Package 'tsibble'

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Type Package

Title Tidy Temporal Data Frames and Tools

Version 1.1.2

Description Provides a 'tbl_ts' class (the 'tsibble') for
temporal data in an data- and model-oriented format. The 'tsibble'
provides tools to easily manipulate and analyse temporal data, such as
filling in time gaps and aggregating over calendar periods.

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URL https://tsibble.tidyverts.org

BugReports https://github.com/tidyverts/tsibble/issues

Depends R (>= 3.2.0)

Imports anytime (>= 0.3.1),
dplyr (>= 1.0.0),
ellipsis (>= 0.3.0),
generics,
lifecycle,
lubridate (>= 1.7.0),
methods,
rlang (>= 0.4.6),
tibble (>= 3.0.0),
tidyselect (>= 1.0.0),
vctrs (>= 0.3.1)

Suggests covr,
ggplot2 (>= 3.3.0),
hms,
knitr,
nanotime,
nycflights13 (>= 1.0.0),
rmarkdown,
scales (>= 1.1.0),
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timeDate

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R topics documented:

tsibble-package *tsibble: tidy temporal data frames and tools*

Description

The **tsibble** package provides a data class of `tbl_ts` to represent tidy temporal data. A tsibble consists of a time index, key, and other measured variables in a data-centric format, which is built on top of the tibble.

Index

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble:

- native time classes in R (such as `Date`, `POSIXct`, and `difftime`)
- tsibble's new additions (such as yearweek, yearmonth, and yearquarter).
- other commonly-used classes: `ordered`, `hms::hms`, `lubridate::period`, and `nanotime::nanotime`.

For a `tbl_ts` of regular interval, a choice of index representation has to be made. For example, a monthly data should correspond to time index created by yearmonth, instead of `Date` or `POSIXct`. Because months in a year ensures the regularity, 12 months every year. However, if using `Date`, a month containing days ranges from 28 to 31 days, which results in irregular time space. This is also applicable to year-week and year-quarter.

Tsibble supports arbitrary index classes, as long as they can be ordered from past to future. To support a custom class, you need to define `index_valid()` for the class and calculate the interval through `interval_pull()`.

Key

Key variable(s) together with the index uniquely identifies each record:

- Empty: an implicit variable. `NULL` resulting in a univariate time series.
- A single variable: For example, `data(pedestrian)` uses `Sensor` as the key.
- Multiple variables: For example, Declare `key = c(Region, State, Purpose)` for `data(tourism)`. Key can be created in conjunction with tidy selectors like `starts_with()`.

Interval

The interval function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

- Regular: the value and its time unit including "nanosecond", "microsecond", "millisecond", "second", "minute", "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year". An unrecognisable time interval is labelled as "unit".
- Irregular: `as_tsibble(regular = FALSE)` gives the irregular tsibble. It is marked with `!`.
- Unknown: Not determined (`?`), if it's an empty tsibble, or one entry for each key variable.

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

- integerish numerics between 1582 and 2499: "year" (`Y`). Note the year of 1582 saw the beginning of the Gregorian Calendar switch.
- `yearquarter`: "quarter" (`Q`)

- `yearmonth`: "month" (`M`)
- `yearweek`: "week" (`W`)
- `Date`: "day" (`D`)
- `difftime`: "week" (`W`), "day" (D), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`)
- `POSIXt/hms`: "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `period`: "year" (`Y`), "month" (`M`), "day" (`D`), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `nanotime`: "nanosecond" (`ns`)
- other numerics &`ordered` (ordered factor): "unit" When the interval cannot be obtained due to the mismatched index format, an error is issued.

The interval is invariant to subsetting, such as `filter()`, `slice()`, and `[.tbl_ts`. However, if the result is an empty tsibble, the interval is always unknown. When joining a tsibble with other data sources and aggregating to different time scales, the interval gets re-calculated.

Time zone

Time zone corresponding to index will be displayed if index is `POSIXct`. `?` means that the obtained time zone is a zero-length character "".

Print options

The tsibble package fully utilises the `print` method from the tibble. Please refer to tibble::tibble-package to change display options.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://tsibble.tidyverts.org
- Report bugs at https://github.com/tidyverts/tsibble/issues

Examples

```
# create a tsibble w/o a key ----
tsibble(
  date = as.Date("2017-01-01") + 0:9,
  value = rnorm(10)
)

# create a tsibble with one key ----
tsibble(
  qtr = rep(yearquarter("2010-01") + 0:9, 3),
  group = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 10),
  value = rnorm(30),
  key = group
)
```

`as.ts.tbl_ts` *Coerce a tsibble to a time series*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tbl_ts'
as.ts(x, value, frequency = NULL, fill = NA_real_, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `tbl_ts` object.
`value`	A measured variable of interest to be spread over columns, if multiple measures.
`frequency`	A smart frequency with the default `NULL`. If set, the preferred frequency is passed to `ts()`.
`fill`	A value to replace missing values.
`...`	Ignored for the function.

Value

A `ts` object.

Examples

```
# a monthly series
x1 <- as_tsibble(AirPassengers)
as.ts(x1)
```

as_tibble.tbl_ts *Coerce to a tibble or data frame*

Description

Coerce to a tibble or data frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tbl_ts'
as_tibble(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A tbl_ts.
...	Ignored.

Examples

```
as_tibble(pedestrian)
```

as_tsibble *Coerce to a tsibble object*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
as_tsibble(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  index,
  regular = TRUE,
  validate = TRUE,
  .drop = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
as_tsibble(x, ..., tz = "UTC")

## S3 method for class 'mts'
as_tsibble(x, ..., tz = "UTC", pivot_longer = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Other objects to be coerced to a tsibble (tbl_ts).
key	Variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. NULL for empty key, and c() for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. dplyr::starts_with()).
index	A variable to specify the time index variable.
regular	Regular time interval (TRUE) or irregular (FALSE). The interval is determined by the greatest common divisor of index column, if TRUE.
validate	TRUE suggests to verify that each key or each combination of key variables leads to unique time indices (i.e. a valid tsibble). If you are sure that it's a valid input, specify FALSE to skip the checks.
.drop	If TRUE, empty key groups are dropped.
...	Other arguments passed on to individual methods.
tz	Time zone. May be useful when a ts object is more frequent than daily.
pivot_longer	TRUE gives a "longer" form of the data, otherwise as is.

