Package ‘seasonal’

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Type Package

Title R Interface to X-13-ARIMA-SEATS

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Description Easy-to-use interface to X-13-ARIMA-SEATS, the seasonal adjustment software by the US Census Bureau. It offers full access to almost all options and outputs of X-13, including X-11 and SEATS, automatic ARIMA model search, outlier detection and support for user defined holiday variables, such as Chinese New Year or Indian Diwali. A graphical user interface can be used through the 'seasonalview' package. Uses the X-13-binaries from the 'x13binary' package.

Depends R (>= 2.15)

Imports x13binary

Suggests seasonalview (>= 0.1.3)

License GPL-3

URL http://www.seasonal.website

BugReports https://github.com/christophsax/seasonal

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Author Christoph Sax [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7192-7044>), Dirk Eddelbuettel [ctb] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6419-907X>)

Maintainer Christoph Sax <christoph.sax@gmail.com>

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**Description**

`seasonal` is an asy-to-use interface to X-13-ARIMA-SEATS, the seasonal adjustment software by the US Census Bureau. It offers full access to almost all options and outputs of X-13, including X-11 and SEATS, automatic ARIMA model search, outlier detection and support for user defined holiday variables, such as Chinese New Year or Indian Diwali. A graphical user interface can be used through the `seasonalview` package. Uses the X-13-binaries from the `x13binary` package.

The best way to start is to have a look at the vignette:

vignette("seas")
Installation

Seasonal depends on the \texttt{x13binary} package, which downloads and installs the X-13 binaries. To install both packages, simply type to the R console:

\begin{verbatim}
install.packages("seasonal")
\end{verbatim}

A startup message is given if the path to X-13 is specified manually. To suppress the message, use \texttt{suppressPackageStartupMessages}.

Setting the X-13 path manually

Sometimes, you either cannot or don’t want to rely on the binaries provided by \texttt{x13binary}:

• because you are on an unsupported system, like Solaris. If you manage to build X-13 on such a system, please let the developers of \texttt{x13binary} know.

• because you cannot run executable files in your R library folders, due to corporate IT policy.

• because you are using your own Fortran compilation of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

Setting the path manually can be done as in previous versions of seasonal. In order to tell seasonal where to find the binary executables of X-13ARIMA-SEATS, the specific environmental variable \texttt{X13\_PATH} needs to be set. This may be done during your active session in R:

\begin{verbatim}
Sys.setenv(X13\_PATH = "YOUR\_X13\_DIRECTORY")
\end{verbatim}

Exchange \texttt{YOUR\_X13\_DIRECTORY} with the path to your installation of X-13ARIMA-SEATS. You can always check your installation with:

\begin{verbatim}
checkX13()
\end{verbatim}

If it works, you may want to set the environmental variable permanently, by adding the \texttt{Sys.setenv} line to one of your \texttt{.Rprofile} files. The easiest is to use the one located in your home directory, which can be written directly from R:

\begin{verbatim}
write('Sys.setenv(X13\_PATH = "YOUR\_X13\_DIRECTORY"),
       file = "/\.Rprofile", append = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}

If the file does not exist (by default), it will be created. Make sure that you get the quotes right: double quotes around your directory, single quotes around the whole \texttt{Sys.setenv} line, such that R understands your string. Check first that the the \texttt{Sys.setenv} line works correctly; once it is written you may have to edit \texttt{.Rprofile} manually. (Or add a second, overwriting line to it.) For other ways to set an environmental variable permanently in R, see \texttt{Startup}.

Author(s)

Christoph Sax <christoph.sax@gmail.com>

References


See Also

\texttt{seas} for the core function and more information on package usage.
arimamodel

Defunct Functions

Description

The arimamodel functions is defunct now. Use the more universal udg function.

The inspect functions is defunct now. Use the extended view function instead.

Usage

arimamodel(x)

inspect(x, fun = NULL, check.version = TRUE, quiet = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x an object of class "seas".
fun a function or a list of functions (see details)
check.version logical, should the version of shiny be checked
quiet logical, if TRUE (default), error messages from calls in inspect are not shown in the console
... further arguments, passed on to runApp. (The launch.browser argument of version 0.8 can be still used that way)

See Also

udg, for universal access to X-13 statistics
view, for an extended graphical user interface.

Examples

## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
udg(x, "x13mdl")

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
view(m)

## End(Not run)
as.data.frame.seas  Coerce Output to data.frame

Description

These methods coerce the output to a data.frame. This is useful for further processing. (This is a second attempt to do that; the first experimental attempt in version 1.4 used an argument data.frame in the call to the functions, and is now obsolete. The present approach seems cleaner and is likely to stay, but still consider it as experimental.)

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'seas'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.seas'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object of class "seas" or "summary.seas", usually, the result of a call to the functions with the same name.
- `...` unused.

Details

The data.frames produced by these functions follow the naming conventions from the 'broom' package, but do not depend on it otherwise.

Value

- a data.frame without row names.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers, x11 = "")

# a data.frame containing data
as.data.frame(m)

# a data.frame containing the summary information on the coefficients
as.data.frame(summary(m))

## End(Not run)
```
checkX13  

Check Installation of X-13ARIMA-SEATS

Description

Check the installation of the binary executables of X-13ARIMA-SEATS. See `seasonal` for details on how to set `X13_PATH` manually if you intend to use your own binaries.

Usage

```r
checkX13(fail = FALSE, fullcheck = TRUE, htmlcheck = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `fail` logical, whether an error should interrupt the process. If `FALSE`, a message is returned.
- `fullcheck` logical, whether a full test should be performed. Runs `testairline.spc` (which is shipped with X-13ARIMA-SEATS) to test the working of the binaries. Returns a message.
- `htmlcheck` logical, whether the presence of the the HTML version of X-13 should be checked.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
old.path <- Sys.getenv("X13_PATH")
Sys.setenv(X13_PATH = "") # its broken now
checkX13()

Sys.setenv(X13_PATH = old.path) # fix it (provided it worked in the first place)
checkX13()

