

# Package ‘rjd3x13’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Seasonal Adjustment with X-13 in 'JDemetra+ 3.x'

**Version** 3.6.0

**Description** R Interface to 'JDemetra+ 3.x'

(<<https://github.com/jdemetra>>) time series analysis software. It offers full access to options and outputs of 'X-13', including Reg-ARIMA modelling (automatic AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model with outlier detection and trading days adjustment) and X-11 decomposition.

**License** EUPL

**URL** <https://github.com/rjdverse/rjd3x13>,

<https://rjdverse.github.io/rjd3x13/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/rjdverse/rjd3x13/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 4.1.0)

**Imports** rJava (>= 1.0-6), RProtoBuf (>= 0.4.20), rjd3toolkit (>= 3.6.0), rjd3jars

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**SystemRequirements** Java (>= 17)

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'regarima\_outliers.R' 'regarima\_spec.R' 'x13\_rslts.R'  
'x13\_spec.R' 'revisions.R' 'set\_x11\_spec.R' 'udvar.R' 'x13.R'  
'zzz.R'

**NeedsCompilation** no

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deprecated-rjd3x13      *Deprecated functions*

### Description

Deprecated functions

### Usage

```
spec_x13(name = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"))

spec_regarima(name = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"))

spec_x11()

fast_x13(
  ts,
  spec = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

fast_regarima(
  ts,
  spec = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

.jx13(
  ts,
```

```

spec = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"),
context = NULL,
userdefined = NULL
)

userdefined_variables_x13(x = c("X-13", "RegArima", "X-11"))

```

**Arguments**

<code>name</code>	the name of a predefined specification.
<code>ts</code>	an univariate time series.
<code>spec</code>	the model specification. Can be either the name of a predefined specification or a user-defined specification.
<code>context</code>	list of external regressors (calendar or other) to be used for estimation
<code>userdefined</code>	a vector containing additional output variables (see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ).
<code>x</code>	useless parameter

**Value**

All these functions are deprecated and return the same value as the function that replaces them:

- `spec_x13()` returns the same value as `x13_spec()`
- `spec_regarima()` returns the same value as `regarima_spec()`
- `spec_x11()` returns the same value as `x11_spec()`
- `fast_x13()` returns the same value as `x13_fast()`
- `fast_regarima()` returns the same value as `regarima_fast()`
- `.jx13()` returns the same value as `jx13()`
- `userdefined_variables_x13()` returns the same value as `x13_dictionary()`

**Description**

Java version.

**Usage**

```

current_java_version

minimal_java_version

```

**Format**

An object of class `integer` of length 1.  
An object of class `numeric` of length 1.

**Value**

`current_java_version` is the current Java version and `minimal_java_version` is the minimum accepted Java version.

**Examples**

```
print(minimal_java_version)
print(current_java_version)
```

jd3\_utilities

*Java Utility Functions***Description**

These functions are used in all JDemetra+ 3.0 packages to easily interact between R and Java objects.

**Usage**

```
.x13_rslts(jrslts)

.jd2r_spec_x11(jspec)

.r2jd_spec_x11(spec)

.r2jd_spec_regarima(spec)

.jd2r_spec_regarima(jspec)

.r2jd_spec_x13(spec)

.jd2r_spec_x13(jspec)
```

**Arguments**

`spec`, `jspec`, `jrslts`  
parameters.

**Value**

These functions return specification in Java, proto or R.

---

refresh	<i>Refresh a specification with constraints</i>
---------	---

---

## Description

Functions `x13_refresh` and `regarima_refresh` allow to create a new specification by updating a specification used for a previous estimation. Some selected parameters will be kept fixed (previous estimation results) while others will be freed for re-estimation in a domain of constraints. See details and examples.

