dupl = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>filename</code>	a string with the filename.
<code>sheet</code>	Sheet to read. Either a string (the name of a sheet), or an integer (the position of the sheet). Ignored if the sheet is specified via <code>range</code> . If neither argument specifies the sheet, defaults to the first sheet.
<code>range</code>	A cell range to read from, as described in <a href="#">cell-specification</a> . Includes typical Excel ranges like "B3:D87", possibly including the sheet name like "Budget!B2:G14", and more. Takes precedence over <code>skiprow</code> , <code>skipcol</code> and <code>sheet</code> .
<code>skiprow</code>	the number of rows to skip, including leading empty rows. Ignored if <code>range</code> is given. By default, all leading empty rows are skipped.
<code>skipcol</code>	the number of columns to skip, including empty columns. Ignored if <code>range</code> is given. By default, all leading empty columns are skipped.
<code>rowwise</code>	a logical value: are the timeseries stored rowwise? If not specified, then <code>read_ts_xlsx</code> tries to figure out itself if the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise.
<code>frequency</code>	the frequency of the timeseries. This argument is mandatory if the file contains period texts without frequency indicator (for example "2011-1").
<code>labels</code>	label option. See Details.

na_string	Character vector of strings to use for missing values. By default, read_ts_xlsx treats blank cells as missing data.
name_fun	function to apply to the names of the timeseries.
period_fun	function applied to period texts. This should be a function that converts a character vector to another character vector or a period vector with the same length. Use this argument if the period texts do not have a standard format (see Description).
strict	A logical. If TRUE (the default) all periods between the start and the end period must be present. Otherwise the timeseries are filled with NA for the missing periods.
warn_num_text	A logical. If TRUE (the default) a warning is issued if a cell contains a number as text (e.g. "2012.2") when a numeric value is expected. The text is always converted to a numeric value assuming the decimal separator ".".
warn_dupl	A logical. If TRUE (the default), a warning is issued if there are duplicate column names in the returned timeseries object.

## Details

read\_ts\_xlsx reads the timeseries data in two steps. In the first step, the first 25 rows are read to inspect the structure of the data on the sheet: are the timeseries stored rowwise or columnwise, which row or column contains the period cells and which columns contain the numerical data of the timeseries. Using this information, the complete sheet is read and the timeseries are constructed.

In many cases, this function will read timeseries correctly. If the function fails or if the result is not what you want, it might help to specify arguments rowwise, frequency, period\_fun, range, skipcol or skiprow. Specify option rowwise if you know that the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise. Specify argument frequency if you already know the frequency of the timeseries. Arguments range, skipcol and skiprow can be used to read only a part of the file.

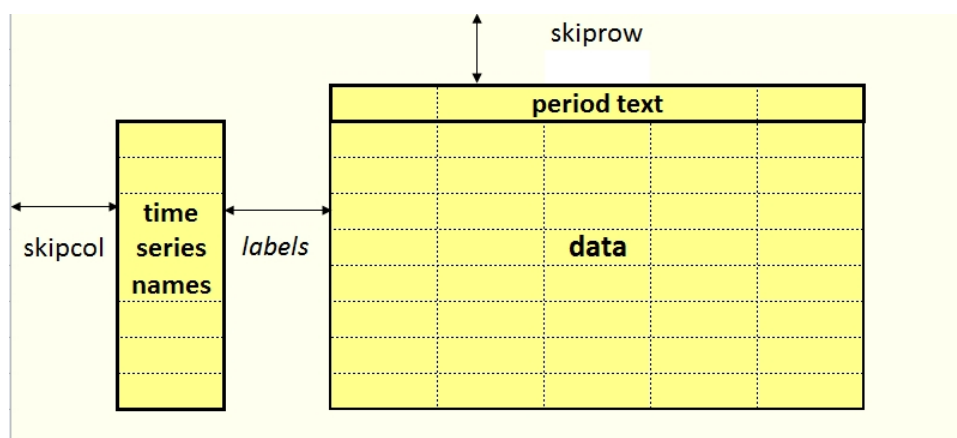
If that does not help, then you can read the data into a data frame (for example by using function read\_excel of package readxl), then convert the data frame to a standard columnwise data frame and finally convert it to a [regts](#) by using function [as.regts](#).

read\_ts\_xlsx skips all empty rows and columns. Use arguments skipcol and skiprow to skip additional leading rows and columns. Argument range can be used to read only a part of the sheet.

If argument rowwise has not been specified, then function read\_ts\_xlsx tries to guess if the timeseries are stored rowwise or columnwise based on the positions of the period cells.

### rowwise timeseries

For rowwise timeseries, the function searches for the first row with periods. All rows before the period row are ignored. Columns without a valid period in the period row are also ignored. The first non-empty column in the sheet should contain the timeseries names (or labels if argument labels = "before", see the discussion below). Otherwise, use argument skipcol to specify the number of columns to skip.