## End(Not run)
```

---

cpi  

Consumer Price Index of Switzerland

Description

Monthly consumer price index of Switzerland. Base year is 1993.

Format

Time series of class "ts".
**easter**

**Source**

Federal Statistical Office, Switzerland

**Examples**

```r
data(seasonal)
cpi
```

---

**easter**  
*Dates of Chinese New Year, Indian Diwali and Easter*

**Description**

Dates of Chinese New Year, Indian Diwali and Easter, suitable for the use in `genhol`.

**Format**

Objects of class "Date".

**Source**


Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, with help from Pinaki Mukherjee

**Examples**

```r
data(holiday)
cny
diwali
easter
```

---

**exp**  
*Exports and Imports of China*

**Description**

Monthly exports and imports of China (July 1983 to December 2013).

**Format**

Each time series is an object of class "ts".
**Details**

In 100 mio. U.S. Dollar.

**Source**

China Customs

**Examples**

```r
data(seasonal)
imp
trend
irregular

final

---

**Time Series of a Seasonal Adjustment Model**

**Description**

Functions to extract the main time series from a "seas" object. For universal import of X-13ARIMA-SEATS tables, use the `series` function.

**Usage**

```r
final(object)
original(object)
trend(object)
irregular(object)

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

**Arguments**

- `object` : an object of class "seas".
- `...` : not used. For compatibility with the generic.

**Details**

These functions support R default NA handling. If `na.action = na.exclude` is specified in the call to `seas`, the time series will also contain NAs.

**Value**

returns a "ts" object, depending on the function.
References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html
Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal. website/examples.html

See Also

seas for the main function of seasonal.
series, for universal X-13 output extraction.

Examples

## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)

final(m)
original(m)
irregular(m)
trend(m)

# NA handling
AirPassengersNA <- window(AirPassengers, end = 1962, extend = TRUE)
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.omit))  # no NA in final series
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.exclude)) # NA in final series
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.x13))   # NA filled by x13
# final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.fail))  # fails

## End(Not run)

---

fivebestmdl  Five Best ARIMA Models

Description

Returns the five best models as chosen by the BIC criterion. It needs the automdl spec to be activated (default). If it is not activated, the function tries to re-evaluate the model with the automdl spec activated.

Usage

fivebestmdl(x)

Arguments

x          object of class "seas"
References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html
Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html

See Also

seas for the main function.
series, for universal X-13 output extraction.
plot.seas, for diagnostical plots.
out, for accessing the full output of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

Examples

```r
## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)
fivebestmdl(m)

## End(Not run)
```

---

genhol Generate Holiday Regression Variables

Description

A replacement for the genhol software by the U.S. Census Bureau, a utility that uses the same procedure as X-12-ARIMA to create regressors for the U.S. holidays of Easter, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving. **This is a replacement written in R, the U.S. Census Bureau software is not needed.**

Usage

```
genhol(x, start = 0, end = 0, frequency = 12, center = "none")
```

Arguments

- `x` a vector of class "Date", containing the occurrences of the holiday. It can be generated with `as.Date`.
- `start` integer, shifts the start point of the holiday. Use negative values if `start` is before the specified date.
- `end` integer, shifts end point of the holiday. Use negative values if `end` is before the specified date.
- `frequency` integer, frequency of the resulting series
center character string. Either "calendar", "mean" or "none" (default). Centering avoids a bias in the resulting series. Use "calendar" for Easter or Chinese New Year, "mean" for Ramadan. See references: Notes on centering holiday.

Details

The resulting time series can be used as a user defined variable in \texttt{seas}. Usually, you want the holiday effect to be removed from the final series, so you need to specify \texttt{regression.usertype = "holiday"}. (The default is to include user defined variables in the final series.)

Value

an object of class "ts" that can be used as a user defined variable in \texttt{seas}.

References

United States Census Bureau, Notes on centering holiday regressors: \url{http://www.census.gov/srd/www/genhol/genhol_center.html}

See Also

\texttt{seas} for the main function of seasonal.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(holiday)  # dates of Chinese New Year, Indian Diwali and Easter

### use of genhol

# 10 day before Easter day to one day after, quarterly data:
genhol(easter, start = -10, end = 1, frequency = 4)
genhol(easter, frequency = 2)  # easter is always in the first half-year

# centering for overall mean or monthly calendar means
genhol(easter, center = "mean")
genhol(easter, center = "calendar")

### replicating X-13's built-in Easter adjustment

# built-in
m1 <- seas(x = AirPassengers, regression.variables = c("td1coef", "easter[1]", "ao1951.May"), arima.model = "(0 1 1)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL, outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log", x11 = "")
summary(m1)

# user defined variable
ea1 <- genhol(easter, start = -1, end = -1, center = "calendar")
```
# regression.usertype = "holiday" ensures that the effect is removed from
# the final series.
m2 <- seas(x = AirPassengers,
     regression.variables = c("tdi.coef", "ao1951.May"),
     xreg = ea1, regression.usertype = "holiday",
     arima.model = "(0 1 1)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL,
     outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log", x11 = "")
summary(m2)

all.equal(final(m2), final(m1), tolerance = 1e-06)

# with genhol, its possible to do slightly better, by adjusting the length
# of easter from Friday to Monday:
e2a <- genhol(easter, start = -2, end = +1, center = "calendar")
m3 <- seas(x = AirPassengers,
     regression.variables = c("tdi.coef", "ao1951.May"),
     xreg = e2a, regression.usertype = "holiday",
     arima.model = "(0 1 1)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL,
     outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log", x11 = "")
summary(m3)

### Chinese New Year
data(seasonal)
data(holiday)  # dates of Chinese New Year, Indian Diwali and Easter

# de facto holiday length: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_New_Year
cny.ts <- genhol(cny, start = 0, end = 6, center = "calendar")
m1 <- seas(x = imp, xreg = cny.ts, regression.usertype = "holiday", x11 = "",
     arima.model = "(0 1 2)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL,
     outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log")
summary(m1)

# compare to identical no-CNY model
     arima.model = "(0 1 2)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL,
     outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log")
summary(m2)
ts.plot(final(m1), final(m2), col = c("red", "black"))

