Package ‘DTsG’

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Type Package

Title A Class for Working with Time Series Based on 'data.table' and 'R6' with Largely Optional Reference Semantics

Version 0.4.0

Description Basic time series functionalities such as listing of missing values, application of arbitrary aggregation as well as rolling window functions and automatic detection of periodicity. As it is mainly based on 'data.table', it is fast and - in combination with the 'R6' package - offers reference semantics. In addition to its native R6 interface, it provides an S3 interface inclusive an S3 wrapper method generator for those who prefer the latter.

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BugReports https://github.com/gisler/DTsG/issues

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Description

Applies a temporal aggregation level function to the .dateTime column of a DTSg object and aggregates its values columnwise to the function’s temporal aggregation level utilising a provided summary function. Additionally, it sets the object’s aggregated field to TRUE. See DTSg for further information.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
aggregate(
x,               
funby,           
fun,             
...,             
cols = self$cols(class = "numeric"),
n = FALSE,
ignoreDST = FALSE,
clone = getOption("DTSgClone")
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A `DTSg` object (S3 method only).
- **funby**: One of the temporal aggregation level functions described in `TALFs` or a user defined temporal aggregation level function. See details for further information.
- **fun**: A summary function applied columnwise to all the values of the same temporal aggregation level, for instance, `mean`. Its return value must be of length one.
- **...**: Further arguments passed on to `fun`.
- **cols**: A character vector specifying the columns to aggregate.
- **n**: A logical specifying if a column named `.n` giving the number of values per temporal aggregation level is added. See details for further information.
- **ignoreDST**: A logical specifying if day saving time is ignored during aggregation. See details for further information.
- **clone**: A logical specifying if the object is modified in place or if a clone (copy) is made beforehand.

Details

User defined temporal aggregation level functions have to return a `POSIXct` vector of the same length as the time series and accept two arguments: a `POSIXct` vector as its first and a `list` with helper data as its second. This `list` in turn contains the following named elements:

- **timezone**: Same as `timezone` field. See `DTSg` for further information.
- **ignoreDST**: Same as `ignoreDST` argument.
- **periodicity**: Same as `periodicity` field. See `DTSg` for further information.

Depending on the number of columns to aggregate, the `.n` column contains different counts:

- One column: The counts are calculated from the value column without any missing values. This means that missing values are always stripped regardless of the value of a possible `na.rm` argument.
- More than one column: The counts are calculated from the `.dateTime` column including all missing values.

`ignoreDST` tells a temporal aggregation level function if it is supposed to ignore day saving time while forming new timestamps. This can be a desired feature for time series strictly following the position of the sun (such as hydrological time series). Doing so ensures that diurnal variations are preserved and all intervals are of “correct” length, however, a possible limitation might be that the day saving time shift is invariably assumed to be exactly one hour long. This feature requires that the periodicity of the time series is not unrecognised and is supported by the following temporal aggregation level functions of the package:

- `byY_____`
- `byYQ____`
- `byYm____`
- `byYmd___`
- `by__Q____`
- `by__m____`
- `by____H__`
Value

Returns an aggregated DTSg object.

See Also

DTSg, TALFs, cols, POSIXct, list

Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# mean yearly river flows
## R6 method
x$aggregate(funby = byY_____, fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE)