Details

A tsibble is sorted by its key first and index.

Value

A tsibble object.

Index

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble:

- native time classes in R (such as Date, POSIXct, and difftime)
- tsibble's new additions (such as yearweek, yearmonth, and yearquarter).
- other commonly-used classes: ordered, hms::hms, lubridate::period, and nanotime::nanotime.

For a tbl_ts of regular interval, a choice of index representation has to be made. For example, a monthly data should correspond to time index created by yearmonth, instead of Date or POSIXct. Because months in a year ensures the regularity, 12 months every year. However, if using Date, a month containing days ranges from 28 to 31 days, which results in irregular time space. This is also applicable to year-week and year-quarter.

Tsibble supports arbitrary index classes, as long as they can be ordered from past to future. To support a custom class, you need to define index_valid() for the class and calculate the interval through interval_pull().

Key

Key variable(s) together with the index uniquely identifies each record:

- Empty: an implicit variable. NULL resulting in a univariate time series.
- A single variable: For example, data(pedestrian) uses Sensor as the key.
- Multiple variables: For example, Declare key = c(Region, State, Purpose) for data(tourism). Key can be created in conjunction with tidy selectors like starts_with().

Interval

The interval function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

- Regular: the value and its time unit including "nanosecond", "microsecond", "millisecond", "second", "minute", "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year". An unrecognisable time interval is labelled as "unit".
- Irregular: `as_tsibble(regular = FALSE)` gives the irregular tsibble. It is marked with `!`.
- Unknown: Not determined (`?`), if it's an empty tsibble, or one entry for each key variable.

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

- integerish numerics between 1582 and 2499: "year" (`Y`). Note the year of 1582 saw the beginning of the Gregorian Calendar switch.
- `yearquarter`: "quarter" (`Q`)
- `yearmonth`: "month" (`M`)
- `yearweek`: "week" (`W`)
- `Date`: "day" (`D`)
- `difftime`: "week" (`W`), "day" (D), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`)
- `POSIXt/hms`: "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `period`: "year" (`Y`), "month" (`M`), "day" (`D`), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `nanotime`: "nanosecond" (`ns`)
- other numerics &`ordered` (ordered factor): "unit" When the interval cannot be obtained due to the mismatched index format, an error is issued.

The interval is invariant to subsetting, such as `filter()`, `slice()`, and `[.tbl_ts`. However, if the result is an empty tsibble, the interval is always unknown. When joining a tsibble with other data sources and aggregating to different time scales, the interval gets re-calculated.

See Also

tsibble

Examples

```
# coerce tibble to tsibble w/o a key
tbl1 <- tibble(
  date = as.Date("2017-01-01") + 0:9,
  value = rnorm(10)
)
as_tsibble(tbl1)
# supply the index to suppress the message
as_tsibble(tbl1, index = date)

# coerce tibble to tsibble with a single variable for key
# use `yearquarter()` to represent quarterly data
tbl2 <- tibble(
  qtr = rep(yearquarter("2010 Q1") + 0:9, 3),
  group = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 10),
  value = rnorm(30)
)
# "qtr" is automatically considered as the index var
```

```
as_tsibble(tbl2, key = group)
as_tsibble(tbl2, key = group, index = qtr)

# create a tsibble with multiple variables for key
# use `yearmonth()` to represent monthly data
tbl3 <- tibble(
  mth = rep(yearmonth("2010 Jan") + 0:8, each = 3),
  xyz = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 9),
  abc = rep(letters[1:3], times = 9),
  value = rnorm(27)
)
as_tsibble(tbl3, key = c(xyz, abc))
# coerce ts to tsibble
as_tsibble(AirPassengers)
as_tsibble(sunspot.year)
as_tsibble(sunspot.month)
as_tsibble(austres)
# coerce mts to tsibble
z <- ts(matrix(rnorm(300), 100, 3), start = c(1961, 1), frequency = 12)
as_tsibble(z)
as_tsibble(z, pivot_longer = FALSE)
```

`build_tsibble` *Low-level constructor for a tsibble object*

Description

`build_tsibble()` creates a `tbl_ts` object with more controls. It is useful for creating a `tbl_ts` internally inside a function, and it allows developers to determine if the time needs ordering and the interval needs calculating.

Usage

```
build_tsibble(
  x,
  key = NULL,
  key_data = NULL,
  index,
  index2 = index,
  ordered = NULL,
  interval = TRUE,
  validate = TRUE,
  .drop = key_drop_default(x)
)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `data.frame`, `tbl_df`, `tbl_ts`, or other tabular objects.
`key`	Variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. `NULL` for empty key, and `c()` for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. `dplyr::starts_with()`).
`key_data`	A data frame containing key variables and `.rows`. When a data frame is supplied, the argument `key` will be ignored.

index	A variable to specify the time index variable.
index2	A candidate of index to update the index to a new one when index_by. By default, it's identical to index.
ordered	The default of NULL arranges the key variable(s) first and then index from past to future. TRUE suggests to skip the ordering as x in the correct order. FALSE checks the ordering and may give a warning.
interval	TRUE automatically calculates the interval, and FALSE for irregular interval. Use the specified interval via new_interval() as is.
validate	TRUE suggests to verify that each key or each combination of key variables leads to unique time indices (i.e. a valid tsibble). If you are sure that it's a valid input, specify FALSE to skip the checks.
.drop	If TRUE, empty key groups are dropped.

Examples

