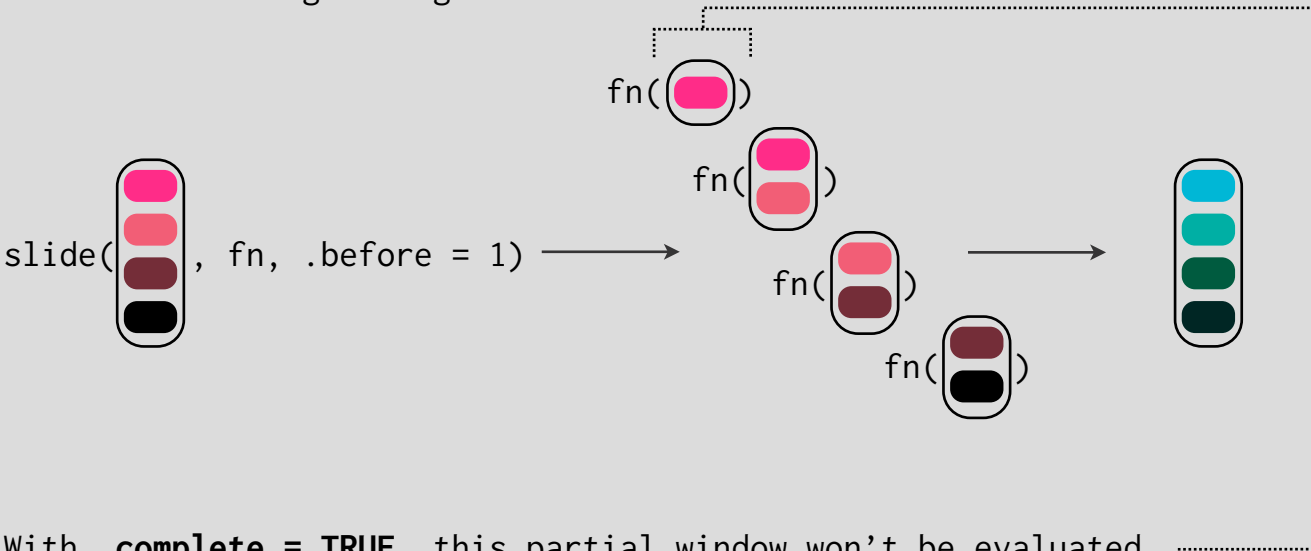


Sliding Windows and Calendars

{slider} - rstudio.io/slider

Rolling Windows

Slide variants apply a function along sequential windows of a vector. Useful for moving averages!

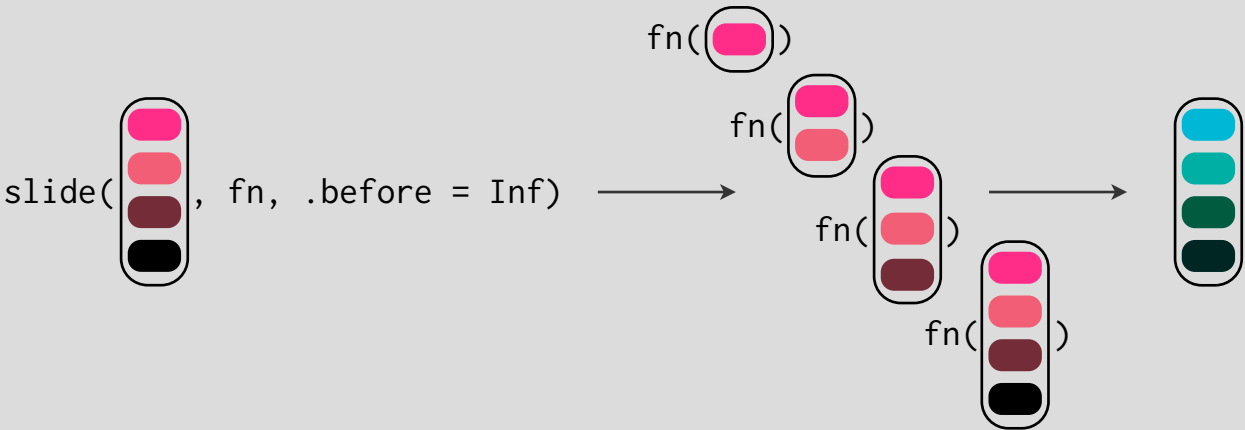


With `.complete = TRUE`, this partial window won't be evaluated.



