

Package ‘dttts’

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Type Package

Title 'data.table' Time-Series

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Description High-frequency time-series support via 'nanotime' and 'data.table'.

License GPL (>= 2)

Imports nanotime, data.table (>= 1.5.0), methods, bit64, Rcpp (>= 0.11.5), RcppCCTZ (>= 0.2.0)

Suggests tinytest

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppCCTZ, RcppDate, nanotime

BugReports <https://github.com/eddelbuettel/dttts/issues>

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align

*Align a data.table onto a nanotime vector***Description**

align returns the subset of data.table x that aligns on the temporal vector y

Usage

```
align(x, y, start, end, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,nanoduration,nanoduration'
```

```
align(
```

```
  x,
```

```
  y,
```

```
  start = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  end = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  sopen = FALSE,
```

```
  eopen = TRUE,
```

```
  func = NULL
```

```
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,missing,missing'
```

```
align(
```

```
  x,
```

```
  y,
```

```
  start = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  end = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  sopen = FALSE,
```

```
  eopen = TRUE,
```

```
  func = NULL
```

```
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,nanoduration,missing'
```

```
align(
```

```
  x,
```

```
  y,
```

```
  start = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  end = as.nanoduration(0),
```

```
  sopen = FALSE,
```

```
  eopen = TRUE,
```

```
  func = NULL
```

```
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,missing,nanoduration'
```

```
align(
```

```
  x,
```

```
    y,
    start = as.nanoduration(0),
    end = as.nanoduration(0),
    sopen = FALSE,
    eopen = TRUE,
    func = NULL
  )

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,nanoperiod,nanoperiod'
align(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  func = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,nanoperiod,missing'
align(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  func = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanotime,missing,nanoperiod'
align(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  func = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	the data.table time-series to align from
y	the nanotime vector to align to

start	scalar or vector of same length as y of type integer64; start is added to each element in y and it then defines the starting point of the interval under consideration for the alignment on that element of y
end	scalar or vector of same length as y of type integer64; start is added to each element in y and it then defines the ending point of the interval under consideration for the alignment on that element of y
...	further arguments passed to or from methods.
sopen	boolean scalar or vector of same lengths as y that indicates if the start of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to FALSE.
eopen	boolean scalar or vector of same lengths as y that indicates if the end of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to TRUE.
func	a function taking one argument and which provides an arbitrary aggregation of its argument; if NULL then a function which takes the closest observation is used.
tz	scalar or vector of same length as y of type character. Only used when the type of start and end is nanoperiod. It defines the time zone for the definition of the interval.

Details

For each element in y, intervals are created around this element with start and end. All the elements of x that fall within this interval are given as argument to the function func. The function func show reduce this data.frame to one unique row that will be associated with the nanotime value in y.

Value

a data.table time-series of the same length as y; this is a subset of x with the nanotime index of y

Examples

```
## Not run:
y <- nanotime((1:10)*1e9)
x <- data.table(index=nanotime((1:10)*1e9), data=1:10)
align(x, y, as.nanoduration(-1e9), as.nanoduration(1e9), colMeans)

## End(Not run)
```

align_idx

Get the index of the alignment of one vector onto another

Description

align_idx returns the index of the alignment of x on y

Usage

```
align_idx(x, y, start, end, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,nanoduration,nanoduration'  
align_idx(  
  x,  
  y,  
  start,  
  end,  
  sopen = FALSE,  
  eopen = TRUE,  
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,  
  bypass_y_check = FALSE  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,missing,missing'  
align_idx(  
  x,  
  y,  
  start,  
  end,  
  sopen = FALSE,  
  eopen = TRUE,  
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,  
  bypass_y_check = FALSE  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,missing,nanoduration'  
align_idx(  
  x,  
  y,  
  start,  
  end,  
  sopen = FALSE,  
  eopen = TRUE,  
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,  
  bypass_y_check = FALSE  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,nanoduration,missing'  
align_idx(  
  x,  
  y,  
  start,  
  end,  
  sopen = FALSE,  
  eopen = TRUE,  
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,
```