## S3 method
aggregate(x = x, funby = byY_____, fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE)
```

 alter.DTSg

Alter Time Series

Description

Shortens (subsets), lengthens and/or changes the periodicity of a DTSg object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
alter(
  x,
  from = first(self$values(reference = TRUE)[[1L]]),
  to = last(self$values(reference = TRUE)[[1L]]),
  by = self$periodicity,
  rollback = TRUE,
  clone =getOption("DTSgClone"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A DTSg object (S3 method only).
- `from`: A POSIXct date with the same time zone as the time series or a character string coercible to one. Specifies the new start of the time series.
- `to`: A POSIXct date with the same time zone as the time series or a character string coercible to one. Specifies the new end of the time series.
**Description**

Clones (copies) a DTSg object. Merely assigning a variable representing a DTSg object to a new variable does not result in a copy of the object. Instead, both variables will reference and access the same data in the background, i.e. changing one will also affect the other. This is not an issue when calling methods with the DTSgClone option or clone argument set to TRUE, but has to be kept in mind when setting fields, as they are always modified in place. See DTSg for further information.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
clone(x, deep = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: A `DTSg` object (S3 method only).
- **deep**: A logical specifying if a deep copy is made (for consistency with `R6Class` the default is `FALSE`, but should generally be set to `TRUE`).
- **...**: Not used (S3 method only).

Value

Returns a `DTSg` object.

See Also

- `DTSg`, `R6Class`""
Arguments

- **x**: A `DTSg` object (S3 method only).
- **fun**: A function. Its return value must be of length one.
- **...**: Further arguments passed on to `fun`.
- **cols**: A character vector specifying the columns to apply `fun` to.
- **clone**: A logical specifying if the object is modified in place or if a clone (copy) is made beforehand.
- **resultCols**: An optional character vector of the same length as `cols`. Non-existing columns specified in this argument are added and existing columns are overwritten by the return values of `fun`. Columns are matched elementwise between `resultCols` and `cols`.
- **suffix**: An optional character string. The return values of `fun` are added as new columns with names consisting of the columns specified in `cols` and this suffix. Existing columns are never overwritten. Only used when `resultCols` is not specified.

Details

In addition to the ... argument, this method hands over a `list` argument with helper data called `.helpers to `fun`. `.helpers contains the following named elements:

- **.dateTime**: A `POSIXct` vector containing the `.dateTime` column.
- **periodicity**: Same as periodicity field. See `DTSg` for further information.
- **minLag**: A `difftime` object containing the minimum time difference between two subsequent timestamps.
- **maxLag**: A `difftime` object containing the maximum time difference between two subsequent timestamps.

Value

Returns a `DTSg` object.

See Also

`DTSg`, `cols`, `list`, `POSIXct`, `difftime`, `interpolateLinear`

Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# linear interpolation of missing values
## R6 method
x$colapply(fun = interpolateLinear)

## S3 method
colapply(x = x, fun = interpolateLinear)
```
cols.DTSg  

Get Column Names

Description
Queries all column names of a DTSg object, those of certain classes and/or those matching a certain pattern only.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
cols(x, class = NULL, pattern = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A DTSg object (S3 method only).
- **class**: An optional character vector matched to the most specific class (first element) of each column’s class vector.
- **pattern**: An optional character string passed on to the pattern argument of `grep`.
- **...**: Further arguments passed on to `grep`.

Value

Returns a character vector.

See Also

DTSg, class, grep

Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# get names of numeric columns
## R6 method
x$cols(class = "numeric")