Expanding Windows

Set `.before = Inf` to use an expanding window. Useful for cumulative functions!



Familiar Syntax

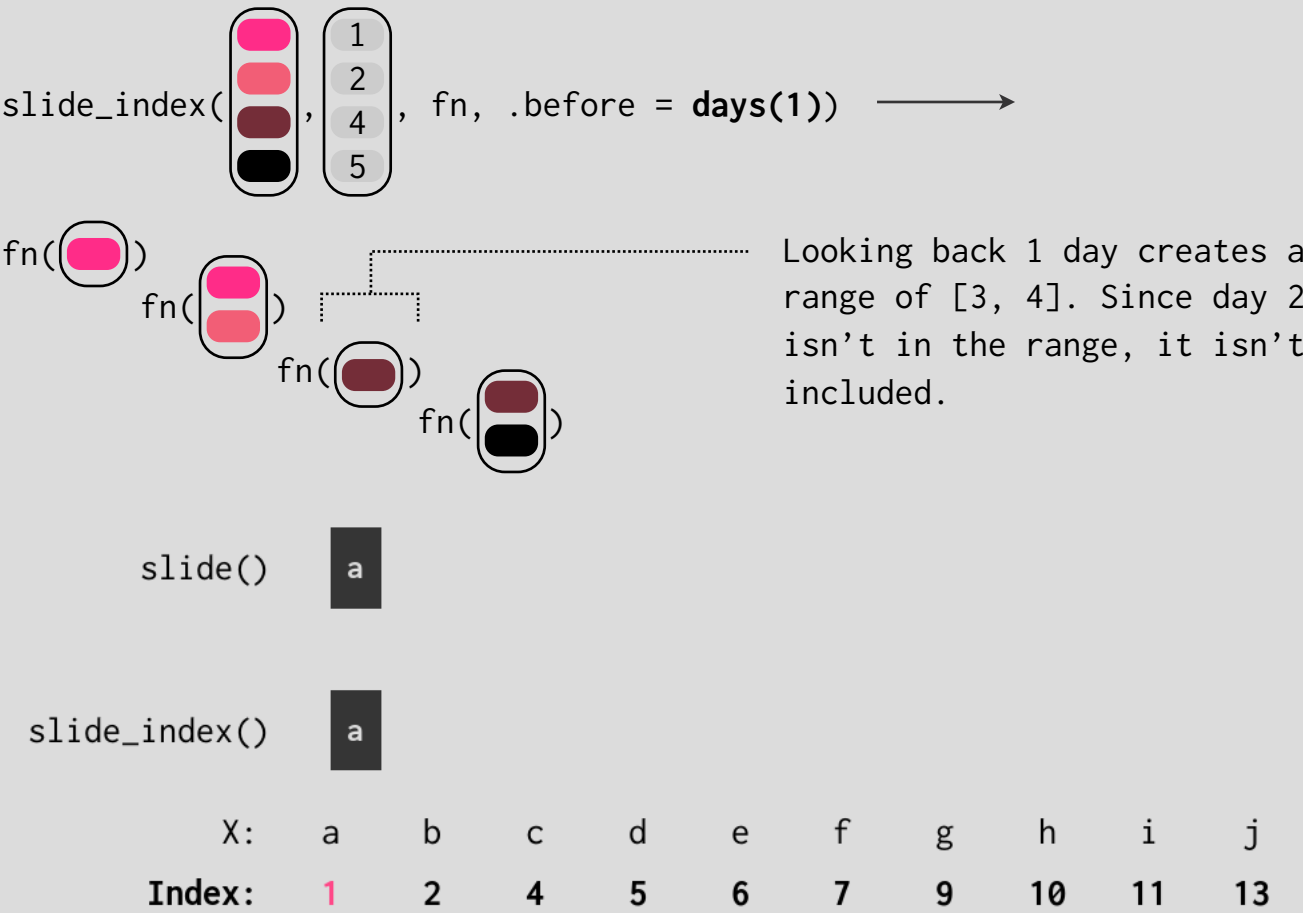


If you've used purrr, you'll feel at home with slide!

