



R For Data Science xts Cheat Sheet

Learn xts online at www.DataCamp.com

xts

eXtensible Time Series (xts) is a powerful package that provides an extensible time series class, enabling uniform handling of many R time series classes by extending zoo.

Load the package as follows:

```
> library(xts)
```

xts Objects

xts objects have three main components:

- **coredata**: always a matrix for xts objects, while it could also be a vector for zoo objects
- **index**: vector of any Date, POSIXct, chron, yearmon, yearqtr, or DateTime classes
- **xtsAttributes**: arbitrary attributes

> Creating xts Objects

```
> xts1 <- xts(x=1:10, order.by=Sys.Date()-1:10)
> data <- rnorm(5)
> dates <- seq(as.Date("2017-05-01"), length=5, by="days")
> xts2 <- xts(x=data, order.by=dates)
> xts3 <- xts(x=rnorm(10),
             order.by=as.POSIXct(Sys.Date()+1:10),
             born=as.POSIXct("1899-05-08"))
> xts4 <- xts(x=1:10, order.by=Sys.Date()+1:10)
```

Convert To And From xts

```
> data(AirPassengers)
> xts5 <- as.xts(AirPassengers)
```

Import From Files

```
> dat <- read.csv(tmp_file)
> xts(dat, order.by=as.Date(rownames(dat), "%m/%d/%Y"))
> dat_zoo <- read.zoo(tmp_file,
                    index.column=0,
                    sep=",", format="%m/%d/%Y")
> dat_zoo <- read.zoo(tmp, sep=",", FUN=as.yearmon)
> dat_xts <- as.xts(dat_zoo)
```

> Inspect your data

```
> core_data <- coredata(xts2) #Extract core data of objects
> index(xts1) #Extract index of objects
```

Class Attributes

```
> indexClass(xts2) #Get index class
> indexClass(convertIndex(xts, 'POSIXct')) #Replacing index class
> indexTZ(xts5) #Get index class
> indexFormat(xts5) <- "%Y-%m-%d" #Change format of time display
```

Time Zones

```
> tzone(xts1) <- "Asia/Hong_Kong" #Change the time zone
> tzone(xts1) #Extract the current time zone
```

> Export xts Objects

```
> data_xts <- as.xts(matrix)
> tmp <- tempfile()
> write.zoo(data_xts, sep=",", file=tmp)
```

> Replace & Update

```
> xts2[dates] <- 0 #Replace values in xts2 on dates with 0
> xts5["1961"] <- NA #Replace dates from 1961 with NA
> xts2["2016-05-02"] <- NA #Replace the value at 1 specific index with NA
```

> Applying Functions

```
> ep1 <- endpoints(xts4, on="weeks", k=2) #Take index values by time
[1] 0 5 10
> ep2 <- endpoints(xts5, on="years")
[1] 0 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144
> period.apply(xts5, INDEX=ep2, FUN=mean) #Calculate the yearly mean
> xts5_yearly <- split(xts5, f="years") #Split xts5 by year
> lapply(xts5_yearly, FUN=mean) #Create a list of yearly means
> do.call(rbind, #Find the last observation in each year in xts5
         lapply(split(xts5, "years"),
               function(w) last(w, n="1 month")))
> do.call(rbind, #Calculate cumulative annual passengers
         lapply(split(xts5, "years"),
               cumsum))
> rollapply(xts5, 3, sd) #Apply sd to rolling margins of xts5
```

> Selecting, Subsetting & Indexing

Select

```
> mar55 <- xts5["1955-03"] #Get value for March 1955
```

Subset

```
> xts5_1954 <- xts5["1954"] #Get all data from 1954
> xts5_janmarch <- xts5["1954/1954-03"] #Extract data from Jan to March '54
> xts5_janmarch <- xts5["/1954-03"] #Get all data until March '54
> xts4[ep1] #Subset xts4 using ep2
```

first() and last()

```
> first(xts4, '1 week') #Extract first 1 week
> first(last(xts4, '1 week'), '3 days') #Get first 3 days of the last week of data
```