```
# Prepare `pedestrian` to use a new index `Date` ----
pedestrian %>%
  build_tsibble(
    key = !!key_vars(.), index = !!index(.), index2 = Date,
    interval = interval(.)
  )
```

---

count_gaps *Count implicit gaps*

Description

Count implicit gaps

Usage

```
count_gaps(
  .data,
  .full = FALSE,
  .name = c(".from", ".to", ".n"),
  .start = NULL,
  .end = NULL
)
```

Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
.full	• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period. • TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel). • start() pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. min(<index>)) across units. • end() pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. max(<index>)) across units.
.name	Strings to name new columns.
.start, .end	Set custom starting/ending time that allows to expand the existing time spans.

Value

A tibble contains:

- the "key" of the `tbl_ts`
- ".from": the starting time point of the gap
- ".to": the ending time point of the gap
- ".n": the number of implicit missing observations during the time period

See Also

Other implicit gaps handling: `fill_gaps()`, `has_gaps()`, `scan_gaps()`

Examples

```
ped_gaps <- pedestrian %>%
  count_gaps(.full = TRUE)
ped_gaps
if (!requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
  stop("Please install the ggplot2 package to run these following examples.")
}
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(ped_gaps, aes(x = Sensor, colour = Sensor)) +
  geom_linerange(aes(ymin = .from, ymax = .to)) +
  geom_point(aes(y = .from)) +
  geom_point(aes(y = .to)) +
  coord_flip() +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")
```

`difference` *Lagged differences*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
difference(x, lag = 1, differences = 1, default = NA, order_by = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	Vector of values
`lag`	A positive integer indicating which lag to use.
`differences`	A positive integer indicating the order of the difference.
`default`	Value used for non-existent rows. Defaults to `NA`.
`order_by`	Override the default ordering to use another vector or column

Value

A numeric vector of the same length as `x`.

See Also

dplyr::lead and dplyr::lag

Examples

```
# examples from base
difference(1:10, 2)
difference(1:10, 2, 2)
x <- cumsum(cumsum(1:10))
difference(x, lag = 2)
difference(x, differences = 2)
# Use order_by if data not already ordered (example from dplyr)
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
tsbl <- tsibble(year = 2000:2005, value = (0:5)^2, index = year)
scrambled <- tsbl %>% slice(sample(nrow(tsbl)))

wrong <- mutate(scrambled, diff = difference(value))
arrange(wrong, year)

right <- mutate(scrambled, diff = difference(value, order_by = year))
arrange(right, year)
```

---

fill_gaps *Turn implicit missing values into explicit missing values*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
fill_gaps(.data, ..., .full = FALSE, .start = NULL, .end = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
...	A set of name-value pairs. The values provided will only replace missing values that were marked as "implicit", and will leave previously existing NA untouched. • empty: filled with default NA. • filled by values or functions.
.full	• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period. • TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel). • start() pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. min(<index>)) across units. • end() pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. max(<index>)) across units.
.start, .end	Set custom starting/ending time that allows to expand the existing time spans.

See Also

tidyr::fill, tidyr::replace_na for handling missing values NA.

Other implicit gaps handling: count_gaps(), has_gaps(), scan_gaps()

Examples

```
harvest <- tsibble(
  year = c(2010, 2011, 2013, 2011, 2012, 2014),
  fruit = rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 6),
  key = fruit, index = year
)

# gaps as default `NA`
fill_gaps(harvest, .full = TRUE)
fill_gaps(harvest, .full = start())
fill_gaps(harvest, .full = end())
fill_gaps(harvest, .start = 2009, .end = 2016)
full_harvest <- fill_gaps(harvest, .full = FALSE)
full_harvest

# replace gaps with a specific value
harvest %>%
  fill_gaps(kilo = 0L)

# replace gaps using a function by variable
harvest %>%
  fill_gaps(kilo = sum(kilo))

# replace gaps using a function for each group
harvest %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  fill_gaps(kilo = sum(kilo))

# leaves existing `NA` untouched
harvest[2, 3] <- NA
harvest %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  fill_gaps(kilo = sum(kilo, na.rm = TRUE))

# replace NA
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  fill_gaps(Count = as.integer(median(Count)))

if (!requireNamespace("tidyr", quietly = TRUE)) {
  stop("Please install the 'tidyr' package to run these following examples.")
}
# use fill() to fill `NA` by previous/next entry
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  fill_gaps() %>%
  tidyr::fill(Count, .direction = "down")
```

`filter_index` *A shorthand for filtering time index for a tsibble*

Description

This shorthand respects time zones and encourages compact expressions.

Usage

```
filter_index(.data, ..., .preserve = FALSE)
```

Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
...	Formulas that specify start and end periods (inclusive), or strings. • ~ end or . ~ end: from the very beginning to a specified ending period. • start ~ end: from specified beginning to ending periods. • start ~ .: from a specified beginning to the very end of the data. Supported index type: POSIXct (to seconds), Date, yearweek, yearmonth/yearmon, yearquarter/yearqtr, hms/difftime & numeric.
.preserve	Relevant when the .data input is grouped. If .preserve = FALSE (the default), the grouping structure is recalculated based on the resulting data, otherwise the grouping is kept as is.

System Time Zone ("Europe/London")

There is a known issue of an extra hour gained for a machine setting time zone to "Europe/London", regardless of the time zone associated with the POSIXct inputs. It relates to *anytime* and *Boost*. Use `Sys.timezone()` to check if the system time zone is "Europe/London". It would be recommended to change the global environment "TZ" to other equivalent names: GB, GB-Eire, Europe/Belfast, Europe/Guernsey, Europe/Isle_of_Man and Europe/Jersey as documented in `?Sys.timezone()`, using `Sys.setenv(TZ = "GB")` for example.

See Also

time_in for a vector of time index

Examples

```
# from the starting time to the end of Feb, 2015
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index(~ "2015-02")

# entire Feb 2015, & from the beginning of Aug 2016 to the end
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index("2015-02", "2016-08" ~ .)