## S3 method
cols(x = x, class = "numeric")
```
**Description**

The DTSg class is the working horse of the package. It is an **R6Class** and offers an S3 interface in addition to its native R6 interface. In the usage sections of the documentation only the S3 interface is shown, however, the examples always show both possibilities. Generally, they are very similar anyway. While the R6 interface always has the object first and the method is selected with the help of the $ operator (for instance, x$cols()), the S3 interface always has the method first and the object as its first argument (for instance, cols(x)). An exception is the new method. It is not an S3 method, but an abused S4 constructor with the character string "DTSg" as its first argument. Regarding the R6 interface, the DTSg class generator has to be used to access the new method with the help of the $ operator.

**Usage**

new(Class, values, ID = "", parameter = "", unit = "", variant = "", aggregated = FALSE, fast = FALSE, swallow = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **Class**
  A character string. Must be "DTSg" in order to create a DTSg object. Otherwise a different object may or may not be created (S4 constructor only).

- **values**
  A **data.frame** or object inherited from class **data.frame**, for instance, **data.table**. Its first column must be of class **POSIXct** or coercible to it. It serves as the object’s time index and is renamed to **.dateTime**.

- **ID**
  A character string specifying the ID (name) of the time series.

- **parameter**
  A character string specifying the parameter of the time series.

- **unit**
  A character string specifying the unit of the time series.

- **variant**
  A character string specifying further metadata of the time series, for instance, "min" to point out that it is a time series of lower bound measurements.

- **aggregated**
  A logical signalling how the timestamps of the series have to be interpreted: as snap-shots (FALSE) or as periods between subsequent timestamps (TRUE).

- **fast**
  A logical signalling if all rows (FALSE) or only the first 1000 rows (TRUE) shall be used to check the object’s integrity and for the automatic detection of the time series’ periodicity.

- **swallow**
  A logical signalling if the object provided through the values argument shall be “swallowed” by the DTSg object, i.e. no copy of the data shall be made. This is generally more ressource efficient, but only works if the object provided through the values argument is a **data.table**. Be warned, however, that if the creation of the DTSg object fails for some reason, the first column of the provided **data.table** might have been coerced to **POSIXct** and keyed (see **setkey** for further information). Furthermore, all references to the “swallowed” **data.table** in the global (and only the global) environment are removed upon successful creation of a DTSg object.
Value

Returns a DTSg object.

Methods

A DTSg object has the following methods:

- aggregate: See aggregate for further information.
- alter: See alter for further information.
- colapply: See colapply for further information.
- cols: See cols for further information.
- merge: See merge for further information.
- nas: See nas for further information.
- plot: See plot for further information.
- refresh: See refresh for further information.
- rollapply: See rollapply for further information.
- summary: See summary for further information.
- values: See values for further information.

Fields

A DTSg object has the following fields or properties as they are often called. They are implemented through so called active bindings, which means that they can be accessed and actively set with the help of the $ operator (for instance, x$ID gets the value of the ID field and x$ID <-"River Flow" sets its value). Please note that fields are always modified in place, i.e. no clone (copy) of the object is made beforehand. See clone for further information. Some of the fields are read-only though:

- aggregated: Same as aggregated argument.
- fast: Same as fast argument.
- ID: Same as ID argument. It is used as the title of plots.
- parameter: Same as parameter argument. It is used as the label of the primary axis of plots.
- periodicity: A difftime object for a regular and a character string for an irregular DTSg object describing its periodicity or containing "unrecognised" in case it could not be detected (read-only).
- regular: A logical signalling if all lags in seconds between subsequent timestamps are the same (TRUE) or if some are different (FALSE). A, for instance, monthly time series is considered irregular in this sense (read-only).
- timestamps: An integer showing the total number of timestamps of the time series (read-only).
- timezone: A character string containing the time zone of the time series (read-only).
- unit: Same as unit argument. It is added to the label of the primary axis of plots if the parameter field is set.
- variant: Same as variant argument. It is added to the label of the primary axis of plots if the parameter field is set.

The parameter, unit and variant fields are especially useful for time series with one variable (value column) only.
Options

The behaviour of DTSg objects can be customised with the help of the following option. See \texttt{options} for further information:

- \textit{DTSgClone}: A logical specifying if DTSg objects are, by default, modified in place (\texttt{FALSE}) or if a clone (copy) is made beforehand (\texttt{TRUE}).

Note

Due to the \texttt{POSIXct} nature of the \texttt{.dateTime} column, the same sub-second accuracy, issues and limitations apply to DTSg objects. In order to prevent at least some of the possible precision issues, the lags in seconds between subsequent timestamps are rounded to microseconds during integrity checks. This corresponds to the maximum value allowed in \texttt{options("digits.secs")}. As a consequence, time series with a sub-second accuracy higher than a microsecond will never work.

Some of the methods which take a function as an argument (\texttt{colapply} and \texttt{rollapply}) hand over to it an additional \texttt{list} argument called \texttt{.helpers} containing useful data for the development of user defined functions (see the respective help pages for further information). This can of course be a problem for functions like \texttt{sum} which do not expect such a thing. A solution is to wrap it in an anonymous function with a \texttt{...} parameter like this: \texttt{function(x,\ldots) sum(x)}.

See Also

\texttt{R6Class, data.frame, data.table, POSIXct, setkey, difftime, clone, options, list}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
# new DTSg object
## R6 constructor
DTSg$new(values = flow, ID = "River Flow")

## S4 constructor
new(Class = "DTSg", values = flow, ID = "River Flow")
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
flow Daily River Flows
\end{verbatim}

Description

A dataset containing a fictional time series of daily river flows.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
flow
\end{verbatim}
interpolateLinear

Format

A data.table with 2169 rows and 2 columns:

date A POSIXct vector ranging from the start of the year 2007 to the end of the year 2012.
flow A numeric vector with daily river flows in cubic metres per second.

interpolateLinear Linear Interpolation

Description

Linearly interpolates missing values of a numeric vector. For use with the colapply method of a DTSG object. Other uses are possible, but not recommended. It also serves as an example for writing user defined functions utilising one of the lists with helper data as handed over by various methods of DTSG objects. See DTSG for further information.

Usage

interpolateLinear(.col, roll = Inf, rollends = TRUE, .helpers)

Arguments

.col A numeric vector.
roll A positive numeric specifying the maximum size of gaps whose missing values shall be filled. For time series with unrecognised periodicity it is interpreted as seconds and for time series with recognised periodicity it is multiplied with the maximum time difference between two subsequent time steps in seconds. So for regular time series it is the number of time steps and for irregular it is an approximation of it.
rollends A logical specifying if missing values at the start and end of the time series shall be filled as well. See data.table for further information.
.helpers A list with helper data as handed over by colapply. See colapply for further information.

Value

Returns a numeric vector.

See Also

DTSG, colapply, data.table
Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# linear interpolation of missing values
## R6 method
x$colapply(fun = interpolateLinear)

## S3 method
colapply(x = x, fun = interpolateLinear)
```