## Usage

```
regarima_refresh(
  spec,
  refspec = NULL,
  policy = c("FreeParameters", "Complete", "Outliers_StochasticComponent", "Outliers",
            "FixedParameters", "FixedAutoRegressiveParameters", "Fixed", "Current"),
  period = 0,
  start = NULL,
  end = NULL
)

x13_refresh(
  spec,
  refspec = NULL,
  policy = c("FreeParameters", "Complete", "Outliers_StochasticComponent", "Outliers",
            "FixedParameters", "FixedAutoRegressiveParameters", "Fixed", "Current"),
  period = 0,
  start = NULL,
  end = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

<code>spec</code>	the current specification to be refreshed ("result_spec").
<code>refspec</code>	the reference specification used to define the domain considered for re-estimation ("domain_spec"). By default this is the "RG5c" or "RSA5" specification.
<code>policy</code>	the refresh policy to apply (see details).
<code>period, start, end</code>	additional parameters used to specify the span on which additive outliers (AO) are introduced when <code>policy = "Current"</code> or to specify the span on which outliers will be re-detected when <code>policy = "Outliers"</code> or <code>policy = "Outliers_StochasticComponent"</code> , in this case <code>end</code> is unused. If <code>start</code> is not specified, outliers will be re-identified on the whole series. Span definition: <code>period</code> : numeric, number of observations in a year (12, 4...). <code>start</code> and <code>end</code> : defined as arrays of two elements: year and first period (for example, <code>period = 12</code> and <code>c(1980, 1)</code> stands for January 1980) The dates corresponding <code>start</code> and <code>end</code> are included in the span definition.

## Details

The selection of constraints to be kept fixed or re-estimated is called a revision policy. User-defined parameters are always copied to the new refreshed specifications. In X-13 only the reg-arima part can be refreshed. X-11 decomposition will be completely re-run, keeping all the user-defined parameters from the original specification.

Available refresh policies are:

1. **Current**: applying the current pre-adjustment reg-arima model and handling the new raw data points, or any sub-span of the series as Additive Outliers (defined as new intervention variables);
2. **Fixed**: applying the current pre-adjustment reg-arima model and replacing forecasts by new raw data points;
3. **FixedParameters**: pre-adjustment reg-arima model is partially modified: regression coefficients will be re-estimated but regression variables, Arima orders and coefficients are unchanged;
4. **FixedAutoRegressiveParameters**: same as FixedParameters but Arima Moving Average coefficients (MA) are also re-estimated, Auto-regressive (AR) coefficients are kept fixed;
5. **FreeParameters**: all regression and Arima model coefficients are re-estimated, regression variables and Arima orders are kept fixed;
6. **Outliers**: regression variables and Arima orders are kept fixed, but outliers will be re-detected on the defined span, thus all regression and Arima model coefficients are re-estimated;
7. **Outliers\_StochasticComponent**: same as "Outliers" but Arima model orders (p,d,q)(P,D,Q) can also be re-identified;
8. **Complete**: All the parameters are re-identified and re-estimated, unless constrained in the domain spec.

## Value

a new specification, an object of class "JD3\_X13\_SPEC" or "JD3\_REGARIMA\_SPEC".

## References

More information on revision policies in JDemetra+ online documentation: <https://jdemetra-new-documentation.netlify.app/a-rev-policies>

## Examples

```
y <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.08.10.M

# raw series for first estimation
y_raw <- window(y, end = c(2016, 12))

# raw series for second (refreshed) estimation
y_new <- window(y, end = c(2017, 6))

# specification for first estimation
```

```
spec_x13_1 <- x13_spec("rsa5c")

# first estimation
sa_x13 <- x13(y_raw, spec_x13_1)

# refreshing the specification
current_result_spec <- sa_x13$result_spec
current_domain_spec <- sa_x13$estimation_spec

# policy = "Fixed"
spec_x13_ref <- x13_refresh(current_result_spec, # point spec to be refreshed
                           current_domain_spec, # domain spec (set of constraints)
                           policy = "Fixed")
)
# 2nd estimation with refreshed specification
sa_x13_ref <- x13(y_new, spec_x13_ref)

# policy = "Outliers"
spec_x13_ref <- x13_refresh(current_result_spec,
                           current_domain_spec,
                           policy = "Outliers",
                           period = 12,
                           start = c(2017, 1))
) # outliers will be re-detected from January 2017 included
# 2nd estimation with refreshed specification
sa_x13_ref <- x13(y_new, spec_x13_ref)