Variants such as:
`slide_dbl()`, `slide_dfr()`
Multiple inputs with:
`slide2(.x, .y)`, `pslide(.1)`

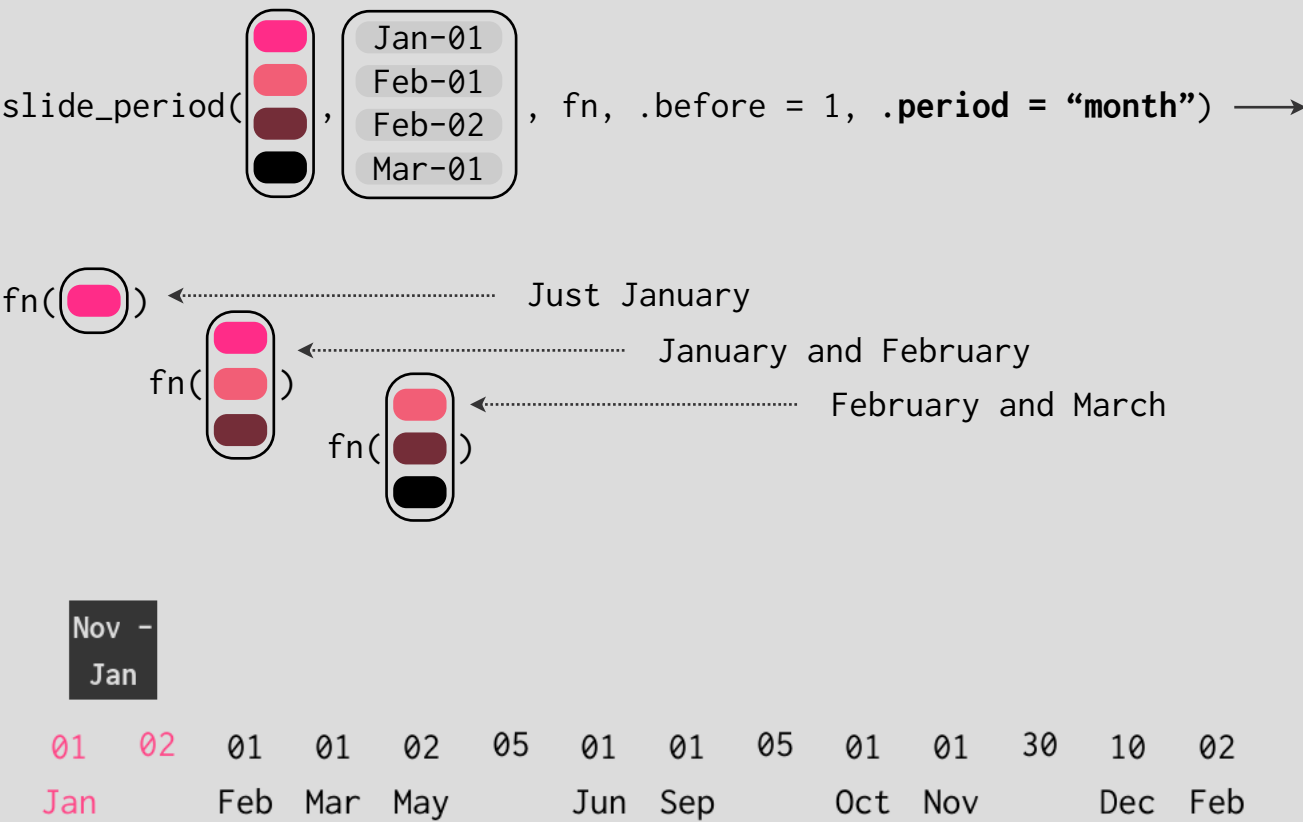
Time-Aware Sliding

Respect the "gaps" in your time series by supplying a secondary index.