# multiple time windows
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index(~"2015-02", "2015-08" ~ "2015-09", "2015-12" ~ "2016-02")

# entire 2015
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index("2015")

# specific
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index("2015-03-23" ~ "2015-10")
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index("2015-03-23" ~ "2015-10-31")
pedestrian %>%
  filter_index("2015-03-23 10" ~ "2015-10-31 12")
```

group_by_key *Group by key variables*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
group_by_key(.data, ..., .drop = key_drop_default(.data))
```

Arguments

.data	A tbl_ts object.
...	Ignored.
.drop	Drop groups formed by factor levels that don't appear in the data? The default is TRUE except when .data has been previously grouped with .drop = FALSE. See group_by_drop_default() for details.

Examples

```
tourism %>%
  group_by_key()
```

guess_frequency *Guess a time frequency from other index objects*

Description

[Stable]

A possible frequency passed to the ts() function

Usage

```
guess_frequency(x)
```

Arguments

x	An index object including "yearmonth", "yearquarter", "Date" and others.

Details

If a series of observations are collected more frequently than weekly, it is more likely to have multiple seasonalities. This function returns a frequency value at its smallest. For example, hourly data would have daily, weekly and annual frequencies of 24, 168 and 8766 respectively, and hence it gives 24.

References

https://robjhyndman.com/hyndsight/seasonal-periods/

Examples

```
guess_frequency(yearquarter("2016 Q1") + 0:7)
guess_frequency(yearmonth("2016 Jan") + 0:23)
guess_frequency(seq(as.Date("2017-01-01"), as.Date("2017-01-31"), by = 1))
guess_frequency(seq(
  as.POSIXct("2017-01-01 00:00"), as.POSIXct("2017-01-10 23:00"),
  by = "1 hour"
))
```

---

has_gaps *Does a tsibble have implicit gaps in time?*

Description

Does a tsibble have implicit gaps in time?

Usage

```
has_gaps(.data, .full = FALSE, .name = ".gaps", .start = NULL, .end = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
.full	• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period. • TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel). • start() pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. min(<index>)) across units. • end() pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. max(<index>)) across units.
.name	Strings to name new columns.
.start, .end	Set custom starting/ending time that allows to expand the existing time spans.

Value

A tibble contains "key" variables and new column .gaps of TRUE/FALSE.

See Also

Other implicit gaps handling: count_gaps(), fill_gaps(), scan_gaps()

Examples

```
harvest <- tsibble(
  year = c(2010, 2011, 2013, 2011, 2012, 2013),
  fruit = rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 6),
  key = fruit, index = year
)
has_gaps(harvest)
has_gaps(harvest, .full = TRUE)
has_gaps(harvest, .full = start())
has_gaps(harvest, .full = end())
```

holiday_aus *Australian national and state-based public holiday*

Description

Australian national and state-based public holiday

Usage

```
holiday_aus(year, state = "national")
```

Arguments

year	A vector of integer(s) indicating year(s).
state	A state in Australia including "ACT", "NSW", "NT", "QLD", "SA", "TAS", "VIC", "WA", as well as "national".

Details

Not documented public holidays:

- AFL public holidays for Victoria
- Queen's Birthday for Western Australia
- Royal Queensland Show for Queensland, which is for Brisbane only

This function requires "timeDate" to be installed.

Value

A tibble consisting of `holiday` labels and their associated dates in the year(s).

Examples

```
holiday_aus(2016, state = "VIC")
holiday_aus(2013:2016, state = "ACT")
```

index *Return index variable from a tsibble*

Description

Return index variable from a tsibble

Usage

```
index(x)

index_var(x)

index2(x)

index2_var(x)
```

Arguments

x	A tsibble object.

Examples

```
index(pedestrian)
index_var(pedestrian)
```

---

index_by *Group by time index and collapse with* summarise()

Description

[Stable]

index_by() is the counterpart of group_by() in temporal context, but it only groups the time index. The following operation is applied to each partition of the index, similar to group_by() but dealing with index only. index_by() + summarise() will update the grouping index variable to be the new index. Use ungroup() to remove the index grouping vars.

Usage

```
index_by(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A tbl_ts.
...	If empty, grouping the current index. If not empty, a single expression is required for either an existing variable or a name-value pair. A lambda expression is supported, for example ~ as.Date(.) where . refers to the index variable. The index functions that can be used, but not limited: • lubridate::year: yearly aggregation • yearquarter: quarterly aggregation • yearmonth: monthly aggregation • yearweek: weekly aggregation • as.Date or lubridate::as_date: daily aggregation • lubridate::ceiling_date, lubridate::floor_date, or lubridate::round_date: fine-resolution aggregation • Extract time components functions, such as lubridate::hour() & lubridate::day() • other index functions from other packages or self-defined functions

Details

- A index_by()-ed tsibble is indicated by @ in the "Groups" when displaying on the screen.

Examples

```
pedestrian %>% index_by()
# Monthly counts across sensors
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
monthly_ped <- pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  index_by(Year_Month = ~ yearmonth(.)) %>%
  summarise(
    Max_Count = max(Count),
    Min_Count = min(Count)
  )
monthly_ped
index(monthly_ped)

# Using existing variable
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  index_by(Date) %>%
  summarise(
    Max_Count = max(Count),
    Min_Count = min(Count)
  )

# Attempt to aggregate to 4-hour interval, with the effects of DST
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  index_by(Date_Time4 = ~ lubridate::floor_date(., "4 hour")) %>%
  summarise(Total_Count = sum(Count))

library(lubridate, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
# Annual trips by Region and State
tourism %>%
  index_by(Year = ~ year(.)) %>%
  group_by(Region, State) %>%
  summarise(Total = sum(Trips))

# Rounding to financial year, using a custom function
financial_year <- function(date) {
  year <- year(date)
  ifelse(quarter(date) <= 2, year, year + 1)
}
tourism %>%
  index_by(Year = ~ financial_year(.)) %>%
  summarise(Total = sum(Trips))
```

---

index_valid *Add custom index support for a tsibble*

Description

[Stable]

S3 method to add an index type support for a tsibble.