# modeling complex holiday effects in Chinese imports
# - positive pre-CNY effect
# - negative post-CNY effect
pre_cny <- genhol(cny, start = -6, end = -1, frequency = 12, center = "calendar")
post_cny <- genhol(cny, start = 0, end = 6, frequency = 12, center = "calendar")
m3 <- seas(x = imp, x11 = ",")
xreg = cbind(pre_cny, post_cny), regression.usertype = "holiday",
x11 = list()
summary(m3)

### Indian Diwali (thanks to Pinaki Mukherjee)

# adjusting Indian industrial production
m4 <- seas(iip,
x11 = "",
xreg = genhol(diwali, start = 0, end = 0, center = "calendar"),
regression.usertype = "holiday"
)
summary(m4)

# without specification of 'regression.usertype', Diwali effects are added
# back to the final series
m5 <- seas(iip,
x11 = "",
xreg = genhol(diwali, start = 0, end = 0, center = "calendar")
)
ts.plot(final(m4), final(m5), col = c("red", "black"))

# plot the Diwali factor in Indian industrial production
plot(series(m4, "regression.holiday"))

### Using genhol to replicate the regARIMA estimation in R

# easter regressor
ea <- genhol(easter, start = -1, end = -1, center = "calendar")
ea <- window(ea, start = start(AirPassengers), end = end(AirPassengers))

# estimating ARIMA model in R base
arima(log(AirPassengers), order = c(0,1,1), seasonal = c(0,1,1), xreg = ea)

summary(seas(AirPassengers, regression.variables = c("easter[1]")
, regression.aictest = NULL))

# Note that R defines the ARIMA model with negative signs before the MA term,
# X-13 with a positive sign.

## End(Not run)
Description

Select or deselect outliers by point and click. To quit and return the call, press ESC. Click several times to loop through different outlier types.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'seas'
identify(x, type = c("ao", "tc", "ls"), ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class "seas".
- `type`: character vector, types of outlier to loop through.
- `...`: unused, for compatibility with the generic function.

Value

an object of class "seas", containing the static call of the selected model.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
identify(m)
```
import.spc

Examples

data(seasonal)
iip

import.spc Import X-13 .spc Files

Description
Utility function to import .spc files from X-13. It generates a list of calls to seas (and import.ts) that can be run in R. Evaluating these calls should perform the same X-13 procedure as the original .spc file. The print method displays the calls in a way that they can be copy-pasted into an R script.

Usage
import.spc(file, text = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'import.spc'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

file character, path to the X-13 .spc file
text character, alternatively, the content of a .spc file as a character string.
x object of class import.spc
... further arguments, not used

Value
returns an object of class import.spc, which is a list with the following (optional) objects of class call:
x the call to retrieve the data for the input series
xtrans the call to retrieve the data for the xtrans series (if required by the call)
xreg the call to retrieve the data for the xreg series (if required by the call)
seas the call to seas

See Also
import.ts, for importing X-13 data files.
seas for the main function of seasonal.
Examples

```r
# importing the original X-13 example file
import.spc(text =

   series(
       title = "International Airline Passengers Data from Box and Jenkins"
       start = 1949.01
       data = (
           112 118 132 129 121 135 148 148 136 119 104 118
           115 126 141 135 125 149 170 170 158 133 114 140
           145 150 178 163 172 178 199 199 184 162 146 166
           171 180 193 181 183 218 230 242 209 191 172 194
           196 196 236 235 229 243 264 272 237 211 180 201
           204 188 235 227 234 264 302 293 259 229 203 229
           242 233 267 269 270 315 364 347 312 274 237 278
           284 277 317 313 318 374 413 405 355 306 271 386
           315 301 356 348 355 422 465 467 404 347 305 336
           340 318 362 348 363 435 491 505 404 359 310 337
           360 342 406 396 420 472 548 559 463 407 362 405
           417 391 419 461 472 535 622 606 508 461 390 432
       )
       span = (1952.01, )
   )

   spectrum(
       savelog = peaks
   )

   transform(
       function = auto
       savelog = autotransform
   )

   regression(
       aictest = (td easter)
       savelog = aictest
   )

   automdl(
       savelog = automodel
   )

   outlier( )
   x11()
)

## Not run:

### reading .spc with multiple user regression and transformation series

# running a complex seas call and save output in a temporary directory

tdir <- tempdir()

seas(x = AirPassengers, xreg = cbind(a = genhol(cny, start = 1, end = 4,
          center = "calendar"), b = genhol(cny, start = -3, end = 0,
          center = "calendar")), xtrans = cbind(sqrt(AirPassengers), AirPassengers*3),
          transform.function = "log", transform.type = "temporary",
          transformation = "spectrum"
)
```

import.ts

regression.aicctest = "td", regression.usertype = "holiday", dir = tdir,
out = TRUE)

# importing the .spc file from the temporary location
ll <- import.spc(file.path(tdir, "iofile.spc"))

# ll is list containing four calls:
# - 'll$x', 'll$xreg' and 'll$xtrans': calls to import.ts(), which read the
# series from the X-13 data files
# - 'll$seas': a call to seas() which performs the seasonal adjustment in R
str(ll)

# to replicate the original X-13 operation, run all four calls in a series.
# You can either copy/paste and run the print() output:
ll

# or use eval() to evaluate the call(s). To evaluate the first call and
# import the x variable:
eval(ll$x)

# to run all four calls in 'll', use lapply() and eval():
e <- lapply(ll, eval, envir = globalenv())
e$seas # the 'seas' object, produced by the final call to seas()

## End(Not run)

---

**import.ts**

Import Time Series from X-13 Data Files

**Description**

Utility function to read time series from X-13 data files. A call to import.ts is constructed and included in the output of import.spc.

**Usage**

import.ts(file, format = "datevalue", start = NULL, frequency = NULL,
name = NULL)

**Arguments**

- **file**: character, name of the X-13 file which the data are to be read from
- **format**: a valid X-13 file format as described in 7.15 of the X-13 manual: "datevalue", "datevaluecomma", "free", "freecomma", "x13save", "tramo" or an X-11 or Fortran format.
- **start**: vector of length 2, time of the first observation (only for formats "free" and "freecomma" and the Fortran formats.)
- **frequency**: the number of observations per unit of time (only for formats "free", "freecomma" and the X-11 or Fortran formats.)
name (X-11 formats only) name of the series, to select from a file with multiple time series. Omit if you want to read all time series from an X-11 format file.

Value

an object of class ts or mts

See Also

import.spc, for importing X-13 .spc files.
sea for the main function of seasonal.

Examples

## Not run:
tdir <- tempdir()
seas(x = AirPassengers, dir = tdir)
import.ts(file.path(tdir, "data.dta"))
import.ts(file.path(tdir, "iofile.rsd"), format = "x13save")

## End(Not run)

---

na.x13 Handle Missing Values by X-13

Description

Utility function to substitute NA values by -99999. Useful as a value for the na.action argument in seas.

Usage

na.x13(x)

Arguments

x an object of class "ts"

Value

a time series, with NA values substituted by -99999.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# AirPassengersNA <- AirPassengers
AirPassengersNA[20] <- NA
na.x13(AirPassengersNA)

seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.x13)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

The `out` function shows the full content of the X-13ARIMA-SEATS output in the browser. If you want to use a specific statistic in R, the `udg` function is preferable.

Usage