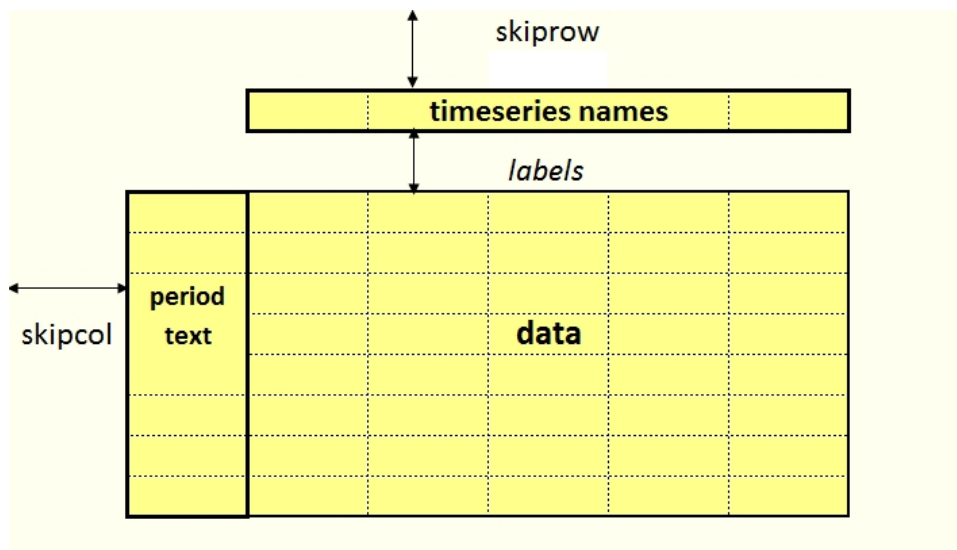


There may be more than one column before the columns with timeseries values (data columns). In that case one column should contain the variable names. The other columns before the first data column are used to create timeseries labels (see [ts\\_labels](#)). If argument `labels = "after"` (default), then the first column contains the variable names. If `labels = "no"` the first column also contains variable names but the other columns before the first data column are ignored. If argument `labels = "before"`, then the variable names should be in the last column before the first data column.

With argument `name_fun` a function can be applied to names of the timeseries, e.g. [tolower](#).

#### columnwise timeseries

For columnwise timeseries, the first non-empty row that has been read (see argument `range` or `skiprow`) should contain the variable names (or labels if argument `labels = "before"`, see the discussion below). The periods can be in any column on the sheet. Rows without a valid period in the period column are ignored. All columns to the left of the period column are also ignored.



There may be more than one row before the rows with timeseries values (data rows). In that case one row should contain the variable names. The other rows before the first data row are used to create timeseries labels (see [ts\\_labels](#)). If argument `labels = "after"` (default), then the first

row contains the variable names. If `labels = "no"` the first row also contains variable names but the other rows before the first data row are ignored. If argument `labels = "before"`, then the variable names should be in the last row before the first data row.

### Value

a `regts` object

### See Also

[write\\_ts\\_xlsx](#) and [read\\_ts\\_csv](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:
read_ts_xlsx("series.xlsx", skipcol = 2, na_string = c("", "NA"))
read_ts_xlsx("data.xlsx", sheet = "Budget", labels = "after",
             name_fun = tolower)

## End(Not run)
```

---

regts

*Create a regts timeseries object*

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### Description

The `regts` class is an extension of the `ts` class of the `stats` package. Working with `regts` makes it easier to select periods.

### Usage

```
regts(data, start, end, period, frequency = NA, names = colnames(data),
      labels = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>data</code>	a vector or matrix of the observed timeseries values. A <code>data.frame</code> will be coerced to a numeric matrix via <code>data.matrix</code> . (See also the description of the function <code>ts</code> of the <code>stats</code> package).
<code>start</code>	the starting period as a <code>period</code> object or a character string that can be converted to a period object. If not specified, then the start period is calculated from argument <code>end</code> and the dimension of <code>data</code> .
<code>end</code>	the end period as a <code>period</code> object or a character string that can be converted to a period object. If not specified, then the end period is calculated from argument <code>start</code> and the dimension of <code>data</code> .

period	the period range as a <a href="#">period_range</a> object or a character string that can be converted to a <code>period_range</code> object. This argument replaces arguments <code>start</code> and <code>end</code> .
frequency	the frequency of the timeseries. This argument should only be specified if the <code>start</code> , <code>end</code> or <code>period</code> argument is specified with a general period format without period indicator, e.g. "2011-3".
names	a character vector with the column names for the series if data is a matrix or data frame. Defaults to the column names of data.
labels	a character vector of labels (descriptions of the timeseries)

### Value

a `regts` object

### See Also

The function [is.regts](#) can be used to test if an object is a `regts`.