Usage

```
index_valid(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object of index type supported by tsibble.

Details

This method is primarily used for adding an index type support in as_tsibble.

Value

TRUE/FALSE or NA (unsure)

See Also

interval_pull for obtaining interval for regularly spaced time.

Examples

```
index_valid(seq(as.Date("2017-01-01"), as.Date("2017-01-10"), by = 1))
```

---

interval *Meta-information of a tsibble*

Description

- `interval()` returns an interval of a tsibble.
- `is_regular` checks if a tsibble is spaced at regular time or not.
- `is_ordered` checks if a tsibble is ordered by key and index.

Usage

```
interval(x)

is_regular(x)

is_ordered(x)
```

Arguments

x	A tsibble object.

Examples

```
interval(pedestrian)
is_regular(pedestrian)
is_ordered(pedestrian)
```

interval_pull *Pull time interval from a vector*

Description

[Stable]

Assuming regularly spaced time, the `interval_pull()` returns a list of time components as the "interval" class.

Usage

```
interval_pull(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector of index-like class.

Details

Extend tsibble to support custom time indexes by defining S3 generics `index_valid()` and `interval_pull()` for them.

Value

An "interval" class (a list) includes "year", "quarter", "month", "week", "day", "hour", "minute", "second", "millisecond", "microsecond", "nanosecond", "unit".

Examples

```
x <- seq(as.Date("2017-10-01"), as.Date("2017-10-31"), by = 3)
interval_pull(x)
```

is_duplicated *Test duplicated observations determined by key and index variables*

Description

[Stable]

- `is_duplicated()`: a logical scalar if the data exist duplicated observations.
- `are_duplicated()`: a logical vector, the same length as the row number of `data`.
- `duplicates()`: identical key-index data entries.

Usage

```
is_duplicated(data, key = NULL, index)

are_duplicated(data, key = NULL, index, from_last = FALSE)

duplicates(data, key = NULL, index)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame for creating a tsibble.
key	Variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. NULL for empty key, and c() for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. dplyr::starts_with()).
index	A variable to specify the time index variable.
from_last	TRUE does the duplication check from the last of identical elements.

Examples

```
harvest <- tibble(
  year = c(2010, 2011, 2013, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2014),
  fruit = c(rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3), "cherry"),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 7)
)
is_duplicated(harvest, key = fruit, index = year)
are_duplicated(harvest, key = fruit, index = year)
are_duplicated(harvest, key = fruit, index = year, from_last = TRUE)
duplicates(harvest, key = fruit, index = year)
```

---

is_tsibble *If the object is a tsibble*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
is_tsibble(x)

is_grouped_ts(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object.

Value

TRUE if the object inherits from the tbl_ts class.

Examples

```
# A tibble is not a tsibble ----
tbl <- tibble(
  date = seq(as.Date("2017-10-01"), as.Date("2017-10-31"), by = 1),
  value = rnorm(31)
)
is_tsibble(tbl)

# A tsibble ----
tsbl <- as_tsibble(tbl, index = date)
is_tsibble(tsbl)
```

key *Return key variables*

Description

`key()` returns a list of symbols; `key_vars()` gives a character vector.

Usage

```
key(x)

key_vars(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A tsibble.

Examples

```
key(pedestrian)
key_vars(pedestrian)

key(tourism)
key_vars(tourism)
```

key_data *Key metadata*

Description

Key metadata

Usage

```
key_data(.data)

key_rows(.data)

key_size(x)

n_keys(x)
```

Arguments

`.data, x`	A tsibble

See Also

dplyr::group_data

Examples

```
key_data(pedestrian)
```

`measures` *Return measured variables*

Description

Return measured variables

Usage

```
measures(x)

measured_vars(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `tbl_ts`.

Examples

```
measures(pedestrian)
measures(tourism)

measured_vars(pedestrian)
measured_vars(tourism)
```

`new_data` *New tsibble data and append new observations to a tsibble*

Description

[Stable]

`append_row()`: add new rows to the start/end of a tsibble by filling a key-index pair and `NA` for measured variables.

`append_case()` is an alias of `append_row()`.

Usage

```
new_data(.data, n = 1L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_ts'
new_data(.data, n = 1L, keep_all = FALSE, ...)

append_row(.data, n = 1L, ...)
```

Arguments

.data	A tbl_ts.
n	An integer indicates the number of key-index pair to append. If • n > 0, future observations • n < 0, past observations
...	Passed to individual S3 method.
keep_all	If TRUE keep all the measured variables as well as index and key, otherwise only index and key.

Examples

```
new_data(pedestrian)
new_data(pedestrian, keep_all = TRUE)
new_data(pedestrian, n = 3)
new_data(pedestrian, n = -2)

tsbl <- tsibble(
  date = rep(as.Date("2017-01-01") + 0:2, each = 2),
  group = rep(letters[1:2], 3),
  value = rnorm(6),
  key = group
)
append_row(tsbl)
append_row(tsbl, n = 2)
append_row(tsbl, n = -2)
```

---

new_interval *Interval constructor for a tsibble*

Description

[Stable]

- new_interval() creates an interval object.
- gcd_interval() computes the greatest common divisor for the difference of numerics.
- is_regular_interval() checks if the interval is regular.

Usage

```
new_interval(..., .regular = TRUE, .others = list())

is_regular_interval(x)

gcd_interval(x)
```

Arguments

...	A set of name-value pairs to specify default interval units: "year", "quarter", "month", "week", "day", "hour", "minute", "second", "millisecond", "microsecond", "nanosecond", "unit".
.regular	Logical. FALSE gives an irregular interval, and will ignore the ... argument.
.others	A list name-value pairs that are not included in the ..., to allow custom interval.
x	An interval.

Value

an "interval" class

Examples

```
(x <- new_interval(hour = 1, minute = 30))
(y <- new_interval(.regular = FALSE)) # irregular interval
new_interval() # unknown interval
new_interval(.others = list(semester = 1)) # custom interval
is_regular_interval(x)
is_regular_interval(y)
gcd_interval(c(1, 3, 5, 6))
```

---

new_tsibble *Create a subclass of a tsibble*

Description

Create a subclass of a tsibble

Usage

```
new_tsibble(x, ..., class = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A tbl_ts, required.
...	Name-value pairs defining new attributes other than a tsibble.
class	Subclasses to assign to the new object, default: none.

pedestrian *Pedestrian counts in the city of Melbourne*

Description

A dataset containing the hourly pedestrian counts from 2015-01-01 to 2016-12-31 at 4 sensors in the city of Melbourne.