Period-Blocked Sliding

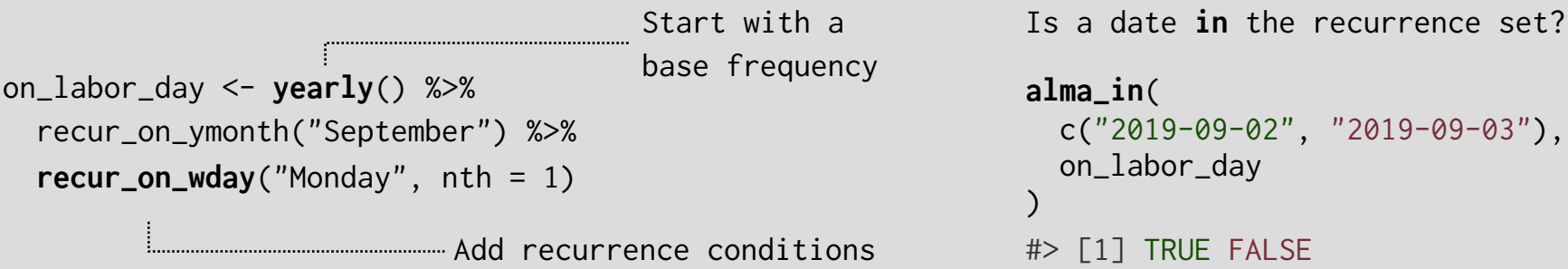
Slide in rolling period chunks to summarize at different frequencies.



{almanac} - rstudio.io/almanac

Recurrence Rules

Construct holiday / weekend events with recurrence rules.



Schedules

Combine individual rules into comprehensive schedules.

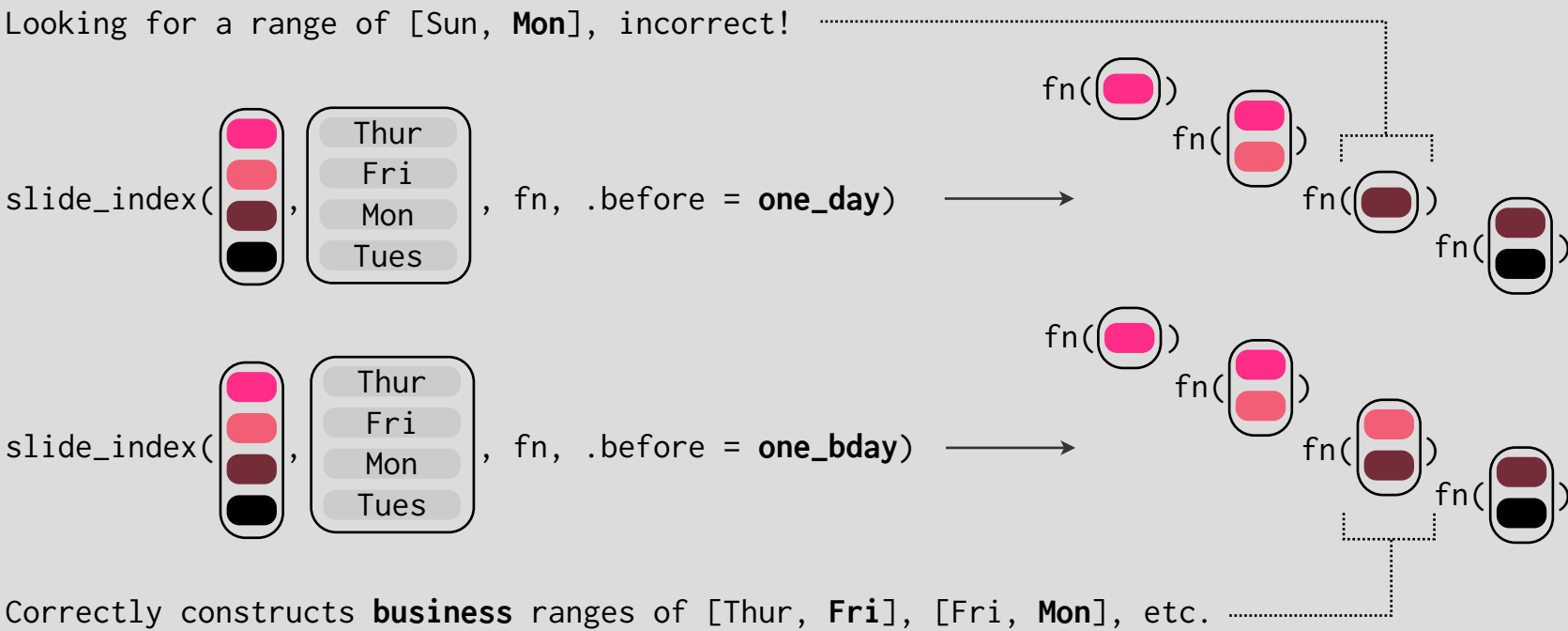


lubridate Extensions



{slider} + {almanac} = ❤️

Slide according to custom business schedule rules.