```

    bypass_y_check = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,nanoperiod,nanoperiod'
align_idx(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,
  bypass_y_check = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,missing,nanoperiod'
align_idx(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,
  bypass_y_check = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'nanotime,nanotime,nanoperiod,missing'
align_idx(
  x,
  y,
  start = as.nanoperiod(0),
  end = as.nanoperiod(0),
  sopen = FALSE,
  eopen = TRUE,
  tz,
  bypass_x_check = FALSE,
  bypass_y_check = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

x	the nanotime vector to align from
y	the nanotime vector to align to
start	scalar or vector of same length as y of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; start is added to each element in y and it then defines the starting point of the

	interval under consideration for the alignment on that element of y
end	scalar or vector of same length as y of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; start is added to each element in y and it then defines the ending point of the interval under consideration for the alignment on that element of y
...	further arguments passed to or from methods.
sopen	boolean scalar or vector of same lengths as y that indicates if the start of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to FALSE.
eopen	boolean scalar or vector of same lengths as y that indicates if the end of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to TRUE.
bypass_x_check	logical indicating if the sorting of x should be bypassed. This can provide a marginal speedup, but should be used carefully.
bypass_y_check	logical indicating if the sorting of y should be bypassed. This can provide a marginal speedup, but should be used carefully.
tz	scalar or vector of same length as y of type character. Only used when the type of start and end is nanoperiod. It defines the time zone for the definition of the interval.

Details

In order to perform the alignment, intervals are created around each elements in y using start and end. For each such interval, the closest element in x is chosen. If no element in x falls in the interval, then NaN is returned.

When only x and y are specified, the default is to close the intervals so that the alignment simply picks up equal points. Note that it is possible to specify meaningless intervals, for instance with a start that is beyond end. In this case, the alignment will simply return NA for each element in y. In principle, the start and end are chosen to define an interval in the past, or around the points in y, but if they are both positive, they can define intervals in the future.

Value

a vector of indices of the same length as y; this vector indexes into x and represent the closest point of x that is in the interval defined around each point in y

Examples

```
## Not run:
align_idx(nanotime(c(10:14, 17:19)), nanotime(11:20))
## [1] 2 3 4 5 NA NA 6 7 8 NA

## End(Not run)
```

frequency,data.table-method

Return the number of observations per interval

Description

frequency returns the number of observations in data.table x for each interval specified by by.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.table'
frequency(
  x,
  by,
  grid_start,
  grid_end,
  tz,
  ival_start = -by,
  ival_end,
  ival_sopen = FALSE,
  ival_eopen = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	the data.table time-series for which to calculate the frequency
by	interval specified as a nanoduration or nanoperiod.
grid_start	scalar nanotime defining the start of the grid; by default the first element of x is taken.
grid_end	scalar nanotime defining the end of the grid; by default the last element of x is taken.
tz	scalar of type character. Only used when the type of by and end is nanoperiod. It defines the time zone for the definition of the interval.
ival_start	scalar of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; ival_start is added to each element of the grid and it then defines the starting point of the interval under consideration for the alignment onto that element. This defaults to -by and most likely does not need to be overridden.
ival_end	scalar of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; ival_end is added to each element of the grid and it then defines the ending point of the interval under consideration for the alignment onto that element. This defaults to 0 and most likely does not need to be overridden.
ival_sopen	boolean scalar that indicates if the start of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to FALSE.
ival_eopen	boolean scalar that indicates if the end of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

a `data.table` time-series with the number of observations in `x` that fall within the intervals defined by the grid interval defined by `by`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
one_second <- as.nanoduration("00:00:01")
one_minute <- 60 * one_second
x <- data.table(index=nanotime((1:100) * one_second), 1)
setkey(x, index)
frequency(x, one_minute)