Usage

```
pedestrian
```

Format

A tsibble with 66,071 rows and 5 variables:

- **Sensor**: Sensor names (key)
- **Date_Time**: Date time when the pedestrian counts are recorded (index)
- **Date**: Date when the pedestrian counts are recorded
- **Time**: Hour associated with Date_Time
- **Counts**: Hourly pedestrian counts

References

Melbourne Open Data Portal

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(pedestrian)
# make implicit missingness to be explicit ----
pedestrian %>% fill_gaps()
# compute daily maximum counts across sensors ----
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  index_by(Date) %>% # group by Date and use it as new index
  summarise(MaxC = max(Count))
```

scan_gaps *Scan a tsibble for implicit missing observations*

Description

Scan a tsibble for implicit missing observations

Usage

```
scan_gaps(.data, .full = FALSE, .start = NULL, .end = NULL)
```

Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
.full	• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period. • TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel). • start() pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. min(<index>)) across units. • end() pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. max(<index>)) across units.
.start, .end	Set custom starting/ending time that allows to expand the existing time spans.

See Also

Other implicit gaps handling: count_gaps(), fill_gaps(), has_gaps()

Examples

```
scan_gaps(pedestrian)
```

---

time_in *If time falls in the ranges using compact expressions*

Description

This function respects time zone and encourages compact expressions.

Usage

```
time_in(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of time index, such as classes POSIXct, Date, yearweek, yearmonth, yearquarter, hms/difftime, and numeric.
...	Formulas that specify start and end periods (inclusive), or strings. • ~ end or . ~ end: from the very beginning to a specified ending period. • start ~ end: from specified beginning to ending periods. • start ~ .: from a specified beginning to the very end of the data. Supported index type: POSIXct (to seconds), Date, yearweek, yearmonth/yearmon, yearquarter/yearqtr, hms/difftime & numeric.

Value

logical vector

System Time Zone ("Europe/London")

There is a known issue of an extra hour gained for a machine setting time zone to "Europe/London", regardless of the time zone associated with the POSIXct inputs. It relates to *anytime* and *Boost*. Use Sys.timezone() to check if the system time zone is "Europe/London". It would be recommended to change the global environment "TZ" to other equivalent names: GB, GB-Eire, Europe/Belfast, Europe/Guernsey, Europe/Isle_of_Man and Europe/Jersey as documented in ?Sys.timezone(), using Sys.setenv(TZ = "GB") for example.

See Also

filter_index for filtering tsibble

Examples

```
x <- unique(pedestrian$Date_Time)
lgl <- time_in(x, ~"2015-02", "2015-08" ~ "2015-09", "2015-12" ~ "2016-02")
lgl[1:10]
# more specific
lgl2 <- time_in(x, "2015-03-23 10" ~ "2015-10-31 12")
lgl2[1:10]

library(dplyr)
pedestrian %>%
  filter(time_in(Date_Time, "2015-03-23 10" ~ "2015-10-31 12"))
pedestrian %>%
  filter(time_in(Date_Time, "2015")) %>%
  mutate(Season = ifelse(
    time_in(Date_Time, "2015-03" ~ "2015-08"),
    "Autumn-Winter", "Spring-Summer"
  ))
```

---

tourism *Australian domestic overnight trips*

Description

A dataset containing the quarterly overnight trips from 1998 Q1 to 2016 Q4 across Australia.

Usage

```
tourism
```

Format

A tsibble with 23,408 rows and 5 variables:

- **Quarter**: Year quarter (index)
- **Region**: The tourism regions are formed through the aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which are defined by the various State and Territory tourism authorities according to their research and marketing needs
- **State**: States and territories of Australia
- **Purpose**: Stopover purpose of visit:
  - "Holiday"
  - "Visiting friends and relatives"
  - "Business"
  - "Other reason"
- **Trips**: Overnight trips in thousands

References

Tourism Research Australia

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(tourism)
# Total trips over geographical regions
tourism %>%
  group_by(Region, State) %>%
  summarise(Total_Trips = sum(Trips))
```

`tsibble` *Create a tsibble object*

Description

[Stable]

Usage

```
tsibble(..., key = NULL, index, regular = TRUE, .drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`...`	A set of name-value pairs.
`key`	Variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. `NULL` for empty key, and `c()` for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. `dplyr::starts_with()`).
`index`	A variable to specify the time index variable.
`regular`	Regular time interval (`TRUE`) or irregular (`FALSE`). The interval is determined by the greatest common divisor of index column, if `TRUE`.
`.drop`	If `TRUE`, empty key groups are dropped.

Details

A tsibble is sorted by its key first and index.

Value

A tsibble object.

Index

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble:

- native time classes in R (such as `Date`, `POSIXct`, and `difftime`)
- tsibble's new additions (such as yearweek, yearmonth, and yearquarter).
- other commonly-used classes: `ordered`, `hms::hms`, `lubridate::period`, and `nanotime::nanotime`.

For a `tbl_ts` of regular interval, a choice of index representation has to be made. For example, a monthly data should correspond to time index created by yearmonth, instead of `Date` or `POSIXct`. Because months in a year ensures the regularity, 12 months every year. However, if using `Date`, a month containing days ranges from 28 to 31 days, which results in irregular time space. This is also applicable to year-week and year-quarter.