The S3 generic [as.regts](#) can be used to coerce an R object to a `regts`. There are currently methods for [ts](#) and [data.frame](#).

[as.data.frame](#) and [as.list](#) can be used to convert `regts` to a [data.frame](#) or a [list](#).

Function [cbind](#) can be used to bind two or more timeseries objects and create a multivariate `regts`.

Information about the time period of the timeseries can be obtained with the functions [get\\_period\\_range](#), [start\\_period](#) and [end\\_period](#).

See also the description of the functions for handling labels ([ts\\_labels](#) and [update\\_ts\\_labels](#)).

### Examples

```
# univariate timeseries
ts1 <- regts(1:10, start = "2010Q4")

# period selection
print(ts1["2011Q2/2011Q3"])

# multivariate timeseries
ts2 <- regts(matrix(1:9, ncol = 3), start = "2010Q4", names = c("a", "b", "c"))

# two equivalent ways to select a column in a multivariate ts
print(ts2$a)
print(ts2[, "a"])

# period selection in multivariate regts
print(ts2["2011Q2/2011Q3"])

# period and column selection in multivariate regts
print(ts2["2011Q2/2011Q3", "a"])

# two equivalent ways to add a column
ts2$d <- 2
```



```
ts2[ , "e"] <- 2

# multivariate timeseries with labels
ts3 <- regts(matrix(1:9, ncol = 3), start = "2010Q4", names = c("a", "b", "c"),
             labels = paste("Timeseries", c("a", "b", "c")))

# multivariate timeseries created with a period_range object
range <- period_range("2016Q1", "2017Q4")
ts4 <- regts(matrix(1:16, ncol = 2), period = range, names = c("a", "b"))

# create a half-yearly timeseries; because argument end is specified the
# length of the timeseries is smaller than the length of data (10).
ts5 <- regts(1:10, start = "2010-1", end = '2011-2', frequency = 2)
```

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rel2index/pct2index	<i>Calculate an index timeseries from a timeseries with relative or percentage changes.</i>
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## Description

Function `rel2index` is the inverse of function [growth](#). The growth rate  $x[t]$  (also called the relative change) of a timeseries  $z[t]$  is defined as

$$x[t] = (z[t] - z[t-1]) / z[t-1].$$

Note that according to this definition the numerator is not the absolute value of  $z[t-1]$ . The function constructs an index series for  $z[t]$  given the values of  $x[t]$ . See Details.

Function `pct2index` computes the index series from a timeseries of percentage changes. Thus expression `pct2index(x)` gives the same result as `100 * rel2index(x / 100)`.

## Usage

```
rel2index(x, base = NULL, scale = 100, keep_range = TRUE)
```

```
pct2index(x, base = NULL, scale = 100, keep_range = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> (can also be a multivariate timeseries) with the relative of percentage changes.
<code>base</code>	a <a href="#">period</a> or a <a href="#">period_range</a> specifying the base period, or an object that can be coerced to a period or period_range. The (average) value of the timeseries at the base period is set to scale (by default 100). By default the base period is the period before the first period of the input timeseries <code>x</code> . For example, if <code>x</code> starts at 2018q1, then the default base period is 2017q4. If the base period is a period_range, then the average value of the index series will be equal to scale.

scale	the (average) value of the index series at the base period (by default 100). This may be a negative number.
keep_range	if TRUE (the default), then the output timeseries has the same period range as the input timeseries. If FALSE then the result timeseries starts 1 period earlier.

### Details

If  $x[t]$  is given but  $z[t]$  is unknown,  $z[t]$  can be calculated from  $z[t-1]$  using

$$z[t] = z[t-1] * (1 + x[t]).$$

Given an initial value for  $z$  at some period (say  $z[0]$ ), the equation above can be used repeatedly to calculate the values of  $z[t]$  for  $t > 0$ . Finally the index series is computed using

$$i[t] = \text{scale} * z[t] / \text{mean}(z[\text{base}]),$$

where base is the base period.

$z[0]$  is not known, but the result  $i[t]$  does not depend on  $z[0]$  and therefore it can be arbitrarily set to 1.

### Functions

- `rel2index`: Calculates an index timeseries from a timeseries with relative changes
- `pct2index`: Calculates an index timeseries from a timeseries with percentage changes

### See Also

[index\\_ts](#) and [growth](#)

### Examples

```
ts1 <- regts(abs(rnorm(10)), start = "2010Q2")
print(rel2index(ts1))
print(rel2index(ts1, base = "2010Q3", scale = 1, keep_range = TRUE))
```

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remove_na_columns	<i>Function for removing columns with NAs in a (multivariate) regts</i>
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### Description

This function removes columns with NA values from a (multivariate) [regts](#). A column will by default be regarded as NA if all elements in the column are NA. Specify argument `is.na = "any"` to change this behaviour. If all columns are removed the function returns NULL.

### Usage

```
remove_na_columns(x, is_na = c("all", "any"))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a regts object
<code>is_na</code>	character with values "all" or "any". If "all" (default) then a column will be regarded as NA only if all elements in the column are NA. If "any" then a column will be regarded as NA if it has any NAs.