# policy = "Current"
spec_x13_ref <- x13_refresh(current_result_spec,
                           current_domain_spec,
                           policy = "Current",
                           period = 12,
                           start = c(2017, 1),
                           end = end(y_new))
)

# Points from January 2017 (included) until the end of the series will be
# treated as Additive Outliers, the previous reg-Arima model being otherwise
# kept fixed 2nd estimation with refreshed specification
sa_x13_ref <- x13(y_new, spec_x13_ref)

# Same procedure using regarima_refresh
# specification for first estimation
spec_1 <- regarima_spec("rg3")

# First estimation
reg_a_model <- regarima(y_raw, spec_1)
reg_a_model$estimation_spec

# Refreshing the specification
current_result_spec <- reg_a_model$result_spec
current_domain_spec <- reg_a_model$estimation_spec
```

```

# Policy = "Fixed"
spec_1_ref <- regarima_refresh(
  current_result_spec, # point spec to be refreshed
  current_domain_spec, # domain spec (set of constraints)
  policy = "Fixed"
)
# 2nd estimation with refreshed specification
reg_a_model_ref <- regarima(y_new, spec_1_ref)

```

**regarima***RegARIMA model, pre-adjustment in X13***Description**

RegARIMA model, pre-adjustment in X13

**Usage**

```

regarima(
  ts,
  spec = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

regarima_fast(
  ts,
  spec = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>ts</code>	an univariate time series.
<code>spec</code>	the model specification. Can be either the name of a predefined specification or a user-defined specification.
<code>context</code>	list of external regressors (calendar or other) to be used for estimation
<code>userdefined</code>	a vector containing additional output variables (see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ).

**Value**

the `regarima()` function returns a list with the results ("JD3\_REGARIMA\_RSLTS" object), the estimation specification and the result specification, while `regarima_fast()` is a faster function that only returns the results.

## Examples

```
library("rjd3toolkit")

y <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M
sp <- regarima_spec("rg5c")
sp <- add_outlier(sp,
  type = c("A0"), c("2015-01-01", "2010-01-01")
)
regarima_fast(y, spec = sp)
sp <- set_transform(
  set_tradingdays(
    set_easter(sp, enabled = FALSE),
    option = "workingdays"
  ),
  fun = "None"
)
regarima_fast(y, spec = sp)
sp <- set_outlier(sp, outliers.type = c("A0"))
regarima_fast(y, spec = sp)
```

**regarima\_outliers**      *Outlier Detection with a RegARIMA Model*

## Description

Outlier Detection with a RegARIMA Model

## Usage

```
regarima_outliers(
  y,
  order = c(0L, 1L, 1L),
  seasonal = c(0L, 1L, 1L),
  mean = FALSE,
  X = NULL,
  X.td = NULL,
  ao = TRUE,
  ls = TRUE,
  tc = FALSE,
  so = FALSE,
  cv = 0,
  clean = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

y	the dependent variable (a ts object).
order, seasonal	the orders of the ARIMA model.
mean	Boolean to include or not the mean.
X	user defined regressors (other than calendar).
X.td	calendar regressors.
ao, ls, so, tc	Boolean to indicate which type of outliers should be detected.
cv	numeric. The entered critical value for the outlier detection procedure. If equal to 0 the critical value for the outlier detection procedure is automatically determined by the number of observations.
clean	Clean missing values at the beginning/end of the series. Regression variables are automatically resized, if need be.

### Value

a "JD3\_REGARIMA\_OUTLIERS" object, containing input variables and results

### Examples

```
# estimate model
model <- regarima_outliers(rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M)
# print outliers
model$model$variables
```

set\_x11

*Set X-11 Specification*

### Description

Set X-11 Specification

### Usage

```
set_x11(
  x,
  mode = c(NA, "Undefined", "Additive", "Multiplicative", "LogAdditive",
          "PseudoAdditive"),
  seasonal.comp = NA,
  seasonal.filter = NA,
  henderson.filter = NA,
  lsigma = NA,
  usigma = NA,
  fcasts = NA,
  bcasts = NA,
```