Tsibble supports arbitrary index classes, as long as they can be ordered from past to future. To support a custom class, you need to define `index_valid()` for the class and calculate the interval through `interval_pull()`.

Key

Key variable(s) together with the index uniquely identifies each record:

- Empty: an implicit variable. `NULL` resulting in a univariate time series.
- A single variable: For example, `data(pedestrian)` uses `Sensor` as the key.
- Multiple variables: For example, Declare `key = c(Region, State, Purpose)` for `data(tourism)`. Key can be created in conjunction with tidy selectors like `starts_with()`.

Interval

The interval function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

- Regular: the value and its time unit including "nanosecond", "microsecond", "millisecond", "second", "minute", "hour", "day", "week", "month", "quarter", "year". An unrecognisable time interval is labelled as "unit".
- Irregular: `as_tsibble(regular = FALSE)` gives the irregular tsibble. It is marked with `!`.
- Unknown: Not determined (`?`), if it's an empty tsibble, or one entry for each key variable.

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

- integerish numerics between 1582 and 2499: "year" (`Y`). Note the year of 1582 saw the beginning of the Gregorian Calendar switch.
- `yearquarter`: "quarter" (`Q`)
- `yearmonth`: "month" (`M`)
- `yearweek`: "week" (`W`)
- `Date`: "day" (`D`)
- `difftime`: "week" (`W`), "day" (D), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`)
- `POSIXt/hms`: "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `period`: "year" (`Y`), "month" (`M`), "day" (`D`), "hour" (`h`), "minute" (`m`), "second" (`s`), "millisecond" (`us`), "microsecond" (`ms`)
- `nanotime`: "nanosecond" (`ns`)
- other numerics &`ordered` (ordered factor): "unit" When the interval cannot be obtained due to the mismatched index format, an error is issued.

The interval is invariant to subsetting, such as `filter()`, `slice()`, and `[.tbl_ts`. However, if the result is an empty tsibble, the interval is always unknown. When joining a tsibble with other data sources and aggregating to different time scales, the interval gets re-calculated.

See Also

build_tsibble

Examples

```
# create a tsibble w/o a key
tsibble(
  date = as.Date("2017-01-01") + 0:9,
  value = rnorm(10)
)

# create a tsibble with a single variable for key
```

```
tsibble(
  qtr = rep(yearquarter("2010 Q1") + 0:9, 3),
  group = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 10),
  value = rnorm(30),
  key = group
)

# create a tsibble with multiple variables for key
tsibble(
  mth = rep(yearmonth("2010 Jan") + 0:8, each = 3),
  xyz = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 9),
  abc = rep(letters[1:3], times = 9),
  value = rnorm(27),
  key = c(xyz, abc)
)

# create a tsibble containing "key" and "index" as column names
tsibble(!!!list(
  index = rep(yearquarter("2010 Q1") + 0:9, 3),
  key = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 10),
  value = rnorm(30)),
  key = key, index = index
)
```

`tsibble-scales` *tsibble scales for ggplot2*

Description

Defines ggplot2 scales for tsibble custom index: yearweek, yearmonth, and yearquarter.

Usage

```
scale_x_yearquarter(...)

scale_y_yearquarter(...)

scale_x_yearmonth(...)

scale_y_yearmonth(...)

scale_x_yearweek(...)

scale_y_yearweek(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Arguments passed to `ggplot2::scale_x_date()`.

Value

A ggproto object inheriting from `Scale`

`tsibble-tidyverse` *Tidyverse methods for tsibble*

Description

Current dplyr verbs that tsibble has support for:

- `dplyr::filter()`, `dplyr::slice()`, `dplyr::arrange()`
- `dplyr::select()`, `dplyr::transmute()`, `dplyr::mutate()`, `dplyr::relocate()`, `dplyr::summarise()`, `dplyr::group_by()`
- `dplyr::left_join()`, `dplyr::right_join()`, `dplyr::full_join()`, `dplyr::inner_join()`, `dplyr::semi_join()`, `dplyr::anti_join()`, `dplyr::nest_join()`
- `dplyr::bind_rows()`, `dplyr::bind_cols()`

Current tidyr verbs that tsibble has support for:

- `tidyr::pivot_longer()`, `tidyr::pivot_wider()`, `tidyr::gather()`, `tidyr::spread()`
- `tidyr::nest()`, `tidyr::fill()`, `tidyr::drop_na()`

Column-wise verbs

- The index variable cannot be dropped for a tsibble object.
- When any key variable is modified, a check on the validity of the resulting tsibble will be performed internally.
- Use `as_tibble()` to convert tsibble to a general data frame.

Row-wise verbs

A warning is likely to be issued, if observations are not arranged in past-to-future order.

Join verbs

Joining with other data sources triggers the check on the validity of the resulting tsibble.

Examples

```
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
# `summarise()` a tsibble always aggregates over time
# Sum over sensors
pedestrian %>%
  index_by() %>%
  summarise(Total = sum(Count))
# shortcut
pedestrian %>%
  summarise(Total = sum(Count))
# Back to tibble
pedestrian %>%
  as_tibble() %>%
  summarise(Total = sum(Count))

library(tidyr)
stocks <- tsibble(
```

```
  time = as.Date("2009-01-01") + 0:9,
  X = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  Y = rnorm(10, 0, 2),
  Z = rnorm(10, 0, 4)
)
(stocksm <- stocks %>%
  pivot_longer(-time, names_to = "stock", values_to = "price"))
stocksm %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = stock, values_from = price)
```

`update_tsibble` *Update key and index for a tsibble*

Description

Update key and index for a tsibble

Usage