merge.DTSg

Merge Two DTSg Objects

Description

Joins two DTSg objects based on their `dateTime` column. Their time zones and aggregated fields must be the same.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
merge(x, y, ..., clone = getOption("DTSgClone"))
```

Arguments

- `x`: A DTSg object (S3 method only).
- `y`: A DTSg object or an object coercible to one. See `new` for further information.
- `...`: Further arguments passed on to `merge`. As the by, by.x and by.y arguments can endanger the integrity of the object, they are not allowed here.
- `clone`: A logical specifying if the object is modified in place or if a clone (copy) is made beforehand.

Value

Returns a DTSg object.

See Also

DTSg, new, merge
Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# merge with data.table
## R6 method
x$merge(y = flow, suffixes = c("_1", "_2"))

## S3 method
merge(x = x, y = flow, suffixes = c("_1", "_2"))
```

---

### nas.DTSg

#### List Missing Values

Lists the missing values of selected columns of a DTSg object with recognised periodicity.

#### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
nas(x, cols = self$cols(), ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `x`: A DTSg object (S3 method only).
- `cols`: A character vector specifying the columns whose missing values shall be listed.
- `...`: Not used (S3 method only).

#### Value

Returns a data.table with five columns:

- `.col`: the column name.
- `.group`: the ID of the missing values group within each column.
- `.from`: the start date of the missing values group.
- `.to`: the end date of the missing values group.
- `.n`: the number of missing values in the group.

#### See Also

DTSg, cols, data.table
Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# list missing values
## R6 method
x$nas()

## S3 method
nas(x = x)
```

Description

Displays an interactive plot of a `DTSg` object. This method requires `dygraphs` and `RColorBrewer` to be installed. Its main purpose is not to make pretty plots, but rather to offer a possibility to interactively explore time series. The title of the plot and the label of its primary axis are automatically generated out of the object’s metadata (fields). See `DTSg` for further information.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
plot(
x, from = first(self$values(reference = TRUE)[[1L]]),
to = last(self$values(reference = TRUE)[[1L]]),
cols = self$cols(class = "numeric"),
secAxisCols = NULL,
secAxisLabel = "",
...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `DTSg` object (S3 method only).
- `from` A `POSIXct` date with the same time zone as the time series or a character string coercible to one. The time series is plotted from this date on.
- `to` A `POSIXct` date with the same time zone as the time series or a character string coercible to one. The time series is plotted up to this date.
- `cols` A character vector specifying the columns whose values shall be plotted.
- `secAxisCols` An optional character vector specifying the columns whose values shall be plotted on a secondary axis. Must be a subset of `cols`.
- `secAxisLabel` A character string specifying the label of the optional secondary axis.
- `...` Not used (S3 method only).
Value

Returns a `DTsg` object.

See Also

`DTsg`, `dygraph`, `POSIXct`, `cols`

Examples

```r
# new DTsg object
x <- DTsg$new(values = flow)

# plot time series
if (requireNamespace("dygraphs", quietly = TRUE) && requireNamespace("RColorBrewer", quietly = TRUE)) {
  ## R6 method
  x$plot()

  ## S3 method
  plot(x = x)
}
```

refresh.DTsg

Object Integrity

Description

Checks the integrity of a `DTsg` object and tries to automatically (re-)detect its periodicity. Normally, there is no reason for a user to call this method. The only exception is stated in `values`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTsg'
refresh(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A `DTsg` object (S3 method only).
- `...` Not used (S3 method only).

Value

Returns a `DTsg` object.

See Also

`DTsg`, `values`
Examples

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# check object integrity
## R6 method
x$refresh()

## S3 method
refresh(x = x)
```