```r
out(x, browser =getOption("browser"), ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class "seas".
- `browser`: browser to be used, passed on to `browseURL`.
- `...`: additional spec-arguments options sent to X-13ARIMA-SEATS during re-evaluation, passed to `update`.

Details

To keep the size of "seas" objects small, seas does not save the output by default. Instead, `out` re-evaluates the model.

Value

displays the output as a side effect.

References

- Vignette with a more detailed description: [http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html](http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html)
- Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html](http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html)
- Official X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTML.pdf](https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTML.pdf)
See Also

`seas` for the main function of seasonal.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
out(m)
# customizing the output with additional elements
out(m, automdl.print = "autochoicemdl")

## End(Not run)
```

---

### outlier

#### Outlier Time series

**Description**

Returns an object of class "ts" that contains the names of the outliers.

**Usage**

```r
outlier(x, full = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of class "seas".
- `full` logical, should the full label of the outlier be shown? If FALSE, only the type of the outlier is shown.

**Value**

character string time series with outliers.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
x <- seas(AirPassengers)
outlier(x)

## End(Not run)
```
**Description**

Functions to graphically analyze a "seas" object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'seas'
plot(x, outliers = TRUE, trend = FALSE,
     main = "Original and Adjusted Series", xlab = "Time", ylab = "",
     transform = c("none", "PC", "PCY"), ...)

d residplot(x, outliers = TRUE, main = "residuals of regARIMA",
             xlab = "Time", ylab = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'seas'
monthplot(x, choice = c("seasonal", "irregular"), main, ...
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of class "seas", usually, a result of a call to `seas`.
- `outliers` logical, should the outliers be drawn.
- `trend` logical, should the trend be drawn.
- `main` character string, title of the graph.
- `xlab` character string, title for the x axis.
- `ylab` character string, title for the y axis.
- `transform` character string, optionally transform the data to period to period "PC" or year to year"PCY" percentage change rates.
- `...` further arguments passed to the plotting functions.
- `choice` character string, "seasonal" (default) or "irregular".

**Details**

`plot` calls the plot method for class "seas". It plots the adjusted and unadjusted series, as well as the outliers. Optionally draws the trend series.

`residplot` plots the residuals and the outliers.

`monthplot` calls the monthplot method for class "seas". It plot the seasonal and SI component periodwise. Despite its name, `monthplot` can be used for series of all frequencies.

**Value**

All plot functions return a plot as their side effect.
References

Vignette with a more detailed description: [http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html](http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html)

Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html](http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html)

Official X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTL.pdf](https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTL.pdf)

See Also

`seas`, for the main function.

`udg`, for diagnostical statistics.

Examples

```r
## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)

plot(m)
plot(m, outliers = FALSE)
plot(m, trend = TRUE)

residplot(m)
residplot(m, outliers = FALSE)

monthplot(m)

# use standard R functions to analyze "seas" models
pacf(resid(m))
spectrum(diff(resid(m)))
plot(density(resid(m)))
qqnorm(resid(m))

## End(Not run)
```

### predict.seas Seasonal Adjusted Series

**Description**

Returns the seasonally adjusted series of an (optionally re-evaluated) model of class "seas". Without further arguments, this is equivalent to a call to the `final` function.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'seas'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```
Arguments

object: an object of class "seas".
newdata: an object of class "ts". New data values for the x argument in the seas function.
...
Further arguments, passed to update.seas, to re-evaluate the model.

Details

With the newdata argument supplied, the "seas" object is re-evaluated, using the original model call. This is equivalent of calling final(update(m, x = newdata)).

Value

Object of class "ts".

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Using data from Dec. 59 to estimate a model
ap.short <- window(AirPassengers, end = c(1959, 12))
m <- seas(ap.short)
predict(m)
final(m)  # equivalent

# Use Dec. 59 model specification to estimate data up to Dec. 60
predict(m, AirPassengers)

## End(Not run)
```

seas  

Seasonal Adjustment with X-13ARIMA-SEATS

Description

Main function of the seasonal package. With the default options, seas calls the automatic procedures of X-13ARIMA-SEATS to perform a seasonal adjustment that works well in most circumstances. Via the ... argument, it is possible to invoke almost all options that are available in X-13ARIMA-SEATS (see details). The default options of seas are listed as explicit arguments and are discussed in the arguments section. A full-featured graphical user interface can be accessed by the view function.