```
update_tsibble(
  x,
  key,
  index,
  regular = is_regular(x),
  validate = TRUE,
  .drop = key_drop_default(x)
)
```

Arguments

`x`	A tsibble.
`key`	Variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. `NULL` for empty key, and `c()` for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. `dplyr::starts_with()`).
`index`	A variable to specify the time index variable.
`regular`	Regular time interval (`TRUE`) or irregular (`FALSE`). The interval is determined by the greatest common divisor of index column, if `TRUE`.
`validate`	`TRUE` suggests to verify that each key or each combination of key variables leads to unique time indices (i.e. a valid tsibble). If you are sure that it's a valid input, specify `FALSE` to skip the checks.
`.drop`	If `TRUE`, empty key groups are dropped.

Details

Unspecified arguments will inherit the attributes from `x`.

Examples

```
# update index
library(dplyr)
pedestrian %>%
  group_by_key() %>%
  mutate(Hour_Since = Date_Time - min(Date_Time)) %>%
  update_tsibble(index = Hour_Since)

# update key: drop the variable "State" from the key
tourism %>%
  update_tsibble(key = c(Purpose, Region))
```

---

yearmonth *Represent year-month*

Description

[Stable]

Create or coerce using `yearmonth()`.

Usage

```
yearmonth(x, ...)

make_yearmonth(year = 1970L, month = 1L)

## S3 method for class 'character'
yearmonth(x, format = NULL, ...)

is_yearmonth(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Other object.
`...`	Further arguments to methods.
`year, month`	A vector of numerics give years and months.
`format`	A vector of strings to specify additional formats of `x` (e.g. `%Y%m`), if a warning or an error occurs.

Value

year-month (`yearmonth`) objects.

Display

Use `format()` to display `yearweek`, `yearmonth`, and `yearquarter` objects in required formats. Please see `strptime()` details for supported conversion specifications.

See Also

scale_x_yearmonth and others for ggplot2 scales

Other index functions: `yearquarter()`, `yearweek()`

Examples

```
# coerce POSIXct/Dates to yearmonth
x <- seq(as.Date("2016-01-01"), as.Date("2016-12-31"), by = "1 month")
yearmonth(x)

# parse characters
yearmonth(c("2018 Jan", "2018-01", "2018 January"))

# seq() and arithmetic
mth <- yearmonth("2017-11")
seq(mth, length.out = 10, by = 1) # by 1 month
mth + 0:9

# display formats
format(mth, format = "%y %m")

# units since 1970 Jan
as.double(yearmonth("1969 Jan") + 0:24)

make_yearmonth(year = 2021, month = 10:11)
make_yearmonth(year = 2020:2021, month = 10:11)
```

---

yearquarter *Represent year-quarter*

Description

[Stable]

Create or coerce using `yearquarter()`.

Usage

```
yearquarter(x, fiscal_start = 1)

make_yearquarter(year = 1970L, quarter = 1L, fiscal_start = 1)

is_yearquarter(x)

fiscal_year(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	Other object.
`fiscal_start`	numeric indicating the starting month of a fiscal year.
`year, quarter`	A vector of numerics give years and quarters.

Value

year-quarter (`yearquarter`) objects.

Display

Use `format()` to display `yearweek`, `yearmonth`, and `yearquarter` objects in required formats. Please see `strptime()` details for supported conversion specifications.

See Also

scale_x_yearquarter and others for ggplot2 scales

Other index functions: `yearmonth()`, `yearweek()`

Examples

```
# coerce POSIXct/Dates to yearquarter
x <- seq(as.Date("2016-01-01"), as.Date("2016-12-31"), by = "1 quarter")
yearquarter(x)
yearquarter(x, fiscal_start = 6)

# parse characters
yearquarter(c("2018 Q1", "2018 Qtr1", "2018 Quarter 1"))

# seq() and arithmetic
qtr <- yearquarter("2017 Q1")
seq(qtr, length.out = 10, by = 1) # by 1 quarter
qtr + 0:9

# display formats
format(qtr, format = "%y Qtr%q")

make_yearquarter(year = 2021, quarter = 2:3)
make_yearquarter(year = 2020:2021, quarter = 2:3)

# `fiscal_year()` helps to extract fiscal year
y <- yearquarter(as.Date("2020-06-01"), fiscal_start = 6)
fiscal_year(y)
lubridate::year(y) # calendar years
```

---

yearweek — *Represent year-week based on the ISO 8601 standard (with flexible start day)*

Description

[Stable]

Create or coerce using `yearweek()`.

Usage

```
yearweek(x, week_start = getOption("lubridate.week.start", 1))

make_yearweek(
  year = 1970L,
  week = 1L,
  week_start = getOption("lubridate.week.start", 1)
```

```
)

is_yearweek(x)

is_53weeks(year, week_start = getOption("lubridate.week.start", 1))
```

Arguments

x	Other object.
week_start	An integer between 1 (Monday) and 7 (Sunday) to specify the day on which week starts following ISO conventions. Default to 1 (Monday). Use options(lubridate.week.star = 7) to set this parameter globally.
year, week	A vector of numerics give years and weeks.

Value

year-week (yearweek) objects.

TRUE/FALSE if the year has 53 ISO weeks.

Display

Use format() to display yearweek, yearmonth, and yearquarter objects in required formats. Please see strptime() details for supported conversion specifications.

See Also

scale_x_yearweek and others for ggplot2 scales

Other index functions: yearmonth(), yearquarter()

Examples

```
# coerce POSIXct/Dates to yearweek
x <- seq(as.Date("2016-01-01"), as.Date("2016-12-31"), by = "1 week")
yearweek(x)
yearweek(x, week_start = 7)

# parse characters
yearweek(c("2018 W01", "2018 Wk01", "2018 Week 1"))

# seq() and arithmetic
wk1 <- yearweek("2017 W50")
wk2 <- yearweek("2018 W12")
seq(from = wk1, to = wk2, by = 2)
wk1 + 0:9

# display formats
format(c(wk1, wk2), format = "%V/%Y")

make_yearweek(year = 2021, week = 10:11)
make_yearweek(year = 2020:2021, week = 10:11)

is_53weeks(2015:2016)
is_53weeks(1969)
is_53weeks(1969, week_start = 7)
```

Index