---

**Description**

Applies an arbitrary function to a rolling window of selected columns of a DTSg object with recognised periodicity.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
rollapply(
  x,
  fun,
  ..., 
  cols = self$cols(class = "numeric")[1L],
  before = 1L,
  after = before,
  weights = c("inverseDistance"),
  parameters = list(power = 1),
  clone = getOption("DTSgClone"),
  resultCols = NULL,
  suffix = NULL,
  memoryOverCPU = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** A DTSg object (S3 method only).
- **fun** A function. Its return value must be of length one.
- **...** Further arguments passed on to `fun`.
- **cols** A character vector specifying the columns whose rolling window `fun` shall be applied to.
- **before** An integerish value specifying the size of the window in time steps before the “center” of the rolling window.
after | An integerish value specifying the size of the window in time steps after the “center” of the rolling window.

weights | A character string specifying a method to calculate weights for `fun`, for instance, `weighted.mean`. See details for further information.

parameters | A list specifying parameters for `weights`. See details for further information.

cloned | A logical specifying if the object is modified in place or if a clone (copy) is made beforehand.

resultCols | An optional character vector of the same length as `cols`. Non-existing columns specified in this argument are added and existing columns are overwritten by the return values of `fun`. Columns are matched elementwise between `resultCols` and `cols`.

suffix | An optional character string. The return values of `fun` are added as new columns with names consisting of the columns specified in `cols` and this suffix. Existing columns are never overwritten. Only used when `resultCols` is not specified.

memoryOverCPU | A logical specifying if memory usage is preferred over CPU usage for this method. The former is generally faster for smaller windows and shorter time series, the latter for bigger windows and longer time series or might even be the only way that works depending on the available hardware.

Details

In addition to the `...` argument, this method hands over the weights as a numeric vector (`w` argument) and a list argument with helper data called `.helpers` to `fun`. `.helpers` contains the following named elements:

- `before`: Same as `before` argument.
- `after`: Same as `after` argument.
- `WindowSize`: Size of the rolling window (`before + 1L + after`).
- `centerIndex`: Index of the “center” of the rolling window (`before + 1L`).

Currently, only one method to calculate weights is supported: “inverseDistance”. The distance $d$ of the “center” is one and each time step away from the “center” adds one to it. So, for example, the distance of a timestamp three steps away from the “center” is four. Additionally, the calculation of the weights accepts a power $p$ parameter as a named element of a list provided through the parameters argument: $\frac{1}{d^p}$.

Value

Returns a DTSg object.

See Also

DTSg, cols, list
Examples

```r
# new DTSG object
x <- DTSG$new(values = flow)

# calculate moving average
## R6 method
x$rollapply(fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE, before = 2, after = 2)

## S3 method
rollapply(x = x, fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE, before = 2, after = 2)
```

Description

Generating regular sequences of times with the help of `seq.POSIXt` can have undesirable effects. This function “first advances the month without changing the day: if this results in an invalid day of the month, it is counted forward into the next month”. Monthly or yearly sequences starting at the end of a month with 30 or 31 days (or 29 in case of a leap year) therefore do not always fall on the end of shorter months. `rollback` reverts this process by counting the days backwards again.

Usage

`rollback(.dateTime, periodicity)`

Arguments

- `.dateTime` A `POSIXct` vector.
- `periodicity` A character string specifying a multiple of month(s) or year(s). See `seq.POSIXt` for further information.

Value

Returns a `POSIXct` vector.

See Also

`seq.POSIXt`, `POSIXct`

Examples

```r
# rollback monthly time series
by <- "1 month"
rollback(
  .dateTime = seq(
    from = as.POSIXct("2000-01-31", tz = "UTC"),
```
S3WrapperGenerator

S3 Wrapper Method Generator

Description

Generates S3 wrapper methods for public methods of R6ClassGenerators, but can also be used to generate “plain” function wrappers.

Usage

S3WrapperGenerator(R6Method, self = "x", dots = TRUE)

Arguments

- **R6Method**: An expression with a public method of an R6ClassGenerator.
- **self**: A character string specifying the name of the parameter which will take the R6 object.
- **dots**: A logical specifying if a ... parameter shall be added as last parameter in case none already exists. This might be required for S3 generic/method consistency.

Value

Returns a function with the required parameters which captures its own call, reshapes it to the corresponding R6 method call and evaluates it.

See Also

S3Methods, R6Class, expression

Examples

```r
# generate S3 wrapper method for alter of DTSg
alter.DTSg <- S3WrapperGenerator(
  R6Method = expression(DTSg$public_methods$alter)
)
```
summary.DTSg

**Time Series Summary**

**Description**
Calculates summary statistics of selected columns of a DTSg object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
summary(object, cols = self$cols(), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**
  A DTSg object (S3 method only).