Usage

```r
seas(x, xreg = NULL, xtrans = NULL, seats.noadmiss = "yes",
     transform.function = "auto", regression.aic.test = c("td", "easter"),
     outlier = "", automdl = "", na.action = na.omit, out = FALSE,
     dir = NULL, ..., list = NULL)
```
Arguments

x object of class "ts": time series to seasonally adjust.
xreg (optional) object of class "ts": one or several user defined exogenous variables for regARIMA modelling, can be used both with regression or x11regression.
xtrans (optional) object of class "ts": one or two user defined exogenous variables for the transform spec. Can be specified together with xreg.
seats.noadmiss spec 'seats' with argument noadmiss = "yes" (default). Seasonal adjustment by SEATS, if SEATS decomposition is invalid, an alternative model is used (a message is returned). If noadmiss = "no", no approximation is done. If the seats spec is removed (seats = NULL), no seasonal adjustment is performed.
transform.function spec transform with argument function = "auto" (default). Automatic log transformation detection. Set equal to "none", "log" or any value that is allowed by X-13 to turn it off.
regression.aictest spec regression with argument aictest = c("td", "easter") (default). AIC test for trading days and Easter effects. Set equal to NULL to turn it off.
outlier spec outlier without arguments (default). Automatic outlier detection. Set equal to NULL to turn it off.
automdl spec automdl without arguments (default). Automatic model search with the automdl spec. Set equal to NULL to turn it off.
na.action a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. na.omit (default), na.exclude or na.fail. If na.action = na.x13, NA handling is done by X-13, i.e. NA values are substituted by -99999.
out logical. Should the X-13ARIMA-SEATS standard output be saved in the "seas" object? (this increases object size substantially, it is recommended to re-evaluate the model using the out function instead.)
dir character string with a user defined file path. If specified, the X-13ARIMA-SEATS output files are copied to this folder. Useful for debugging.
... additional spec-arguments options sent to X-13ARIMA-SEATS (see details).
list a named list with additional spec-arguments options. This is an alternative to the ... argument. It is useful for programming.

Details

It is possible to use the almost complete syntax of X-13ARIMA-SEATS via the ... argument. The syntax of X-13ARIMA-SEATS uses specs and arguments, and each spec optionally contains some arguments. In seas, an additional spec-argument can be added by separating spec and argument by a dot (.) (see examples). Alternatively, spec-argument combinations can be supplied as a named list, which is useful for programming.

Similarly, the series function can be used to read almost all series from X-13ARIMA-SEATS. The udg function provides access to a large number of diagnostical statistics.

For a more extensive description, consider the vignette or the wiki page, which contains replications of almost all examples from the official X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual.
Value

returns an object of class "seas", essentially a list with the following components:

- **series**: a list containing the output tables of X-13. To be accessed by the `series` function.
- **data**: seasonally adjusted data, the raw data, the trend component, the irregular component and the seasonal component (deprecated).
- **err**: warning messages from X-13ARIMA-SEATS
- **udg**: content of the .udg output file
- **est**: content of the .est output file
- **model**: list with the model specification, similar to "spc". It typically contains "regression", which contains the regressors and parameter estimates, and "arima", which contains the ARIMA specification and the parameter estimates.
- **fivebestmdl**: Best Five ARIMA Models (unparsed)
- **x**: input series
- **spc**: object of class "spclist", a list containing the content of the .spc file that is used by X-13ARIMA-SEATS. Each spec is on the first level, each argument is on the second level.
- **call**: function call
- **wdir**: temporary directory in which X-13ARIMA-SEATS has been run

The `final` function returns the final adjusted series, the `plot` method shows a plot with the unadjusted and the adjusted series. `summary` gives an overview of the regARIMA model. The `udg` function returns diagnostic statistics.

References


On-Line Interface to seasonal http://www.seasonal.website

Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html


See Also

- `view`, for accessing the graphical user interface.
- `update.seas`, to update an existing "seas" model.
- `static`, to return the 'static' call, with automated procedures substituted by their choices.
- `series`, for universal X-13 table series import.
- `out`, to view the full X-13 diagnostical output.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
Basic call
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
summary(m)

# Graphical user interface
tview(m)

# invoke X-13ARIMA-SEATS options as 'spec.argument' through the ...
# (consult the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual for many more options and the list of
# examples for more examples)
seas(AirPassengers, regression.aictest = c("td")) # no easter testing
seas(AirPassengers, force.type = "denton") # force equality of annual values
seas(AirPassengers, x11 = "") # use x11, overrides the 'seats' spec

# 'spec.argument' combinations can also be supplied as a named list, which is
# useful for programming
seas(AirPassengers, list = list(regression.aictest = c("td"), outlier = NULL))
# constructing the list step by step
ll <- list()
ll["x"] <- AirPassengers
ll["regression.aictest"] <- "td"
ll["outlier"] <- list(NULL) # assigning NULL to a list using single brackets
seas(list = ll)

# options can be entered as vectors
seas(AirPassengers, regression.variables = c("td1coef", "easter[1]")
seas(AirPassengers, arima.model = c(0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1))
seas(AirPassengers, arima.model = "(0 1 1)(0 1 1)") # equivalent

# turn off the automatic procedures
seas(AirPassengers, regression.variables = c("td1coef", "easter[1]",
"ao1951.May"), arima.model = "(0 1 1)(0 1 1)", regression.aictest = NULL,
outlier = NULL, transform.function = "log")

# static replication of 'm <- seas(AirPassengers)'
static(m) # this also tests the equivalence of the static call
static(m, test = FALSE) # no testing (much faster)
static(m, coef = TRUE) # also fixes the coefficients

