

# Package ‘tsibble’

June 20, 2020

**Type** Package

**Title** Tidy Temporal Data Frames and Tools

**Version** 0.9.1

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

**License** GPL-3

**URL** <https://tsibble.tidyverts.org>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/tidyverts/tsibble/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 3.2.0)

**Imports** anytime (>= 0.3.1),  
dplyr (>= 1.0.0),  
ellipsis (>= 0.3.0),  
lifecycle,  
lubridate (>= 1.7.0),  
purrr (>= 0.2.3),  
rlang (>= 0.4.6),  
tibble (>= 3.0.0),  
tidyselect (>= 1.0.0),  
vctrs (>= 0.3.1)

**Suggests** covr,  
furr,  
ggplot2 (>= 3.3.0),  
hms,  
knitr,  
nanotime,  
nycflights13 (>= 1.0.0),  
rmarkdown,  
scales (>= 1.1.0),  
spelling,  
testthat (>= 2.3.2),  
tidyr (>= 1.1.0),  
timeDate

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**RdMacros** lifecycle

**ByteCompile** true  
**Encoding** UTF-8  
**Language** en-GB  
**LazyData** true  
**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)  
**RoxygenNote** 7.1.0.9000

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## Description

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

## Index

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble: native time classes in R (such as `Date`, `POSIXct`, and `difftime`) and tsibble's new additions (such as [yearweek](#), [yearmonth](#), and [yearquarter](#)). Some commonly-used classes have built-in support too, including `ordered`, `hms::hms`, `zoo::yearmon`, `zoo::yearqtr`, and `nanotime`.

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

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

## Key

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

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

## Interval

The `interval` function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

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

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

- integerish numerics between 1582 and 2499: "year" (Y). Note the year of 1582 saw the beginning of the Gregorian Calendar switch.
- `yearquarter/yearqtr`: "quarter" (Q)
- `yearmonth/yearmon`: "month" (M)
- `yearweek`: "week" (W)

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

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

### Time zone

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

### Print options

The tsibble package fully utilises the print method from the tibble. Please refer to [tibble::tibble-package](#) to change display options.

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### See Also

Useful links:

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

### Examples

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

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

---

as.ts.tbl_ts	<i>Coerce a tibble to a time series</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description****Stable****Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Value**

A ts object.

**Examples**

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

---

as_tibble.tbl_ts	<i>Coerce to a tibble or data frame</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

Coerce to a tibble or data frame

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	A tbl_ts.
...	Ignored.

**Examples**

```
as_tibble(pedestrian)
```

---

as\_tsibble

*Coerce to a tsibble object*


---

## Description

### Stable

## Usage

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

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

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

## Arguments

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

## Details

A tsibble is sorted by its key first and index.

## Value

A tsibble object.

## Index

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble: native time classes in R (such as Date, POSIXct, and difftime) and tsibble's new additions (such as [yearweek](#), [yearmonth](#), and [yearquarter](#)). Some commonly-used classes have built-in support too, including ordered, hms::hms, zoo::yearmon, zoo::yearqtr, and nanotime.

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

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

## Key

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

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

## Interval

The [interval](#) function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

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

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

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

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

**See Also**[tsibble](#)**Examples**

```

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

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

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

```

---

**build\_tsibble***Low-level constructor for a tsibble object*

---

**Description**

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



**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	A data.frame, tbl_df, tbl_ts, or other tabular objects.
key	Unquoted variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. NULL for empty key, and c() for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. <code>dplyr::starts_with()</code> ).
key_data	A data frame containing key variables and .rows. When a data frame is supplied, the argument key will be ignored.
index	A bare (or unquoted) variable to specify the time index variable.
index2	A candidate of index to update the index to a new one when <code>index_by</code> . By default, it's identical to index.
ordered	The default of NULL arranges the key variable(s) first and then index from past to future. TRUE suggests to skip the ordering as x in the correct order. FALSE checks the ordering and may give a warning.
interval	TRUE automatically calculates the interval, and FALSE for irregular interval. Use the specified interval via <code>new_interval()</code> as is.
validate	TRUE suggests to verify that each key or each combination of key variables leads to unique time indices (i.e. a valid tsibble). If you are sure that it's a valid input, specify FALSE to skip the checks.
.drop	If TRUE, empty key groups are dropped.