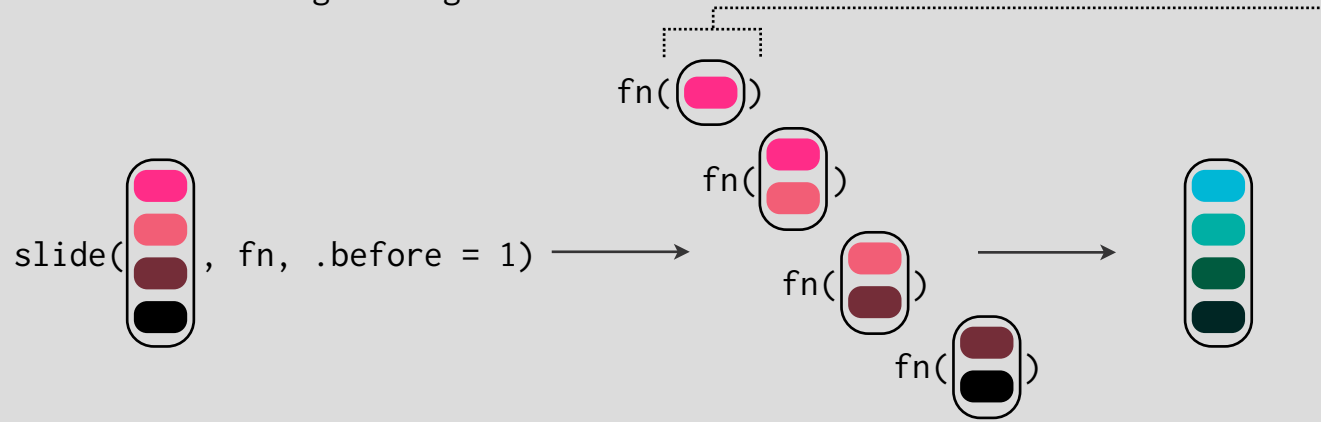


Sliding Windows and Calendars

{slider} - r

Rolling Windows

Slide variants apply a function along sequential windows of a vector. Useful for moving averages!



With `.complete = TRUE`, this partial window won't be evaluated.

Expanding



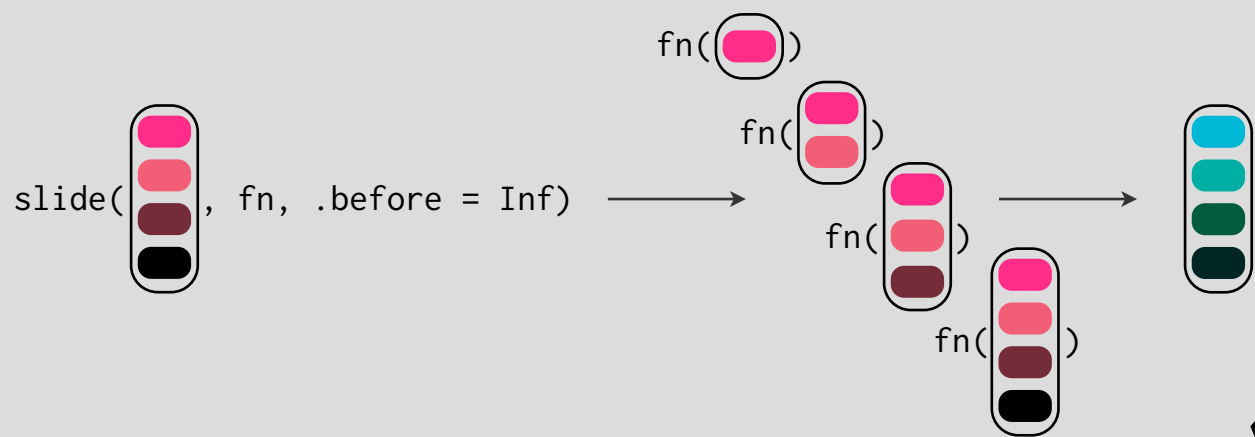
Rolling



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Expanding Windows

Set `.before = Inf` to use an expanding window. Useful for cumulative functions!



Familiar Syntax



If you've used purrr, you'll feel at home with slide!