# updating an existing model
update(m, x11 = "")

# specific extractor functions
final(m)
predict(m) # equivalent
original(m)
resid(m)
coef(m)
fivebestmdl(m)
out(m) # the X-13.out file (see ?out, for details)
```
series \( \text{spc(m)} \) # the .spc input file to X-13 (for debugging)

# universal extractor function for any X-13ARIMA-SEATS output (see ?series)
series(m, "forecast.forecasts")

# copying the output of X-13 to a user defined directory
seas(AirPassengers, dir = "~/mydir")

# user defined regressors (see ?genhol for more examples)
# a temporary level shift in R base
tls <- ts(0, start = 1949, end = 1965, freq = 12)
window(tls, start = c(1955, 1), end = c(1957, 12)) <- 1
seas(AirPassengers, xreg = tls, outlier = NULL)

# identical to a X-13ARIMA-SEATS specification of the the level shift
seas(AirPassengers, regression.variables = c("tl1955.01-1957.12"),
    outlier = NULL)

# forecasting an annual series without seasonal adjustment
m <- seas(airmiles, seats = NULL, regression.aictest = NULL)
series(m, "forecast.forecasts")

# NA handling
AirPassengersNA <- window(AirPassengers, end = 1962, extend = TRUE)
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.omit)) # no NA in final series
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.exclude)) # NA in final series

# NA handling by X-13 (works with internal NAs)
AirPassengersNA[20] <- NA
final(seas(AirPassengersNA, na.action = na.x13))

## performing 'composite' adjustment
m.direct <- seas(ldeaths, x11 = "")
final.direct <- final(m.direct)
m.indirect <- lapply(list(mdeaths, fdeaths), seas, x11 = "")

# not very efficient, but keeps time series properties
final.indirect <- Reduce(`+`, lapply(m.indirect, final))

ts.plot(cbind(final.indirect, final(m.direct)), col = 1:2)
legend("topright", legend = c("disaggregated", "aggregated"), lty = 1, col = 1:2)

## End(Not run)
Description

With the exception of the composite spec, the series function imports all tables that can be saved in X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

Usage

series(x, series, reeval = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

x an object of class "seas".
series character vector, short or long names of an X-13ARIMA-SEATS table. If a long name is specified, it needs to be combined with the spec name and separated by a dot (it is not unique, otherwise. See list below.). More than one series can be specified (see examples).
reeval logical, if TRUE, the model is re-evaluated with the corresponding specs enabled.
verbose logical, if TRUE, a message is returned if a spec is added during reevaluation.

Details

If the save argument is not specified in the model call, series re-evaluates the call with the corresponding specs enabled (also returning a message). Note that re-evaluation doubles the overall computational time. If you want to accelerate the procedure, you have to be explicit about the output in the model call (see examples).

List of all importable tables from X-13ARIMA-SEATS:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>spec</th>
<th>long name</th>
<th>short name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
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<td>acm</td>
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<td>itr</td>
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<td>history</td>
<td>history.chngrevisions</td>
<td>chr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
history.history.fcsterrors = fce
history.history.fcsthistory = fch
history.history.indsaestimates = iae
history.history.indsarevisions = iar
history.history.lkhhistory = lkh
history.history.outlierhistory = rot
history.history.saestimates = sae
history.history.sarevisions = sar
history.history.seatsmdlhistory = smh
history.history.sfestimates = sfe
history.history.sfilterhistory = sfh
history.history.srevisions = sfr
history.history.trendchngestimates = tce
history.history.trendchngrevisions = tcr
history.history.trendestimates = tre
history.history.trendrevisions = trr
identify.identify.acf = iac
identify.identify.pacf = ipc
outlier.outlier.finaltests = fts
outlier.outlier.iterations = oit
regression.regression.aoutlier = ao
regression.regression.holiday = hol
regression.regression.levelshift = ls
regression.regression.outlier = otl
regression.regression.regressionmatrix = rmx
regression.regression.regseasonal = a10
regression.regression.seasonaloultier = so
regression.regression.temporarchange = tc
regression.regression.tradingday = td
regression.regression.transitory = a13
regression.regression.userdef = usr
seats.seats.adjustfac = s16
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seats.seats.diffstrend = dtr
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seats.seats.seasonal = s10
seats.seats.seasonaladj = s11
seats.seats.seasonaladjfcstdecomp = afd
seats.seats.seasonalfcstdecomp = sfdf
seats.seats.seasonalsum = ssm
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seats.seats.totaladjustment = sta
seats.seats.transitory = s14
seats.seats.transitoryfcstdecomp = yfd
seats    seats.trend                    s12
seats    seats.trendconst               stc
seats    seats.trendfcstdecomp          tfd
series   series.adjoriginal              b1
series   series.calendaradjorig         a18
series   series.outlieradjorig          a19
series   series.seriesmvadj            mv
series   series.span                    a1
slidingspans   slidingspans.chngspans   chs
slidingspans   slidingspans.indchngspans  cis
slidingspans   slidingspans.indasapans   ais
slidingspans   slidingspans.indfsapans   sis
slidingspans   slidingspans.indychngspans  yis
slidingspans   slidingspans.sfspans     sfs
slidingspans   slidingspans.tdspans     tds
slidingspans   slidingspans.ychngspans   ycs
spectrum   spectrum.speccomposite       is0
spectrum   spectrum.specindirr          is2
spectrum   spectrum.specindasa         is1
spectrum   spectrum.specirr            sp2
spectrum   spectrum.speccorig          sp0
spectrum   spectrum.specresidual       spr
spectrum   spectrum.specsca            sp1
spectrum   spectrum.specseatsexresiduals  ser
spectrum   spectrum.specseatsirr       s2s
spectrum   spectrum.specseatssa       s1s
transform  transform.permprior         a2p
transform  transform.permprioradjusted  a3p
transform  transform.permprioradjustedptd  a4p
transform  transform.prior              a2
transform  transform.prioradjusted      a3
transform  transform.prioradjustedptd  a4d
transform  transform.seriesconstant    a1c
transform  transform.tempprior         a2t
transform  transform.transformed       trn
x11      x11.adjoriginalc               c1
x11      x11.adjoriginald               d1
x11      x11.adjustdiff                 fad
x11      x11.adjustfac                  d16
x11      x11.adjustmentratio            e18
x11      x11.biasfactor                 bcf
x11      x11.calendar                   d18
x11      x11.calendaradjchanges        e8
x11      x11.combholiday                chl
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x11      x11.extremeb                   b20
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<td>x11</td>
<td>x11.yrtotals</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Value

depending on the table, either an object of class "ts" or "data.frame".

References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html

Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html


See Also

seas for the main function.

Examples

## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)
series(m, "fct")  # re-evaluate with the forecast spec activated

# more than one series
series(m, c("rsd", "fct"))

m <- seas(AirPassengers, forecast.save = "fct")
series(m, "fct")  # no re-evaluation (much faster!)

# using long names
series(m, "forecast.forecasts")

# history spec
series(m, "history.trendestimates")
series(m, "history.sfestimates")
series(m, "history.saestimates")
series(m, c("history.sfestimates", "history.trendestimates"))

# slidingspans spec
series(m, "slidingspans.sfspans")
series(m, "slidingspans.tdspans")

# fundamental identities of seasonal adjustment
# Y = T * I * (S * TD)
all.equal(AirPassengers, series(m, "seats.trend") * 
    series(m, "seats.irregular") * series(m, "seats.adjustfac"))
# Y_sa = Y / (S * TD)
all.equal(final(m), AirPassengers / series(m, "seats.adjustfac"))

### Some X-13ARIMA-SEATS functions can be replicated in R:

# X-13ARIMA-SEATS spectrum
plot(series(m, "spectrum.specorig")[,1], t = "l")
# R equivalent: spectrum from stats
spectrum(diff(log(AirPassengers)), method = "ar")

# X-13ARIMA-SEATS pacf
x13.pacf <- series(m, "identify.pacf")
plot(x13.pacf[,1], t = "h")
lines(x13.pacf[,2])
lines(-x13.pacf[,2])
# R equivalent: pacf from stats
pacf(AirPassengers, lag.max = 35)

## End(Not run)

---

**spc**

### .spc File Content

**Description**

Access the content of the .spc file that governs the behavior of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

**Usage**

spc(x)

**Arguments**

x          object of class "seas"
Value

returns an object of class "spclist", essentially a list that contains the information that is sent to X-13ARIMA-SEATS. The corresponding print method displays the content of the list as written to the .spc file.

References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html
Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html
Official X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: https://www.census.gov/ts/x1as/docX13ASHTL.html

See Also

seas for the main function.
series, for universal X-13 output extraction.
plot.seas, for diagnostical plots.
out, for accessing the full output of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

Examples

## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)
spc(m)

## End(Not run)

---

**SPECS**

**List of Available X-13ARIMA-SEATS Outputs**

**Description**

The data is used by several functions as a look-up table. Users should consider the table in series or in the official manual.

**Format**

An object of class "data.frame"

**Source**

United States Census Bureau

**References**

static

---

Static Call of a seas Object

Description

In a 'static' call, the default automatic procedures in the model call are substituted by the choices they made.

Usage

\[
\text{static}(x, \text{coef} = \text{FALSE}, \text{x11.filter} = \text{FALSE}, \text{test} = \text{TRUE}, \\
\text{fail} = \text{FALSE}, \text{evaluate} = \text{FALSE})
\]

Arguments

- \(x\): an object of class `seas`.
- \(\text{coef}\): logical. If \(\text{TRUE}\), the coefficients are treated as fixed, instead of being estimated.
- \(\text{x11.filter}\): logical. X-11 only. If \(\text{TRUE}\), the X-11 moving averages will be fixed as well. This leads to different filters at different stages, and the resulting series can be slightly different. If \(\text{test} = \text{TRUE}\), this may cause a warning message.
- \(\text{test}\): logical. By default the static call is executed and compared to the input call. If the final series is not identical, a message is returned. If \(\text{FALSE}\), no test is performed (faster).
- \(\text{fail}\): logical. If \(\text{TRUE}\), differences will cause an error. Ignored if \(\text{test} = \text{FALSE}\).
- \(\text{evaluate}\): logical. If \(\text{TRUE}\), the call is evaluated.

Details

If \(\text{evaluate} = \text{TRUE}\), the call is evaluated. The call can be copy/pasted to a script and used for further manipulations or future evaluation of the same model.

By default, the static call is tested. It is executed and compared to the input call. If the final series is not identical, a message is returned.

If \(\text{coef} = \text{TRUE}\), the coefficients are fixed as well. If \(\text{x11.filter} = \text{TRUE}\), the X-11 moving averages are fixed as well.

Value

Object of class "call". Or an object of class "seas" if \(\text{evaluate} = \text{TRUE}\).

References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html

Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html

See Also

`getCall` to extract the actual call.

`seas` for the main function of seasonal.

Examples