## End(Not run)
```

grid_align

Align a `data.table` onto a nanotime vector grid

Description

`grid_align` returns the subset of `data.table` `x` that aligns on the grid defined by `by`, `start` and `end`

Usage

```
grid_align(x, by, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanoduration'
grid_align(
  x,
  by,
  func = NULL,
  grid_start = x[[1]][1] + by,
  grid_end = tail(x[[1]], 1),
  ival_start = -by,
  ival_end = as.nanoduration(0),
  ival_sopen = FALSE,
  ival_eopen = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,nanoperiod'
grid_align(
  x,
  by,
  func = NULL,
  grid_start = plus(x[[1]][1], by, tz),
  grid_end = tail(x[[1]], 1),
```

```

    ival_start = -by,
    ival_end = as.nanoperiod(0),
    ival_sopen = FALSE,
    ival_eopen = TRUE,
    tz
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the <code>data.table</code> time-series to align from
<code>by</code>	interval specified as a nanoduration or nanoperiod.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from methods.
<code>func</code>	a function taking one argument and which provides an arbitrary aggregation of its argument; if <code>NULL</code> then a function which takes the closest observation is used.
<code>grid_start</code>	scalar nanotime defining the start of the grid; by default the first element of <code>x</code> is taken.
<code>grid_end</code>	scalar nanotime defining the end of the grid; by default the last element of <code>x</code> is taken.
<code>ival_start</code>	scalar of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; <code>ival_start</code> is added to each element of the grid and it then defines the starting point of the interval under consideration for the alignment onto that element.
<code>ival_end</code>	scalar of type nanoduration or nanoperiod; <code>ival_end</code> is added to each element of the grid and it then defines the ending point of the interval under consideration for the alignment onto that element.
<code>ival_sopen</code>	boolean scalar that indicates if the start of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>ival_eopen</code>	boolean scalar that indicates if the end of the interval is open or closed. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>tz</code>	scalar of type character. Only used when the type of <code>by</code> and <code>end</code> is nanoperiod. It defines the time zone for the definition of the interval.

Details

A grid defined by the parameter `by`, `start` and `end` is created. The function then does a standard alignment of `x` onto this grid (see the `align` function)

Value

a `data.table` time-series of the same length as `y` with the aggregations computed by `func`

Examples

```

## Not run:
one_second <- 1e9
x <- data.table(index=nanotime(cumsum(sin(seq(0.001, pi, 0.001)) * one_second)))
x <- x[, V2 := 1:nrow(x)]
setkey(x, index)

```

```
grid_align(x, as.nanoduration("00:01:00"), sum)

## End(Not run)
```

ops

Arithmetic operations on two data.table time-series

Description

ops returns the y time-series on which the x time-series values are applied using the specified operator op.

Usage

```
ops(x, y, op_string)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,data.table,character'
ops(x, y, op_string)
```

Arguments

x	the data.table time-series that determines the left operand
y	the data.table time-series that determines the right operand nanoperiod.
op_string	string defining the operation to apply; the supported values for op are "*", "/", "+", "-".

Details

The n elements of the x time-series operand define a set of n-1 intervals, and the value associated with each interval is applied to all the observations in the y time-series operand that fall in the interval. Note that the interval is closed at the beginning and open at the end. The supported values for op are "*", "/", "+", "-".

There has to be one numeric column in x and y; there has to be either a one to one correspondance between the number of numeric columns in x and y, or there must be only one numeric column in x that will be applied to all numeric columns in y. Non-numeric columns must not appear in x, whereas they will be skipped if they appear in y.

Examples

```
## Not run:
one_second_duration <- as.nanoduration("00:00:01")
t1 <- nanotime(1:2 * one_second_duration * 3)
t2 <- nanotime(1:4 * one_second_duration)
dt1 <- data.table(index=t1, data1 = 1:length(t1))
setkey(dt1, index)
dt2 <- data.table(index=t2, data1 = 1:length(t2))
setkey(dt2, index)
ops(dt1, dt2, "+")
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

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