**Examples**

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

---

count\_gaps

*Count implicit gaps*


---

**Description**

Count implicit gaps

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A tibble.
<code>.full</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period.</li> <li>• TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel).</li> <li>• <code>start()</code> pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. <code>min(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> <li>• <code>end()</code> pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. <code>max(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> </ul>
<code>.name</code>	Strings to name new columns.

**Value**

A tibble contains:

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

**See Also**

Other implicit gaps handling: [fill\\_gaps\(\)](#), [has\\_gaps\(\)](#), [scan\\_gaps\(\)](#)

**Examples**

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

---

difference

*Lagged differences*

---

**Description**

**Stable**

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Value**

A numeric vector of the same length as x.

**See Also**

[dplyr::lead](#) and [dplyr::lag](#)

**Examples**

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

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

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

---

fill\_gaps

*Turn implicit missing values into explicit missing values*


---

**Description**

**Stable**

**Usage**

```
fill_gaps(.data, ..., .full = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A tsibble.
<code>...</code>	A set of name-value pairs. The values provided will only replace missing values that were marked as "implicit", and will leave previously existing NA untouched. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• empty: filled with default NA.</li> <li>• filled by values or functions.</li> </ul>
<code>.full</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period.</li> <li>• TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel).</li> <li>• <code>start()</code> pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. <code>min(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> <li>• <code>end()</code> pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. <code>max(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> </ul>

**See Also**

[tidyr::fill](#), [tidyr::replace\\_na](#) for handling missing values NA.

Other implicit gaps handling: [count\\_gaps\(\)](#), [has\\_gaps\(\)](#), [scan\\_gaps\(\)](#)

**Examples**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# replace NA
```

```

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

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

```

---

filter_index	<i>A shorthand for filtering time index for a tsibble</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

This shorthand respects time zones and encourages compact expressions.

### Usage

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

### Arguments

.data	A tsibble.
...	Formulas that specify start and end periods (inclusive), or strings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ end or . ~ end: from the very beginning to a specified ending period.</li> <li>start ~ end: from specified beginning to ending periods.</li> <li>start ~ .: from a specified beginning to the very end of the data. Supported index type: POSIXct (to seconds), Date, yearweek, yearmonth/yearmon, yearquarter/yearqtr, hms/difftime &amp; numeric.</li> </ul>
.preserve	Relevant when the .data input is grouped. If .preserve = FALSE (the default), the grouping structure is recalculated based on the resulting data, otherwise the grouping is kept as is.

### System Time Zone ("Europe/London")

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

### See Also

[time\\_in](#) for a vector of time index

**Examples**

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

---

group\_by\_key

*Group by key variables*


---

**Description****Stable****Usage**

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

**Arguments**

.data	A tbl_ts object.
...	Ignored.
.drop	When .drop = TRUE, empty groups are dropped. See <a href="#">group_by_drop_default()</a> for what the default value is for this argument.

**Examples**

```

tourism %>%
  group_by_key()

```

---

guess_frequency	<i>Guess a time frequency from other index objects</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description****Stable**

A possible frequency passed to the `ts()` function

**Usage**

```
guess_frequency(x)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

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

**References**

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

**Examples**

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

---

has_gaps	<i>Does a tsibble have implicit gaps in time?</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Does a tsibble have implicit gaps in time?

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A tibble.
<code>.full</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period.</li> <li>• TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel).</li> <li>• <code>start()</code> pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. <code>min(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> <li>• <code>end()</code> pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. <code>max(&lt;index&gt;)</code>) across units.</li> </ul>
<code>.name</code>	Strings to name new columns.

**Value**

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

**See Also**

Other implicit gaps handling: [count\\_gaps\(\)](#), [fill\\_gaps\(\)](#), [scan\\_gaps\(\)](#)

**Examples**

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

---

holiday\_au

*Australian national and state-based public holiday*

---

**Description**

Australian national and state-based public holiday

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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



## Details

Not documented public holidays:

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

This function requires "timeDate" to be installed.

## Value

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

## References

[Public holidays](#)

## Examples

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

---

index	<i>Return index variable from a tsibble</i>
-------	---

---

## Description

Return index variable from a tsibble

## Usage