**Value**

A regts object in which NA columns have been removed.

**Examples**

```
# remove columns with all NAs
data <- matrix(c(1,3, 5, NA, NA, NA,3,7,9), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q2", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
remove_na_columns(rts)

data <- matrix(c(NA,3,NA,NA,5,6,NA,7,9), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q1", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
remove_na_columns(rts, is_na = "any")
```

---

 rename\_cols

*Rename the columns of a matrix or timeseries.*


---

**Description**

Function `rename_cols` renames the columns of a matrix using the `new_name = old_name` syntax. This works similarly as functions [rename](#) of the `dplyr` package, but also works on matrix objects (a matrix or `ts`) objects.

**Usage**

```
rename_cols(.data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	An R object with column names (a matrix, <code>ts</code> , <code>regts</code> or <code>data.frame</code> )
<code>...</code>	Use <code>new_name = old_name</code> to rename variables.

**Value**

An object with the same type and contents as `.data`, except that the columns are renamed.

**See Also**

[tag\\_colnames](#) and [change\\_colnames](#)

**Examples**

```
data <- regts(matrix(1:20, ncol = 4), start = "2010Q2",
  names = c("a1", "a2", "b1", "b1"))
rename_cols(data, x = a1, y = b1)

rename_cols(data, p = 1)
```

---

select_columns	<i>Select columns using a regular expression</i>
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**Description**

This function selects columns of an R object with column names (for example a [data.frame](#), [matrix](#), [ts](#) or [regts](#)). The columns with names matching a given regular expression are selected. This function employs base R function [grep](#)

**Usage**

```
select_columns(x, regex, drop = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an R object with column names (e.g. a <a href="#">data.frame</a> , <a href="#">matrix</a> , <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> )
regex	a regular expression used to select a column
drop	if TRUE, the result is coerced to a vector if possible
...	arguments passed to function <a href="#">grep</a>

**Value**

the column selection of object x

**Examples**

```
data <- regts(matrix(1:20, ncol = 4), start = "2010Q2",
  names = c("n1c", "ukc", "n1y", "uky"))

# select all columns with names starting with n1
n1_data <- select_columns(data, "^n1")

# select all columns except column "n1c"
no_n1c <- select_columns(data, "^n1c$", invert = TRUE)
```

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seq	<i>Generates a sequence of periods</i>
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## Description

Generates a regular sequence of [period](#) objects.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'period'
seq(from, to, by, length.out, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
seq(from, to, by, length.out = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

from	a period object or a character specifying the first period of the sequence. If from is a character, it is coerced to a period object with function <a href="#">as.period</a> .
to	a period object or a character specifying the last period of the sequence.
by	an integer number, the increment of the sequence (the number of periods between each period in the sequence).
length.out	the desired length of the sequence. A non-negative number. If both from and to have been specified, and if <code>length.out &gt; 1</code> , then the number of periods between from and to should be divisible by <code>length.out - 1</code> .
...	arguments passed to or from methods (not used)

## Details

If both from and to are specified, then the two periods must have the same frequency.

## Value

a period vector

## See Also

[period](#), [period\\_range](#) and [get\\_periods](#)

## Examples

```
p1 <- period("2018q2")
seq(p1, length.out = 4)
seq(p1, "2019q4")
seq(p1, "2019q4", by = 2)
seq("2018q1", "2020q1", by = 4)
```

```
# example: print the value of a timeseries for every first quarter of a year
x <- regts(1:10, start = "2018q1")
seqp <- seq("2018q1", "2020q1", by = 4)
for (prd in as.list(seqp)) {
  cat(sprintf("x[%s] = %g\n", prd, x[prd]))
}
# Note that we do not loop directly over the period vector, but first convert
# the vector to a list. Otherwise the period class is lost.
```

---

start\_period/end\_period

*Return the start or end period of a timeseries object or a period\_range*

---

## Description

This function returns the start or end period of a timeseries object (a [regts](#) or [ts](#)) or a [period\\_range](#).

## Usage

```
start_period(x)
```

```
end_period(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'period_range'
start_period(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ts'
start_period(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'period_range'
end_period(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ts'
end_period(x)
```

## Arguments

x                      a regts, ts or period\_range object.

## Value

A period object representing the first or last period of the range. The return value can be NULL if argument x is a period\_range with no lower or upper boundary.

