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INTRO TO R – TIME SERIES & FINANCE PACKAGES

R Workshop

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What's Time Series

- A series of values obtained at successive times
  - A series of numerical values
  - With associated timestamps (or start, end, and frequency if equi-interval)

- Typical operations on a time series
  - lead, lag, difference, rolling window aggregation, etc.
  - time-aware subsetting

- Typical statistics
  - moving average, returns, etc.
  - trend, seasonality, stationarity, etc.

How to Store Time Series in R

- From what we have seen so far
  - Vectors (with names as timestamps)
  - Matrices (with row names as timestamps)
  - Dataframes/tibbles with a timestamp column

- What we really need
  - Store time series efficiently
  - More importantly, be able to manipulate time series efficiently
    - i.e. need associated functions/packages that can efficiently operate on stored time series (lead, lag, smooth, moving average, etc.)

Time Series Specific Data Structures (DS) in R

- **`ts`** class: a class for equi-spaced time series
  - what's a "class": a data structure with associated operations (methods)
- `zoo` class
  - can handle regular- and irregular-spaced time series
  - can use arbitrary classes for the timestamps
- **`xts`** class
  - built on `zoo` with more functions for data processing
  - uniform handling of R's time-based data classes (`zoo`, `timeSeries`, etc.)
- Many more
  - `timeSeries` class in `timeSeries` package, etc.
  - `tsibble` & `tibbletime` packages: time-based dataframe/tibble

https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/TimeSeries.html

ts class

- A class for equi-spaced time series supported by base R

- Data is stored as
    - a vector or matrix with attributes…
    - "class": ts
    - "tsp" (time series parameters): a numerical vector recording (start, end, freq)

- Many functions/packages work well with ts object
    - ex. forecast package

`ts` class – how are data stored / 1

```
> ts_obj <- ts(1:10, frequency = 4, start = c(2017, 2)) # 2nd Quarter of 2017
> ts_obj
     Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4
2017          1    2    3
2018     4    5    6    7
2019     8    9   10
>
> typeof(ts_obj)
[1] "integer"
>
> class(ts_obj)
[1] "ts"
```

ts class – how are data stored / 2

```
> attributes(ts_obj)
$tsp
[1] 2017.25 2019.50    4.00

$class
[1] "ts"
```

ts class – associated time-aware operations

```
> cycle(ts_obj)                                  > ts_obj
     Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4                              Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4
2017         2    3    4                        2017            1    2    3
2018    1    2    3    4                        2018       4    5    6    7
2019    1    2    3                             2019       8    9   10
>
> diff(ts_obj, 4)
     Qtr1 Qtr2 Qtr3 Qtr4
2018         4    4    4
2019    4    4    4
>
# see notebook for more, and the "forecast" packages intro
```

xts class

- xts extends zoo
  - zoo can handle regular- and irregular-spaced time series; so does xts

- xts can use arbitrary classes for timestamps

- Compatible with zoo and other time-series classes in other packages

- Many functions/packages work well with xts object
  - ex. forecast, quantmod, and PerformanceAnalytics

xts class – how are data stored / 1

```
> x <- matrix(1:6, ncol = 2)
> print(x)
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    4
[2,]    2    5
[3,]    3    6
>
> idx <- as.Date(c("2019-01-01", "2019-01-02", "2019-01-05"))
> print(idx)
[1] "2019-01-01" "2019-01-02" "2019-01-05"
```

xts class – how are data stored / 2

```
> xts_obj <- xts(x, order.by = idx)
> xts_obj
            [,1] [,2]
2019-01-01     1    4
2019-01-02     2    5
2019-01-05     3    6


> typeof(xts_obj)
[1] "integer“

> class(xts_obj)
[1] "xts" "zoo"
```

xts class – how are data stored / 3

```
> str(attributes(xts_obj))
List of 3
 $ dim  : int [1:2] 3 2
 $ index: num [1:3] 1.55e+09 1.55e+09 1.55e+09
  ..- attr(*, "tzone")= chr "UTC"
  ..- attr(*, "tclass")= chr "Date"
 $ class: chr [1:2] "xts" "zoo"
```

xts class – associated time-aware operations

```r
> # use quantmod package to get data from yahoo finance
> library(quantmod)
> msft <- getSymbols("MSFT",
                     from = "2018-12-31",
                     to = "2019-12-31",
                     auto.assign = FALSE)
>
> # msft_xts is an xts object
> class(msft_xts)
[1] "xts" "zoo"
```

xts class – associated time-aware operations

```
> # get data for all Monday in 2019 (time-aware subsetting)
> msft[.indexyear(msft) == (2019 - 1900) & .indexwday(msft) == 1]


            MSFT.Open MSFT.High MSFT.Low MSFT.Close MSFT.Volume MSFT.Adjusted
2019-01-07    101.64    103.27   100.98     102.06    35656100        102.06
2019-01-14    101.90    102.87   101.26     102.05    28437100        102.05
2019-01-28    106.26    106.48   104.66     105.08    29476700        105.08
2019-02-04    102.87    105.80   102.77     105.74    31315100        105.74

…


# see notebook for more, and the "PerformanceAnalytics" package intro
```

Tibble-like Time Series DS & Packages - 1

- **tidyverts** (a toolset consists of three packages)
  - **tsibble**: a new time series class (`tbl_ts`) built on `tibble`
  - **fable**: tidy forecast on top of tissible
  - **feast**: Feature Extraction And Statistics for Time Series

- **tidyquant** (package)
  - integrates resources for collecting and analyzing financial data (`xts`, `quantmod`, `TTR`(Technical Trading Rule) and `PerformanceAnalytics`)
  - work with `tibble` from `tidyverse`

- **tibbletime** (package)
  - a time-aware tibble (tbl_time).

Tibble-like Time Series DS & Packages - 2

- [prophet](#)
  - time series forecast (from Fastbook) based on addictive model
  - work directly with `tibble` from tidyverse

Too Many TS Data Structures!

- tsbox
  - provides conversion between many time series data structures
  - an attempt to unite time series data structure in R

Resources

- [a Little book of R for Time Series](#)

- [Forecasting: Principles and Practice](#)

- [Financial Engineering Analytics: A Practice Manual Using R](#)