```
index(x)
index_var(x)
index2(x)
index2_var(x)
```

## Arguments

x                    A tsibble object.

## Examples

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

index\_by

*Group by time index and collapse with summarise()***Description****Stable**

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

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A <code>tbl_ts</code> .
<code>...</code>	If empty, grouping the current index. If not empty, a single expression is required for either an existing variable or a name-value pair. A lambda expression is supported, for example <code>~ as.Date(.)</code> where <code>.</code> refers to the index variable. The index functions that can be used, but not limited: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>lubridate::year</code>: yearly aggregation</li> <li>• <code>yearquarter</code>: quarterly aggregation</li> <li>• <code>yearmonth</code>: monthly aggregation</li> <li>• <code>yearweek</code>: weekly aggregation</li> <li>• <code>as.Date</code> or <code>lubridate::as_date</code>: daily aggregation</li> <li>• <code>lubridate::ceiling_date</code>, <code>lubridate::floor_date</code>, or <code>lubridate::round_date</code>: fine-resolution aggregation</li> <li>• Extract time components functions, such as <code>lubridate::hour()</code> &amp; <code>lubridate::day()</code></li> <li>• other index functions from other packages or self-defined functions</li> </ul>

**Details**

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

**Examples**

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

---

index\_valid

*Add custom index support for a tsibble*


---

## Description

### Stable

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

## Usage

```
index_valid(x)
```

## Arguments

x An object of index type that the tsibble supports.

## Details

This method is primarily used for adding an index type support in [as\\_tsibble](#).

## Value

TRUE/FALSE or NA (unsure)

**See Also**

[interval\\_pull](#) for obtaining interval for regularly spaced time.

**Examples**

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

---

<code>interval</code>	<i>Meta-information of a tsibble</i>
-----------------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
interval(x)
```

```
is_regular(x)
```

```
is_ordered(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      A tsibble object.

**Examples**

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

---

<code>interval_pull</code>	<i>Pull time interval from a vector</i>
----------------------------	---

---

**Description****Stable**

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

**Usage**

```
interval_pull(x)
```

**Arguments**

x A vector of POSIXct, Date, yearweek, yearmonth, yearquarter, difftime/hms, ordered, integer, numeric, and nanotime.

**Details**

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

**Value**

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

**Examples**

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

---

<code>is_duplicated</code>	<i>Test duplicated observations determined by key and index variables</i>
----------------------------	---

---

**Description****Stable**

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

**Usage**

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

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

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

**Arguments**

data A data frame for creating a tsibble.

key Unquoted variable(s) that uniquely determine time indices. NULL for empty key, and `c()` for multiple variables. It works with tidy selector (e.g. `dplyr::starts_with()`).

index A bare (or unquoted) variable to specify the time index variable.

from\_last TRUE does the duplication check from the last of identical elements.

**Examples**

```

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

```

---

is\_tsibble

*If the object is a tsibble*


---

**Description****Stable****Usage**

```

is_tsibble(x)

is_grouped_ts(x)

```

**Arguments**

x                    An object.

**Value**

TRUE if the object inherits from the `tbl_ts` class.

**Examples**

```

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

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

```

---

key	<i>Return key variables</i>
-----	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

key() returns a list of symbols; key\_vars() gives a character vector.

**Usage**

```
key(x)
```

```
key_vars(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A tibble.

**Examples**

```
key(pedestrian)
key_vars(pedestrian)
```

```
key(tourism)
key_vars(tourism)
```

---

measures	<i>Return measured variables</i>
----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Return measured variables

**Usage**

```
measures(x)
```

```
measured_vars(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A tbl\_ts.

**Examples**

```
measures(pedestrian)
measures(tourism)
```

```
measured_vars(pedestrian)
measured_vars(tourism)
```

---

 new\_data

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


---

## Description

### Stable

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

append\_case() is an alias of append\_row().

## Usage

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

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

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

## Arguments

.data	A tbl_ts.
n	An integer indicates the number of key-index pair to append. If <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>n &gt; 0</math>, future observations</li> <li>• <math>n &lt; 0</math>, past observations</li> </ul>
...	Passed to individual S3 method.
keep_all	If TRUE keep all the measured variables as well as index and key, otherwise only index and key.

## Examples

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

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



---

new_interval	<i>Interval constructor for a tsibble</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description****Stable**

- `new_interval()` creates an interval object.
- `is_regular_interval()` checks if the interval is regular.

**Usage**

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

```
is_regular_interval(x)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Value**

an "interval" class

**Examples**

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

---

new_tsibble	<i>Create a subclass of a tsibble</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Create a subclass of a tsibble

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

---

pedestrian

*Pedestrian counts in the city of Melbourne*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
pedestrian
```

**Format**

A tibble with 66,071 rows and 5 variables:

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

**References**

[Melbourne Open Data Portal](#)

**Examples**

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

---

scan_gaps	<i>Scan a tsibble for implicit missing observations</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Scan a tsibble for implicit missing observations

**Usage**