### Examples

```
# start and end period of a range
range <- period_range("2010Q4", "2011Q3")
start_period(range)
end_period(range)

# start and end period of a regts
data <- regts(matrix(1:20, ncol = 2), start = "2010Q2", names = c("nl", "uk"))
start_period(data)
end_period(data)
```

---

tag_colnames	<i>Append a tag to the column names of a matrix or data frame</i>
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---

### Description

This function adds a suffix to all column names of an R object.

### Usage

```
tag_colnames(x, tag)
```

### Arguments

x	an R object with column names (e.g. a data.frame, matrix, ts or regts)
tag	a character

### Value

an R object with modified column names

### See Also

[change\\_colnames](#)

### Examples

```
data <- regts(matrix(1:8, ncol = 2), start = "2010Q2", names = c("a", "b"))

# append the column names with a tag "_input"
tag_colnames(data, "_input")
```

---

topleft	<i>Return the topleft part of a regts.</i>
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---

### Description

This function returns the topleft part of a [regts](#). By default the first 10 columns for the first 6 periods.

### Usage

```
topleft(x, n = 6L, ncol = 10L)
```

### Arguments

x	a multivariate regts or ts
n	a single integer. Length period for the resulting object.
ncol	a single integer. Number of columns in regts. By default only the first 10 columns are printed.

### See Also

[head](#), [tail](#)

### Examples

```
data <- regts(matrix(rnorm(200), ncol = 20), start = "2010Q2",
  names = paste0("abc", 1:20))
topleft(data)
```

---

transpose_df	<i>Transpose a data.frame</i>
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---

### Description

The function transposes a [data.frame](#). If the input data frame has column labels (i. e., column vectors with an attribute "label")), then the first column of the returned data frame will contain the labels. With argument label\_column you can specify a column that will be used to create column labels for the output data frame. These labels are visible in de data viewer.

### Usage

```
transpose_df(x, colname_column, label_column)
```



**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a data frame
<code>colname_column</code>	the name or the index of the column that contains the column names of the transposed data frame. By default the row names of the original data frame are used as column names of the new data frame.
<code>label_column</code>	a numeric or character vector with the indices or the names of the columns that contains the row labels. If this is a vector of length larger than 1, then the texts in the columns are combined to create single labels for the columns of the transposed data frame. By default labels are ignored.

**Value**

the transposed data frame

**Examples**

```
df <- data.frame(variables = c("a", "b"),
                 labels = c("Variabele a", "Variable b"),
                 x = 1:2, y = 10:11)
df_t <- transpose_df(df, colname_column = 1, label_column = 2)
print(df_t)
print(transpose_df(df_t))
```

---

tsdif

---

*Calculate the differences between two multivariate timeseries objects*


---

**Description**

This function can be used to compare two multivariate timeseries objects. The result is a list with a [regts](#) component with the computed differences or NULL if there are no differences. The function returns a list with the differences, the names of columns with differences larger than a specified tolerance, and the names of the columns present in one object but missing in the other object. The return value also includes differences in the period ranges.

**Usage**

```
tsdif(x1, x2, tol = 0, fun = function(x1, x2) (x1 - x2))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x1</code>	the first timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
<code>x2</code>	the second timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
<code>tol</code>	difference tolerance (by default zero). Differences with absolute values smaller than or equal to <code>tol</code> are ignored.

fun                      function to compute differences. This function should accept two arguments (two numbers) for which the difference is computed. By default the normal difference ( $x_1 - x_2$ ) is computed. A useful function for computing differences is [cvgdif](#), which computes relative differences if the absolute value of  $x_2$  is larger than 1.

## Details

This function calculates the difference between common columns of two timeseries objects  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ . The two timeseries must have the same frequency, but may have a different period range. The difference is computed for the intersection of the two period ranges. Two NA or two NaN values are considered to be equal. A NA value is not equal to a NaN value. The function also returns missing column names in one of the two objects.

The return value of the function is an object of class `tsdif`. When this object is printed, a short summary of the result of the comparison is presented: the names of timeseries with differences, the names of timeseries present in one timeseries object but missing in the other object, and a table of the maximum differences. For the table of maximum differences, the maximum difference is determined for each timeseries separately, and the maximum differences are printed in decreasing order, together with the periods for which the maximum difference occurs for the specific timeseries.

The print result is controlled by two options: `regts_max_difnames` and `regts_max_maxdif`. The first option, `regts_max_difnames` (default 50) determines the maximum number of timeseries names printed (the names of timeseries with differences and the names of timeseries missing in the first or second timeseries object). Option `regts_max_maxdif` (default 10) determines the maximum number of maximum differences printed. The options can be modified with function [options](#) (e.g. `options(regts_max_maxdif = 20)` and `options(regts_max_difnames = 1000)`). Function [getOption](#) can be used to check the current values of these options (e.g. `getOption("regts_max_maxdif")`).

## Value

a list with class "tsdif", with the following components

<code>equal</code>	TRUE if $x_1$ and $x_2$ have the same column names and period ranges, and if all differences are smaller than or equal to <code>tol</code>
<code>difnames</code>	The names of the timeseries with differences larger than <code>tol</code>
<code>dif</code>	A <code>regts</code> with the computed differences, or NULL if there are no differences larger than <code>tol</code> . Only timeseries with differences larger than <code>tol</code> are included. Leading and trailing rows with differences less than <code>tol</code> have also been removed.
<code>maxdif</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> with the maximum differences. For each timeseries the maximum difference is determined. Column <code>maxdif</code> contains the maximum differences and column <code>period</code> the periods at which these maximum difference occur. The rows of the data frame are ordered with decreasing order of <code>maxdif</code> , so the timeseries with the largest maximum differences come first.
<code>common_names</code>	the names of the common columns
<code>missing_names1</code>	The names of columns present in $x_2$ but missing in $x_1$
<code>missing_names2</code>	The names of columns present in $x_1$ but missing in $x_2$
<code>period_range1</code>	The period ranges of $x_1$ as a <a href="#">period_range</a> object

period_range2	The period ranges of x2 as a period_range object
common_range	The intersection of the period ranges
ranges_equal	A logical indicating whether the period ranges of x1 and x2 differ
ts_names	a character string giving the names of the two input timeseries
tol	The tolerance parameter
fun	a character string specifying the supplied function fun, or NULL if fun has not been specified

## See Also

[regts](#)

## Examples