Variants such as:

`slide_dbl()`, `slide_dfr()`

Multiple inputs with:

`slide2(.x, .y)`, `pslide(.1)`

Sliding

me series by supplying a second

`= days(1))`

fn

slide_index()

X:

Index:

i j

13

Periods

Slide

st Janua

Janua

01 01 02 05 01 01 05 01 01 3 02
Feb Mar May Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec Feb

{almanac} - rstd.io/almanac

Recurrence Rules

Construct holiday / weekend events with recurrence rules.

Start with a

base frequency

Is a date **in** the recurrence set?

`yearly()` %>%

`month("September")` %>%

`byday("Monday", nth = 1)`

Add recurrence conditions

```
alma_in(  
  c("2019-09-02", "2019-09-03"),  
  on_labor_day  
)  
#> [1] TRUE FALSE
```

Schedules

Combine individual rules into comprehensive schedules.

```
on_weekends <- weekly() %>%  
  recur_on_weekends()
```

```
friday <- as.Date("2019-08-30")
```

```
alma_step(friday, n = 1, sch_business)
```

```
#> [1] "2019-09-03"
```

```
sch_business <- schedule() %>%  
  sch_rrule(on_labor_day) %>%  
  sch_rrule(on_weekends) %>%  
  sch_merge(hldy_christmas())
```

Step over the weekend
and Labor Day to Tuesday

lubridate Extensions

Construct business day period objects.



Use them to step by irregular periods!

```
one_day <- days(1)
```

```
Fri + one_day = Sat
```

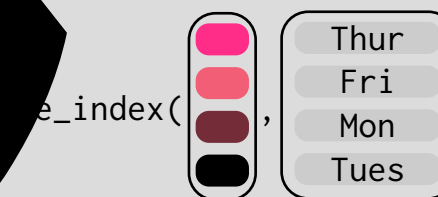
```
one_bday <- bdays(1, on_weekends)
```

```
Fri + one_bday = Mon
```

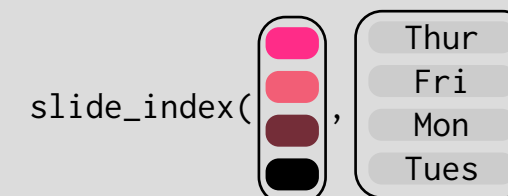
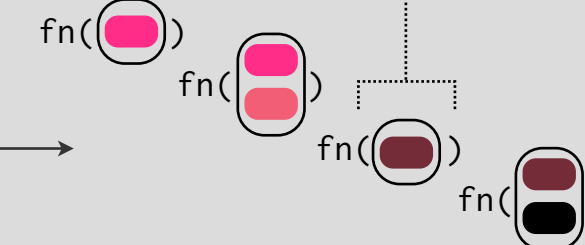
{slider} + {almanac} = ❤️

Slide according to custom business schedule rules.

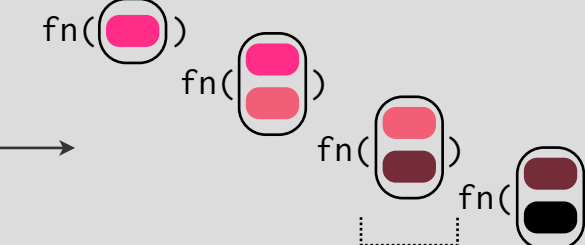
Looking for a range of [Sun, Mon], incorrect!