```

  calendar.sigma = c(NA, "None", "Signif", "All", "Select"),
  sigma.vector = NA,
  exclude.forecast = NA,
  bias = c(NA, "LEGACY")
)

```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	the specification to be modified, object of class "JD3_X11_SPEC", default X11 spec can be obtained as <code>'x=x11_spec()'</code>
<code>mode</code>	character: the decomposition mode. Determines the mode of the seasonal adjustment decomposition to be performed: "Undefined" - no assumption concerning the relationship between the time series components is made; "Additive" - assumes an additive relationship; "Multiplicative" - assumes a multiplicative relationship; "LogAdditive" - performs an additive decomposition of the logarithms of the series being adjusted; "PseudoAdditive" - assumes an pseudo-additive relationship. Could be changed by the program, if needed.
<code>seasonal.comp</code>	logical: if TRUE, the program computes a seasonal component. Otherwise, the seasonal component is not estimated and its values are all set to 0 (additive decomposition) or 1 (multiplicative decomposition).
<code>seasonal.filter</code>	a vector of character(s) specifying which seasonal moving average (i.e. seasonal filter) will be used to estimate the seasonal factors for the entire series. The vector can be of length: 1 - the same seasonal filter is used for all periods (e.g.: <code>seasonal.filter = "Msr"</code> or <code>seasonal.filter = "S3X3"</code> ); or have a different value for each quarter (length 4) or each month (length 12) - (e.g. for quarterly series: <code>seasonal.filter = c("S3X3", "Msr", "S3X3", "Msr")</code> ). Possible filters are: "Msr", "Stable", "X11Default", "S3X1", "S3X3", "S3X5", "S3X9", "S3X15". "Msr" - the program chooses the final seasonal filter automatically.
<code>henderson.filter</code>	numeric: the length of the Henderson filter (odd number between 3 and 101). If <code>henderson.filter = 0</code> an automatic selection of the Henderson filter's length for the trend estimation is enabled.
<code>lsigma</code>	numeric: the lower sigma boundary for the detection of extreme values, > 0.5, default=1.5.
<code>usigma</code>	numeric: the upper sigma boundary for the detection of extreme values, > lsigma, default=2.5.
<code>bcasts, fcasts</code>	numeric: the number of backcasts (bcasts) or forecasts (fcasts) generated by the RegARIMA model in periods (positive values) or years (negative values). Default values: fcasts=-1 and bcasts=0.
<code>calendar.sigma</code>	character to specify if the standard errors used for extreme values detection and adjustment are computed: from 5 year spans of irregulars ("None", default value); separately for each calendar period ("A11"); separately for each period only if Cochran's hypothesis test determines that the irregular component is

	heteroskedastic by calendar month/quarter ("Signif"); separately for two complementary sets of calendar months/quarters specified by the x11.sigmaVector parameter ("Select", see parameter sigma.vector).
sigma.vector	a vector to specify one of the two groups of periods for which standard errors used for extreme values detection and adjustment will be computed separately. Only used if calendar.sigma = "Select". Possible values are: 1 or 2.
exclude.forecast	Boolean to exclude forecasts and backcasts. If TRUE, the RegARIMA model forecasts and backcasts are not used during the detection of extreme values in the seasonal adjustment routines. Default = FALSE.
bias	TODO.

**Value**

a "JD3\_X11\_SPEC" object, containing all the parameters.

**See Also**

[x13\\_spec\(\)](#) and [x11\\_spec\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
init_spec <- x11_spec()
new_spec <- set_x11(init_spec,
                      mode = "LogAdditive",
                      seasonal.comp = 1,
                      seasonal.filter = "S3X9",
                      henderson.filter = 7,
                      lsigma = 1.7,
                      usigma = 2.7,
                      fcasts = -1,
                      bcasts = -1,
                      calendar.sigma = "All",
                      sigma.vector = NA,
                      exclude.forecast = FALSE,
                      bias = "LEGACY")
)
```

**Description**

X-11 Decomposition Algorithm

**Usage**

```
x11(ts, spec = x11_spec(), userdefined = NULL)
```

## Arguments

- ts an univariate time series.
- spec the specification.
- userdefined a vector containing additional output variables (see [x13\\_dictionary\(\)](#)).