Indexing

```
> xts2[index(xts3)] #Extract rows with the index of xts3
> days <- c("2017-05-03", "2017-05-23")
> xts3[days] #Extract rows using the vector days
> xts2[as.POSIXct(days, tz="UTC")] #Extract rows using days as POSIXct
> index <- which(.indexyday(xts1)==0|.indexyday(xts1)==6) #Index of weekend days
> xts1[index] #Extract weekend days of xts1
```

Periods, Periodicity and Timestamps

```
> periodicity(xts5) #Estimate frequency of observations
> to.yearly(xts5) #Convert xts5 to yearly OHLC
> to.monthly(xts3) #Convert xts3 to monthly OHLC
> to.quarterly(xts5) #Convert xts5 to quarterly OHLC
> to.period(xts5, period="quarters") #Convert to quarterly OHLC
> to.period(xts5, period="years") #Convert to yearly OHLC
> nmonths(xts5) #Count the months in xts5
> nquarters(xts5) #Count the quarters in xts5
> nyears(xts5) #Count the years in xts5
> make.index.unique(xts3, eps=1e-4) #Make index unique
> make.index.unique(xts3, drop=TRUE) #Remove duplicate times
> align.time(xts3, n=3600) #Round index time to the next n seconds
```

> Missing Values

```
> na.omit(xts5) #Omit NA values in xts5
> xts_last <- na.locf(xts2) #Fill missing values in xts2 using last observation
> xts_last <- na.locf(xts2, #Fill missing values in xts2 using next observation
                    fromLast=TRUE)
> na.approx(xts2) #Interpolate NAs using linear approximation
```

> Arithmetic Operations

coredata() or as.numeric()

```
> xts3 + as.numeric(xts2) #Addition
> xts3 * as.numeric(xts4) #Multiplication
> coredata(xts4) - xts3 #Subtraction
> coredata(xts4) / xts3 #Division
```

Shifting Index Values

```
> xts5 - lag(xts5) #Period-over-period differences
> diff(xts5, lag=12, differences=1) #Lagged differences
```

Reindexing

```
> xts1 + merge(xts2, index(xts1), fill=0) #Addition
           e1
2017-05-04 5.231538
2017-05-05 5.829257
2017-05-06 4.000000
2017-05-07 3.000000
2017-05-08 2.000000
2017-05-09 1.000000
> xts1 - merge(xts2, index(xts1), fill=na.locf) #Subtraction
           e1
2017-05-04 5.231538
2017-05-05 5.829257
2017-05-06 4.829257
2017-05-07 3.829257
2017-05-08 2.829257
2017-05-09 1.829257
```

Reindexing

```
> merge(xts2, xts1, join='inner') #Inner join of xts2 and xts1
           xts2  xts1
2017-05-05 -0.8382068 10
> merge(xts2, xts1, join='left', fill=0) #Left join of xts2 and xts1, fill empty spots with 0
           xts2  xts1
2017-05-01 1.7482704  0
2017-05-02 -0.2314678  0
2017-05-03 0.1685517  0
2017-05-04 1.1685649  0
2017-05-05 -0.8382068 10
> rbind(xts1, xts4) #Combine xts1 and xts4 by rows
```

Other Useful Functions

```
> .index(xts4) #Extract raw numeric index of xts1
> .indexyday(xts3) #Value of week(day), starting on Sunday, in index of xts3
> .indexhour(xts3) #Value of hour in index of xts3
> start(xts3) #Extract first observation of xts3
> end(xts4) #Extract last observation of xts4
> str(xts3) #Display structure of xts3
> time(xts1) #Extract raw numeric index of xts1
> head(xts2) #First part of xts2
> tail(xts2) #Last part of xts2
```



Learn Data Skills Online at www.DataCamp.com