```
# create two timeseries x1 and x2
x1 <- regts(matrix(data = rep(1:27), nc = 3), start = "2008Q4",
  names = c("a", "b", "c"))
x2 <- x1 + 0.001
colnames(x2) <- c("a", "b", "d")

# calculate and print the differences
dif1 <- tsdif(x1, x2)
print(dif1)

# use the function cvgdif (convergence difference)
dif2 <- tsdif(x1, x2, fun = cvgdif)

# calculate differences with tol = 1e-4, and print the
# names of the timeseries with differences larger than tol
dif3 <- tsdif(x1, x2, tol = 1e-4, fun = cvgdif)
print(dif3$difnames)

#
# example for timeseries objects with many columns
#

# create two timeseries objects with 100 timeseries
x1 <- regts(matrix(rnorm(10 * 100), ncol = 100), start = "2018Q1",
  names = paste0("x", 1:100))
x2 <- x1

# Make x2 different from x1 at 20 random locations:
smpl <- sample.int(length(x1), 20)
x2[smpl] <- x2[smpl] + 1:length(smpl)

# set option regts_max_maxdif to ensure that all 20 differences are printed:
options(regts_max_maxdif = 20)
print(tsdif(x1, x2))
```

---

ts_labels	<i>Timeseries labels</i>
-----------	--------------------------

---

### Description

Retrieve or set labels for the timeseries. Timeseries labels can be used to give a description of the contents of the timeseries.

### Usage

```
ts_labels(x)

ts_labels(x) <- value
```

### Arguments

x	a <a href="#">regts</a>
value	a character vector with the labels or NULL. The length should be equal to the number of columns. Specify NULL to remove all labels.

### Value

The retrieval function `ts_labels()` returns a named character vector: the names are the timeseries names (the column names) and the values the corresponding labels. The replacement method returns a [regts](#) object with labels.

### Functions

- `ts_labels`: Retrieve timeseries labels
- `ts_labels<-`: Sets the timeseries labels

### See Also

[regts](#), [update\\_ts\\_labels](#)

### Examples

```
ts <- regts(matrix(1:6, ncol = 2), start = "2016Q2", names = c("a", "b"))
ts_labels(ts) <- c("Timeseries a", "Timeseries b")
print(ts_labels(ts))

# print the column names and labels as a nice data.frame
print(as.data.frame(ts_labels(ts)))
```

---

update_ts	<i>Update a timeseries with another timeseries object</i>
-----------	---

---

## Description

This function can be used to update, replace or extend a (reg)ts object with another (reg)ts object. The result is an updated [regts](#) object.

## Usage

```
update_ts(x1, x2, method = c("upd", "updna", "updval", "replace"),
          join_second = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

x1	the first timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
x2	the second timeseries (a <a href="#">regts</a> or <a href="#">ts</a> object).
method	four different ways to update the timeseries. By default the timeseries are updated. This behaviour can be changed by using one of the other methods. See details.
join_second	A logical (default TRUE) indicating whether columns present in the second timeseries but missing in the first timeseries should be added to the result.