```r
## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)
getCall(m)  # default call
static(m)   # static call
static(m, test = FALSE)  # much faster
static(m, evaluate = TRUE)  # returns an object of class "seas"

m <- seas(AirPassengers, x11 = "")

static(m, x11.filter = TRUE)  # also fixes the X-11 filter (with a warning)
static(m, coef = TRUE)         # also fixes the coefficients

## End(Not run)
```

**summary.seas**

*Summary of a X13-ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment*

Description

Like the corresponding method for "lm" objects, the method for "seas" objects returns the estimated coefficients, its standard errors, z-statistics and corresponding (two-sided) p-values. Coefficients are returned both for the exogenous regressors and the coefficients of the ARIMA model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'seas'
summary(object, stats = getOption("seas.stats"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.seas'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an object of class "seas", usually, a result of a call to `seas`.
- `stats`: (experimental) character vector, additional stat to be shown in the summary output. function. For a list of all possible values, see the `udg` function. If a value is not present, it will be ignored. Values can be specified via options. See examples.
- `...`: further arguments passed to or from other methods.
x an object of class "summary.seas", usually, a result of a call to summary.seas.
digits the number of significant digits to use when printing.
signif.stars logical. If TRUE, 'significance stars' are printed for each coefficient.

Details
The lower part of the output shows additional information on the estimation:

Adjustment use of SEATS or X11
ARIMA structure of the seasonal ARIMA model
Obs. number of observations
Transform prior transformation
AICc, BIC value of the information criterion (lower is better)
QS test for seasonality in the final series; null hypothesis: no seasonality in final; signif. codes are shown if the null hypothesis is rejected. QS statistics for more series (e.g., the original series) can be extracted with qs.

Box-Ljung test for residual autocorrelation; null hypothesis: no autocorrelation in residuals; signif. codes are shown if the null hypothesis is rejected. The test statistic is the result of Box.test(resid(m), lag = 24, type = "Ljung")

Shapiro test for normality of the residuals; null hypothesis: normal distribution of the residuals; signif. codes are shown if the null hypothesis is rejected. The test statistic is the result of shapiro.test(resid(m))

Value
summary.seas returns a list containing the summary statistics included in object, and computes the following additional statistics:

coefficients a named matrix containing coefficients, standard deviations, t-values and p-values
transform character string with the type of intial transformation

The print method prints the summary output in a similar way as the method for "lm".

Examples

```r
## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
summary(m)