```
scan_gaps(.data, .full = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

.data	A tsibble.
.full	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FALSE inserts NA for each keyed unit within its own period.</li> <li>• TRUE fills NA over the entire time span of the data (a.k.a. fully balanced panel).</li> <li>• start() pad NA to the same starting point (i.e. min(&lt;index&gt;)) across units.</li> <li>• end() pad NA to the same ending point (i.e. max(&lt;index&gt;)) across units.</li> </ul>

**See Also**

Other implicit gaps handling: [count\\_gaps\(\)](#), [fill\\_gaps\(\)](#), [has\\_gaps\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
scan_gaps(pedestrian)
```

---

slide_tsibble	<i>Perform sliding windows on a tsibble by row</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description****Questioning****Usage**

```
slide_tsibble(.x, .size = 1, .step = 1, .id = ".id")
```

**Arguments**

.x	A tsibble.
.size	A positive integer for window size.
.step	A positive integer for calculating at every specified step instead of every single step.
.id	A character naming the new column .id containing the partition.

## Rolling tsibble

`slide_tsibble()`, `tile_tsibble()`, and `stretch_tsibble()` provide fast and shorthand for rolling over a tsibble by observations. That said, if the supplied tsibble has time gaps, these rolling helpers will ignore those gaps and proceed.

They are useful for preparing the tsibble for time series cross validation. They all return a tsibble including a new column `.id` as part of the key. The output dimension will increase considerably with `slide_tsibble()` and `stretch_tsibble()`, which is likely to run out of memory when the data is large.

## See Also

Other rolling tsibble: [stretch\\_tsibble\(\)](#), [tile\\_tsibble\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
harvest <- tsibble(
  year = rep(2010:2012, 2),
  fruit = rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 6),
  key = fruit, index = year
)
harvest %>%
  slide_tsibble(.size = 2)
```

---

<code>stretch_tsibble</code>	<i>Perform stretching windows on a tsibble by row</i>
------------------------------	---

---

## Description

### Questioning

## Usage

```
stretch_tsibble(.x, .step = 1, .init = 1, .id = ".id")
```

## Arguments

<code>.x</code>	A tsibble.
<code>.step</code>	A positive integer for incremental step.
<code>.init</code>	A positive integer for an initial window size.
<code>.id</code>	A character naming the new column <code>.id</code> containing the partition.

## Rolling tsibble

`slide_tsibble()`, `tile_tsibble()`, and `stretch_tsibble()` provide fast and shorthand for rolling over a tsibble by observations. That said, if the supplied tsibble has time gaps, these rolling helpers will ignore those gaps and proceed.

They are useful for preparing the tsibble for time series cross validation. They all return a tsibble including a new column `.id` as part of the key. The output dimension will increase considerably with `slide_tsibble()` and `stretch_tsibble()`, which is likely to run out of memory when the data is large.

**See Also**

Other rolling tsibble: [slide\\_tsibble\(\)](#), [tile\\_tsibble\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
harvest <- tsibble(
  year = rep(2010:2012, 2),
  fruit = rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 6),
  key = fruit, index = year
)
harvest %>%
  stretch_tsibble()
```

---

tile_tsibble	<i>Perform tiling windows on a tsibble by row</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description****Questioning****Usage**

```
tile_tsibble(.x, .size = 1, .id = ".id")
```

**Arguments**

.x	A tsibble.
.size	A positive integer for window size.
.id	A character naming the new column .id containing the partition.

**Rolling tsibble**

[slide\\_tsibble\(\)](#), [tile\\_tsibble\(\)](#), and [stretch\\_tsibble\(\)](#) provide fast and shorthand for rolling over a tsibble by observations. That said, if the supplied tsibble has time gaps, these rolling helpers will ignore those gaps and proceed.

They are useful for preparing the tsibble for time series cross validation. They all return a tsibble including a new column .id as part of the key. The output dimension will increase considerably with [slide\\_tsibble\(\)](#) and [stretch\\_tsibble\(\)](#), which is likely to run out of memory when the data is large.

**See Also**

Other rolling tsibble: [slide\\_tsibble\(\)](#), [stretch\\_tsibble\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
harvest <- tsibble(
  year = rep(2010:2012, 2),
  fruit = rep(c("kiwi", "cherry"), each = 3),
  kilo = sample(1:10, size = 6),
  key = fruit, index = year
)
harvest %>%
  tile_tsibble(.size = 2)
```

time\_in

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

This function respects time zone and encourages compact expressions.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

**x** A vector of time index, such as classes POSIXct, Date, yearweek, yearmonth, yearquarter, hms/difftime, and numeric.