## Value

the x11() function returns a list with the results (series) and final parameters

## Examples

```
y <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M
x11_spec <- x11_spec()
x11(y, x11_spec)
x11_spec <- set_x11(x11_spec, henderson.filter = 13)
x11(y, x11_spec)
```

x13

*Seasonal Adjustment with X13-ARIMA*

## Description

Seasonal Adjustment with X13-ARIMA

## Usage

```
x13(
  ts,
  spec = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

x13_fast(
  ts,
  spec = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)

jx13(
  ts,
  spec = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"),
  context = NULL,
  userdefined = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

ts	an univariate time series.
spec	the model specification. Can be either the name of a predefined specification or a user-defined specification.
context	list of external regressors (calendar or other) to be used for estimation
userdefined	a vector containing additional output variables (see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ).

## Value

the `x13()` function returns a list with the results, the estimation specification and the result specification, while `x13_fast()` is a faster function that only returns the results. The `jx13()` functions only returns results in a java object which will allow to customize outputs in other packages (use `rjd3toolkit::dictionary()` to get the list of variables and `rjd3toolkit::result()` to get a specific variable). In the estimation functions `x13()` and `x13_fast()` you can directly use a specification name (string). If you want to customize a specification you have to create a specification object first.

## Examples

```
library("rjd3toolkit")

y <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M
x13_fast(y, "rsa3")
x13(y, "rsa5c")
regarima_fast(y, "rg0")
regarima(y, "rg3")

sp <- x13_spec("rsa5c")
sp <- add_outlier(sp,
  type = c("A0"), c("2015-01-01", "2010-01-01"))
)
sp <- set_transform(
  set_tradingdays(
    set_easter(sp, enabled = FALSE),
    option = "workingdays"
  ),
  fun = "None"
)
x13(y, spec = sp)
sp <- set_x11(sp,
  henderson.filter = 13
)
x13_fast(y, spec = sp)
j <- jx13(y, spec = sp)
class(j)
```

---

x13\_dictionary      *X-13 Dictionary*

---

### Description

Functions to provide information for all output objects (series, diagnostics, parameters) available with x13() function.

### Usage

```
x13_dictionary()  
x13_full_dictionary()
```

### Details

These functions provide lists of output names (series, diagnostics, parameters) available with the x13() function. These names can be used to generate customized outputs with the userdefined option of the x13() function (see examples). The x13\_full\_dictionary function provides additional information on object format and description.

### Value

x13\_dictionary() returns a character vector containing the names of all output objects (series, diagnostics, parameters) available with the x13() function, whereas x13\_full\_dictionary() returns a data.frame with format and description, for all the output objects.

### Examples

```
# Visualize the dictionary  
print(x13_dictionary())  
summary(x13_dictionary())  
  
# first 10 lines  
head(x13_full_dictionary(), n = 10)  
# For more structured information call `View(x13_full_dictionary())`  
  
# Extract names of output of interest  
user_defined_output <- x13_dictionary()[c(65, 95, 135)]  
user_defined_output  
  
# Generate the corresponding output in an estimation  
y <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M  
m <- x13(y, "rsa3", userdefined=user_defined_output)  
  
# Retrieve user defined output  
tail(m$user_defined$ylin)  
m$user_defined$residuals.kurtosis
```

```
m$user_defined$sa_f
```

---

<b>x13_revisions</b>	<i>Revisions History</i>
----------------------	--------------------------

---

## Description

Compute revisions history

## Usage

```
x13_revisions(
  ts,
  spec,
  data_ids = NULL,
  ts_ids = NULL,
  cmp_ids = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

<code>ts</code>	The time series used for the estimation.
<code>spec</code>	The specification used.
<code>data_ids</code>	A list of list to specify the statistics to export. Each sub-list must contain two elements: <code>start</code> (first date to compute the history, in the format "YYYY-MM-DD") and <code>id</code> (the name of the statistics, see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ). See example.
<code>ts_ids</code>	A list of list to specify the specific date of a component whose history is to be studied. Each sub-list must contain three elements: <code>start</code> (first date to compute the history, in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"), <code>period</code> (the date of the studied) and <code>id</code> (the name of the component, see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ). See example.
<code>cmp_ids</code>	A list of list to specify the component whose history is to be studied. Each sub-list must contain three elements: <code>start</code> (first date to compute the history, in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"), <code>end</code> (last date to compute the history, in the format "YYYY-MM-DD") and <code>id</code> (the name of the component, see <a href="#">x13_dictionary()</a> ). As many series as periods between <code>start</code> and <code>end</code> will be exported. See example.
<code>context</code>	The context of the specification.