## Details

The two timeseries must have the same frequency, but may have a different period range. The common columns in the timeseries can be updated in four different ways:

upd the first timeseries are updated with the second timeseries for the total period range of the second timeseries. Outside this period the values in the first timeseries do not change.

updna if method updna is selected instead of upd, only NA values in the first timeseries will be updated

updval if method updval is selected instead of upd, the values in the first timeseries are only replaced with valid (i.e. non-NA) values from the second timeseries.

replace like method upd, the values in the first timeseries are replaced by the values in the second timeseries for the total period range of these second timeseries. Outside this period the values in the first timeseries will become NA.

By default, columns only present in one of the two timeseries objects are added to the result. The result columns are the columns of the first series, supplemented with the columns of the second series. If parameter join\_second is FALSE then the remaining columns of the second timeseries are *not* added to the result. Thus the result series has the same columns as the first series.

The period range of the result is the union of the period ranges of the first and second timeseries, except for the updval method. For this method the result period range is the union of the period ranges of the first timeseries and the timeseries obtained by applying function `na_trim` to the second timeseries.

**Value**

an updated `regts` object.

**See Also**

`regts` and `join_ts`

**Examples**

```
x1 <- regts(matrix(data = rep(1:9), nc = 3), period = "2000/2002",
  names = c("a", "b", "c"))
x2 <- regts(matrix(data = rep(10:15), nc = 3), period = "2000/2001",
  names = c("a", "c", "d"))
update_ts(x1, x2, method = "upd")
```

---

update_ts_labels	<i>Update one or more timeseries labels in a multivariate <code>regts</code> object</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

Update one or more timeseries labels in a multivariate `regts` object

**Usage**

```
update_ts_labels(x, labels)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a multivariate <code>regts</code> object
<code>labels</code>	a named character vector. The names are the names of the timeseries (columns) whose label will be updated. Specify <code>NULL</code> to remove all labels.

**See Also**

`ts_labels`

**Examples**

```
ts <- regts(matrix(1:6, ncol = 2), start = "2016Q2", names = c("a", "b"),
  labels = c("Timeseries a", "???"))
ts <- update_ts_labels(ts, c(b = "Timeseries b"))
print(ts_labels(ts))
```

---

write_ts_csv	<i>Write timeseries to a csv file</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

---

### Description

This function writes timeseries to a csv file. The csv file is actually written by function [fwrite](#) of package `data.table`.

### Usage

```
write_ts_csv(x, file, rowwise = TRUE, sep = ",", dec = ".",
  labels = c("after", "before", "no"), period_format = "regts")
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <a href="#">ts</a> or <a href="#">regts</a> object
<code>file</code>	a regts object
<code>rowwise</code>	a logical value: should the timeseries be written rowwise?
<code>sep</code>	The separator between columns. Default is ",".
<code>dec</code>	The decimal separator, by default ".". Cannot be the same as sep.
<code>labels</code>	should labels be written, and if so before the names or after the names? By default, labels are written after the names if present.
<code>period_format</code>	The period format. By default the regts format (e.g. "2010Q2", see <a href="#">period</a> ) is used. Alternatively, it is possible to specify a format employed by base R function <a href="#">strptime</a> , e.g. "%Y-%m-%d".

### See Also

[read\\_ts\\_csv](#) and [write\\_ts\\_xlsx](#)

### Examples

```
# create a timeseries object
ts1 <- regts(matrix(rnorm(50), ncol = 2), names = c("a", "b"),
  labels = c("Timeseries a", "Timeseries b"), start = "2017Q2")

# write timeseries to csv
write_ts_csv(ts1, file = "ts1.csv", labels = "after")

# write timeseries columnwise to csv, using a specified period_format
write_ts_csv(ts1, file = "ts1_2.csv", rowwise = FALSE, period_format = "%Y-%m-%d")
```

---

write\_ts\_xlsx/write\_ts\_sheet

*Functions for writing timeseries to an xlsx file*


---

## Description

These functions can be used to write timeseries to a sheet of an xlsx file. `write_ts_xlsx` creates or opens an Excel workbook (depending on argument `append`) and writes the timeseries to a sheet with a specified name. `write_ts_sheet` writes timeseries to a sheet of a Workbook object created with function `createWorkbook` or `loadWorkbook` of package `openxlsx`.