**...** Formulas that specify start and end periods (inclusive), or strings.

- `~ end` or `. ~ end`: from the very beginning to a specified ending period.
- `start ~ end`: from specified beginning to ending periods.
- `start ~ .:` from a specified beginning to the very end of the data. Supported index type: POSIXct (to seconds), Date, yearweek, yearmonth/yearmon, yearquarter/yearqtr, hms/difftime & numeric.

**Value**

logical vector

**System Time Zone ("Europe/London")**

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

**See Also**

[filter\\_index](#) for filtering tsibble

**Examples**

```
x <- unique(pedestrian$Date_Time)
lg1 <- time_in(x, ~"2015-02", "2015-08" ~ "2015-09", "2015-12" ~ "2016-02")
lg1[1:10]
# more specific
lg12 <- time_in(x, "2015-03-23 10" ~ "2015-10-31 12")
lg12[1:10]

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

---

 tourism

*Australian domestic overnight trips*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
tourism
```

**Format**

A tibble with 23,408 rows and 5 variables:

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

**References**

[Tourism Research Australia](#)

**Examples**

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

tsibble

*Create a tsibble object***Description****Stable****Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

A tsibble is sorted by its key first and index.

**Value**

A tsibble object.

**Index**

An extensive range of indices are supported by tsibble: native time classes in R (such as `Date`, `POSIXct`, and `difftime`) and tsibble's new additions (such as `yearweek`, `yearmonth`, and `yearquarter`). Some commonly-used classes have built-in support too, including `ordered`, `hms::hms`, `zoo::yearmon`, `zoo::yearqtr`, and `nanotime`.

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

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



## Key

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

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

## Interval

The `interval` function returns the interval associated with the tsibble.

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

An interval is obtained based on the corresponding index representation:

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

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

## See Also

[build\\_tsibble](#)

## Examples

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

# create a tsibble with a single variable for key
tsibble(
  qtr = rep(yearquarter("2010 Q1") + 0:9, 3),
```

```

group = rep(c("x", "y", "z"), each = 10),
value = rnorm(30),
key = group
)

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

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

```

---

tsibble-tidyverse

*Tidyverse methods for tsibble*


---

## Description

Current dplyr verbs that tsibble has support for:

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

Current tidyr verbs that tsibble has support for:

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

## Column-wise verbs

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

## Row-wise verbs

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

## Join verbs

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

## Examples

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

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

---

update\_tsibble

*Update key and index for a tsibble*

---

## Description

Update key and index for a tsibble

## Usage

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

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

Unspecified arguments will inherit the attributes from x.

**Examples**

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

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

---

yearmonth	<i>Represent year-month</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

---

**Description****Stable**

Create or coerce using `yearmonth()`.

**Usage**

```
yearmonth(x)

is_yearmonth(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Other object.
---	---------------

**Value**

year-month (`yearmonth`) objects.

**Display**

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

**See Also**

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

**Examples**

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

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

# creat an empty yearmonth container
yearmonth()

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

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

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

---

yearquarter	<i>Represent year-quarter</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description****Stable**

Create or coerce using `yearquarter()`.

**Usage**

```
yearquarter(x)

is_yearquarter(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Other object.

**Value**

year-quarter (`yearquarter`) objects.

**Display**

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

**See Also**

Other index functions: [yearmonth\(\)](#), [yearweek\(\)](#)

**Examples**

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

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

# creat an empty yearquarter container
yearquarter()

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

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

# units since 1970 Q1
as.double(yearquarter("1969 Q1") + 0:8)
```

---

yearweek

*Represent year-week (ISO) starting on Monday*

---

**Description****Stable**

Create or coerce using `yearweek()`.

**Usage**

```
yearweek(x)
```

```
is_yearweek(x)
```

```
is_53weeks(year)
```

**Arguments**

`x` Other object.

`year` A vector of years.

**Value**

year-week (yearweek) objects.  
TRUE/FALSE if the year has 53 ISO weeks.

**Display**

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

**See Also**

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

**Examples**

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

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

# creat an empty yearweek container
yearweek()

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

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

# units since 1969-12-29
as.double(yearweek("1969 W41") + 0:24)
is_53weeks(2015:2016)
```

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