### user defined stats from the udg function
# (experimental, see ?udg)

# also show some M quality statistics for X11 in summary
options(seas.stats = c("f3.m01", "f3.m02", "f3.m03", "f3.m04"))
summary(seas(AirPassengers, x11 = ""))

# this does not affect the SEATS output
```
transformfunction

summary(seas(AirPassengers))

# reset to default
options(seas.stats = NULL)

## End(Not run)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>transformfunction</th>
<th>Applied Transformation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

Returns the transform function that has been applied.

**Usage**

`transformfunction(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` object of class "seas"

**References**

Vignette with a more detailed description: [http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html](http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html)

Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html](http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html)

Official X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: [https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTML.pdf](https://www.census.gov/ts/x13as/docX13ASHTML.pdf)

**See Also**

- `seas` for the main function.
- `series`, for universal X-13 output extraction.
- `plot.seas`, for diagnostical plots.
- `out`, for accessing the full output of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

**Examples**

## Not run:

```r
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
transformfunction(m)
```

## End(Not run)
The `udg` function provides access to a large number of diagnostical statistics. The `qs` function and the `AIC`, `BIC` and `logLik` methods are wrappers that use `udg` to access some specific diagnostical statistics.

### Usage

```r
udg(x, stats = NULL, simplify = TRUE, fail = TRUE)
qs(x)
```

### Arguments

- `x`, `object` an object of class "seas".
- `stats` character vector; if specified, only a subset of the available stats are returned. This speeds up the call, as only a subset needs to be type converted. Should be used for programming.
- `simplify` logical; should the result be simplified to a vector or matrix, if possible?
- `fail` logical; if `TRUE`, an error is dropped if an element of `stats` is missing in `names(udg(x))`.
- `...` further arguments (not used)

### Value

- `qs` returns the QS statistics for seasonality of input and output series and the corresponding p-values.
- `AIC`, `BIC`, `nobs` and `logLik` return the corresponding statistics.
unemp

References

Vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html
Comprehensive list of R examples from the X-13ARIMA-SEATS manual: http://www.seasonal.website/examples.html

See Also

seas for the main function.
series, for universal X-13 output extraction.
plot.seas, for diagnostical plots.
out, for accessing the full output of X-13ARIMA-SEATS.

Examples

## Not run:
m <- seas(AirPassengers, x11 = "")

qs(m)
AIC(m)
BIC(m)
nobs(m)
logLik(m)

# a list with all entries from udg
udg(m)

# extracting a few selected stats from udg
udg(m, c("f3.m02", "f3.m05", "qsor1")) # returns a list
udg(m, c("f3.m02", "f3.m05")) # returns a vector

# faster than:
udg(m)[c("f3.m01", "f3.m02", "qsor1")]

## End(Not run)

---

unemp

United States Unemployment Level

Description

Thousands of Persons

Format

Each time series is an object of class "ts".
update.seas

Source


Examples

data(seasonal)
unemp

update.seas  Update and Re-evaluate a Seasonal Adjustment Model

Description

Method to update and re-evaluate an object of class "seas".

Usage

## S3 method for class 'seas'
update(object, ..., evaluate = TRUE)

Arguments

object an object of class "seas", usually, a result of a call to seas.

... spec-argument options sent to X-13 (with the same syntax as in seas)

evaluate logical. If TRUE, the call is evaluated.

Details

Contrary to the default method of update, the "seas" method uses the evaluated call, rather than the actual call for re-evaluation. This means you can savely use it in other functions, which is usufual with lapply and friends (see examples.)

Value

Object of class "seas". Or an object of class "call" if evaluate = FALSE.

See Also

seas for the main function.
static, to return the (optionally evaluated) static call of a "seas" object.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# updating the call
m <- seas(AirPassengers)
update(m, x11 = "")
update(m, x = sqrt(AirPassengers), x11 = "")

# 'update' can be also used with lapply (or mapply)

# a list of time series
dta <- list(fdeaths = fdeaths, mdeaths = mdeaths)

# use 'seas' via lapply
ll <- lapply(dta, seas, x11 = "")

# use 'update' via lapply
lapply(ll, update, arima.model = c(0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1))

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

Interactively modify a "seas" object. The goal of `view` is to summarize all relevant options, plots and statistics of a seasonal adjustment model. The `view` function in the `seasonal` package imports the identical `view` function from the `seasonalview` package, so there is no need to explicitly load the `seasonalview` package.

#### Usage

```r
view(x = NULL, story = NULL, quiet = TRUE, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- **x**: an object of class "seas".
- **story**: character, local file path or URL to an ".Rmd" file.
- **quiet**: logical, if TRUE (default), error messages from calls in `view` are not shown in the console.
- **...**: arguments passed to `runApp`. E.g., for selecting if the GUI should open in the browser or in the RStudio viewer pane.
Details

Frequently used options can be modified using the drop down selectors in the upper left box. Each change will result in a re-estimation of the seasonal adjustment model. The R-call, the X-13 call, the graphical output and the summary are updated accordingly.

Alternatively, the R call can be modified manually in the lower left box. Click 'Run Call' to re-estimate the model and to adjust the option selectors, the graphical output, and the summary. With the 'To console' button, the GUI is closed and the call is imported to R. The 'Static' button substitutes automatic procedures by the automatically chosen spec-argument options, in the same way as the static function.

If you are familiar with the X-13 spec syntax, you can modify the X-13 call, with the same consequences as when modifying the R call.

The lower right panel shows the summary, as described in the help page of summary.seas. The 'X-13 output' button opens the complete output of X-13 in a separate tab or window.

If you have the x13story package installed (not yet on CRAN, see references), you can call the function with the story argument. This will render an R Markdown document and produce a story on seasonal adjustment that can be manipulated interactively.

Value

view returns an object of class "seas", the modified model; or NULL, if the story argument is supplied.

References

Seasonal vignette with a more detailed description: http://www.seasonal.website/seasonal.html

Development version of the x13story package: https://github.com/christophsax/x13story

Examples

```r
## Not run:

m <- seas(AirPassengers)
view(m)

# store the model after closing the GUI, for further processing in R
m.upd <- view(m)

## End(Not run)
```
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