## Usage

```
write_ts_xlsx(x, file, sheet_name = "Sheet1", rowwise = TRUE,
             append = FALSE, labels = c("after", "before", "no"), comments,
             number_format, period_as_date = FALSE)
```

```
write_ts_sheet(x, wb, sheet_name = "Sheet1", rowwise = TRUE,
              labels = c("after", "before", "no"), comments, number_format,
              period_as_date = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>ts</code> or <code>regts</code> object
<code>file</code>	the filename of the output file
<code>sheet_name</code>	the sheet name
<code>rowwise</code>	a logical value: should the timeseries be written rowwise?
<code>append</code>	If FALSE (the default), then the original file, if it exists, is replaced with the new file. All original data is lost. If TRUE, then only data on the sheet with the specified sheet name is erased and replaced with new data. If the sheet does not yet exist, then a new sheet is created and appended to the original file.
<code>labels</code>	should labels be written, and if so before or after the names? By default, labels are written after the names if present
<code>comments</code>	a character vector or data frame. The comments are written to the beginning of the sheet, before the timeseries data is written.
<code>number_format</code>	a character value specifying the number format. For example, <code>"#.00"</code> corresponds to two decimal spaces. For details see the description of the function <code>createStyle</code> in the <code>openxlsx</code> package.
<code>period_as_date</code>	A logical (default FALSE). If TRUE the periods are written as date values to the Excel file. By default the periods are written as characters using the standard <code>regts</code> format (e.g. <code>"2010Q2"</code> , see <code>period</code> ).
<code>wb</code>	a Workbook object created with function <code>createWorkbook</code> or <code>loadWorkbook</code> of package <code>openxlsx</code>



## Details

The functions employ package [openxlsx](#) package for writing the Excel file.

If you want to write multiple timeseries objects to different sheets, you can use `write_ts_xlsx` with argument `append = TRUE`. Alternatively, you can create a Workbook object with function [createWorkbook](#) of package `openxlsx` and then add a sheet with `write_ts_sheet`. The latter approach is more efficient. When the workbook is written to a file with function [saveWorkbook](#), it is often useful to set the minimum column width option for package `openxlsx`, as shown in the example below.

## Functions

- `write_ts_xlsx`: writes timeseries to an Excel workbook
- `write_ts_sheet`: writes a timeseries to a Workbook object

## See Also

[read\\_ts\\_xlsx](#) and [write\\_ts\\_csv](#)

## Examples

```
# create a timeseries object
ts1 <- regts(matrix(rnorm(50), ncol = 2), names = c("a", "b"),
                  labels = c("Timeseries a", "Timeseries b"), start = "2017Q2")

# write timeseries ts1 to an Excel file
write_ts_xlsx(ts1, file = "ts1.xlsx", sheet_name = "ts1", labels = "after")

# write two sheets using write_ts_sheet
library(openxlsx)
wb <- createWorkbook()
write_ts_sheet(ts1, wb, "ts1", labels = "after")
write_ts_sheet(ts1 * 100, wb, "ts1_times_100", labels = "after")

# Set the minimum column width. saveWorkbook will adjust
# the column widths for the sheets written by write_ts_xlsx,
# Setting a minimum column width prevents that some columns are very
# narrow.
options("openxlsx.minWidth" = 8.43)

# Save the workbook with openxlsx::saveWorkbook. Function saveWorkbook does
# not give an error or warning when something goes wrong, for example if the
# file is not writable. However, if argument returnValue = TRUE, then
# saveWorkbook returns a warning or error object if a problem occurred, or
# TRUE if everything is OK. Therefore use the following code to save the
# workbook:
result <- saveWorkbook(wb, "timeseries.xlsx", overwrite = TRUE,
                      returnValue = TRUE)
if (!isTRUE(result)) stop(result$message, call. = FALSE)

# write a timeseries with comments
comments <- c("Timeseries ts1 is created on the Central Bureau of Policy Analysis",
              "using a random number generator")
```

```
write_ts_xlsx(ts1, file = "ts_comments.xlsx", sheet_name = "ts1",
              comments = comments)
```

zero\_trim

*Function for removing leading and trailing zeros*

## Description

This function removes leading or trailing zeros or both from a (multivariate) `regts` object. For multivariate `regts` a row will by default be regarded as 0 if all elements in the row are 0. The function returns `NULL` if all values are zero.

## Usage

```
zero_trim(x, method = c("both", "first", "last"))
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>regts</code> object
<code>method</code>	character string with values "both", "first" or "last" to remove zeros at both ends (by default), just at the start or just at the end.

## Value

A `regts` object in which leading and/or trailing zeros have been removed, or `NULL` if all values in the timeseries are zero.

## Examples

```
# remove only leading zeros
ts1 <- regts(c(0, 1, 3, 0, 4, 8, 0), start = "2000")
zero_trim(ts1, method = "first")

# remove trailing zeros
data <- matrix(c(1, 3, 0, 2, 5, 0, 3, 7, 0), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q2", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
zero_trim(rts, method = "last")

# removing zeros in a multivariate regts
data <- matrix(c(0, 3, 0, 0, 5, 6, 0, 7, 0), ncol = 3)
rts <- regts(data, start = "2010Q1", names = c("a", "b", "c"))
# remove leading zeros if all elements in the row are zero
zero_trim(rts, method = "first")
```

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