- **cols**
  A character vector specifying the columns whose values shall be summarised.

- **...**
  Further arguments passed on to `summary.data.frame`.

**Value**

Returns a `table`.

**See Also**

DTSg, cols, summary.data.frame, table

**Examples**

```r
# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# calculate summary statistics
## R6 method
x$summary()

## S3 method
summary(object = x)
```
Temporal Aggregation Level Functions

Description

Simply specify one of these functions as funby argument of DT$g$ objects’ aggregate method. The method does the rest of the work. See details for further information. Other uses are possible, but not recommended.

Usage

byFasttimeY____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYQ____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYm____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYmd___(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYmdH__(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYmdHM_(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttimeYmdHMS(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime______(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime_Q____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime_m____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime_H____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime_M____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byFasttime_S____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byY____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYQ____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYm____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYmd____(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYmdH__(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYmdHM(.dateTime, .helpers)
byYmdHMS(.dateTime, .helpers)
by______(.dateTime, .helpers)
by_Q____(.dateTime, .helpers)
by_m____(.dateTime, .helpers)
by___H__(.dateTime, .helpers)
by____M_(.dateTime, .helpers)
by_____S(.dateTime, .helpers)

Arguments
.dateTime    A POSIXct vector.
.helpers     A list with helper data as handed over by DTSg objects’ aggregate method.

Details
There are two families of temporal aggregation level functions. The one family truncates timestamps (truncating family), the other extracts a certain part of them (extracting family). Each family comes in two flavours: one using fastPOSIXct of fasttime, the other solely relying on base R. The fasttime versions work with UTC time series only and are limited to dates between the years 1970 and 2199, but generally are faster for the extracting family of functions.

The truncating family sets timestamps to the lowest possible time of the corresponding temporal aggregation level:

- *Y_____ truncates to year, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-01-01 00:00:00.0
- *YQ_____ truncates to quarter, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-10-01 00:00:00.0
- *Ym_____ truncates to month, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-11-01 00:00:00.0
- *Ymd____ truncates to day, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-11-11 00:00:00.0
- *YmdH__ truncates to hour, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-11-11 11:00:00.0
- *YmdHM_ truncates to minute, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-11-11 11:11:00.0
- *YmdHMS truncates to second, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2000-11-11 11:11:11.0

By convention, the extracting family sets the year to 2199 and extracts a certain part of timestamps:

- *______ extracts nothing, i.e. all timestamps become 2199-01-01 00:00:00.0
- *_Q____ extracts the quarters, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2199-10-01 00:00:00.0
- *_m____ extracts the months, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2199-11-01 00:00:00.0
- *__H__ extracts the hours, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2199-01-01 11:00:00.0
- *____M_ extracts the minutes, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2199-01-01 00:11:00.0
- *_____S extracts the seconds, e.g. 2000-11-11 11:11:11.1 becomes 2199-01-01 00:00:11.0
Value

All functions return a POSIXct vector with timestamps corresponding to the function’s temporal aggregation level.

See Also

DTSg, aggregate, fastPOSIXct

Description

Queries the values of a DTSg object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'DTSg'
values(
  x,
  reference = FALSE,
  drop = FALSE,
  class = c("data.table", "data.frame"),
  ...
)

Arguments

x A DTSg object (S3 method only).
reference A logical specifying if a copy of the values or a reference to the values is returned. See details for further information.
drop A logical specifying if the object and all references to it shall be removed from the global (and only the global) environment after successfully querying its values. This feature allows for a resource efficient destruction of a DTSg object while preserving its values.
class A character string specifying the class of the returned values. "data.frame" only works when either a copy of the values is returned or the object is dropped.
...

Details

A reference to the values of a DTSg object can be used to modify them in place. This includes the .dateTime column, which serves as the object’s time index. Modifying this column can therefore endanger the object’s integrity. In case needs to do so ever arise, refresh should be called immediately afterwards in order to check the object’s integrity.
Value

Returns a data.table, a reference to a data.table or a data.frame.

Note

The original name of the .dateTime column is restored when not returned as a reference or when dropped.

See Also

DTSg, refresh, data.table, data.frame

Examples

# new DTSg object
x <- DTSg$new(values = flow)

# get values
## R6 method
x$values()

## S3 method
values(x = x)
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