## Value

returns a list

## Examples

```
s <- rjd3toolkit::ABS$X0.2.09.10.M
sa_mod <- x13(s)
data_ids <- list(
  # Get the coefficient of the trading-day coefficient from 2005-jan
  list(start = "2005-01-01", id = "regression.td(1)"),
  # Get the ljung-box statistics on residuals from 2010-jan
  list(start = "2010-01-01", id = "residuals.lb")
)
ts_ids <- list(
  # Get the SA component estimates of 2010-jan from 2010-jan
  list(period = "2010-01-01", start = "2010-01-01", id = "sa"),
  # Get the irregular component estimates of 2010-jan from 2015-jan
  list(period = "2010-01-01", start = "2015-01-01", id = "i")
)
cmp_ids <- list(
  # Get the SA component estimates (full time series) 2010-jan to 2020-jan
  list(start = "2010-01-01", end = "2020-01-01", id = "sa"),
  # Get the trend component estimates (full time series) 2010-jan to 2020-jan
  list(start = "2010-01-01", end = "2020-01-01", id = "t")
)
rh <- x13_revisions(s, sa_mod$result_spec, data_ids, ts_ids, cmp_ids)
rh$data
rh$series
rh$components
```

## Description

Set of functions to create default specification objects associated with the X-13ARIMA seasonal adjustment method.

Specification setting of sheer X-11 decomposition method (without reg-arima pre-adjustment) is supported by the `x11_spec()` function only and doesn't appear among the possible X13-Arima default specifications.

Specification setting can be restricted to the reg-arima part with the `regarima_spec()` function, without argument `regarima_spec()` yields a RG5c specification.

When setting a complete X13-Arima spec, `x13_spec()` without argument yields a RSA5c specification.

## Usage

```
regarima_spec(name = c("rg4", "rg0", "rg1", "rg2c", "rg3", "rg5c"))
```

```
x13_spec(name = c("rsa4", "rsa0", "rsa1", "rsa2c", "rsa3", "rsa5c"))

x11_spec()
```

## Arguments

**name** the name of a predefined specification.

## Details

The available predefined 'JDemetra+' model specifications are described in the table below:

<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Log/level detection</b>	<b>Outliers detection</b>	<b>Calendar effects</b>	<b>ARIMA</b>
RSA0/RG0	NA	NA	NA	Airline(+mean)
RSA1/RG1	automatic	AO/LS/TC	NA	Airline(+mean)
RSA2c/RG2c	automatic	AO/LS/TC	2 td vars + Easter	Airline(+mean)
RSA3/RG3	automatic	AO/LS/TC	NA	automatic
RSA4c/RG4c	automatic	AO/LS/TC	2 td vars + Easter	automatic
RSA5c/RG5c	automatic	AO/LS/TC	7 td vars + Easter	automatic

## Value

an object of class "JD3\_X13\_SPEC" (x13\_spec()), "JD3\_REGARIMA\_SPEC" (regarima\_spec()) or "JD3\_X11\_SPEC" (x11\_spec()).

## See Also

- To set the pre-processing parameters: [rjd3toolkit::set\\_arima\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_automodel\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_basic\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_easter\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_estimate\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_outlier\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_tradingdays\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::set\\_transform\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::add\\_outlier\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::remove\\_outlier\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::add\\_ramp\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::remove\\_ramp\(\)](#), [rjd3toolkit::add\\_usrdefvar\(\)](#).
- To set the decomposition parameters: [set\\_x11\(\)](#).
- To set the benchmarking parameters: [rjd3toolkit::set\\_benchmarking\(\)](#).

## Examples

```
init_spec <- x11_spec()
init_spec
init_spec <- regarima_spec("rg4")
init_spec
init_spec <- x13_spec("rsa5c")
init_spec
```

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