`, fn, .before = one_day)`



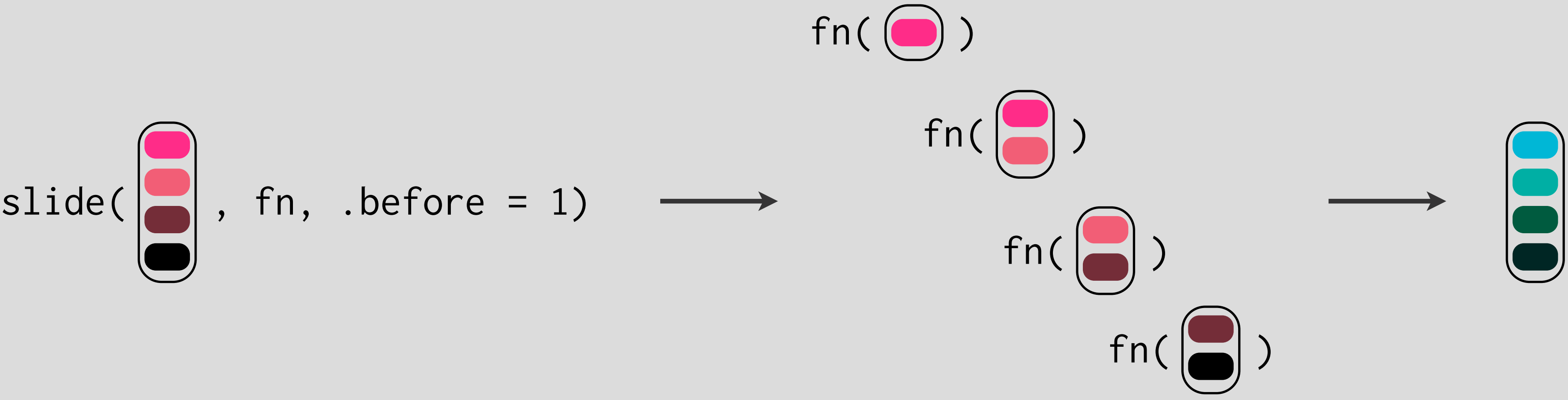
`, fn, .before = one_bday)`



Correctly constructs **business** ranges of [Thur, Fri], [Fri, Mon], etc.

Rolling & Expanding Windows

Slide variants apply a function along sequential windows of a vector.
Useful for moving averages!



Expanding
`.before = Inf`

Rolling
`.before = 2`



Familiar Syntax



If you've used purrr,
you'll feel at home
with `slide`!

Variants such as:

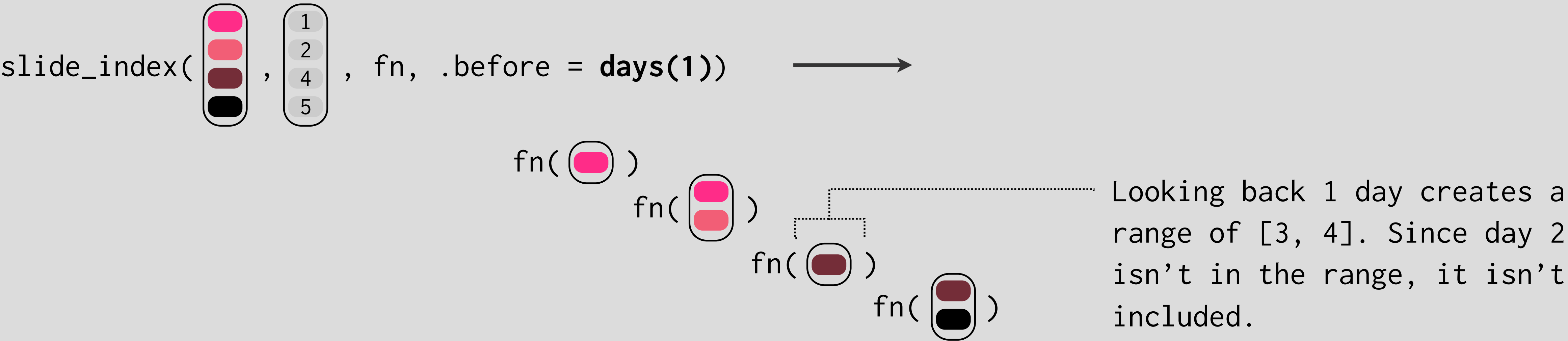
`slide_dbl()`, `slide_dfr()`

Multiple inputs with:

`slide2(.x, .y)`, `pslide(.1)`

Time-Aware Sliding

Respect the “gaps” in your time series by supplying a secondary index.



slide()	
slide_index()	
X:	a b c d e f g h i j
Index:	1 2 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 13
.before = 2	

Recurrence Rules

{almanac} - rstd.io/almanac

Construct holiday / weekend events with recurrence rules.

```
on_labor_day <- yearly() %>%  
  recur_on_ymonth("September") %>%  
  recur_on_wday("Monday", nth = 1)
```

Start with a
base frequency

Add recurrence conditions

Is a date **in** the recurrence set?

```
alma_in(  
  c("2019-09-02", "2019-09-03"),  
  on_labor_day  
)  
#> [1] TRUE FALSE
```

```
on_weekends <- weekly() %>%  
  recur_on_weekends()
```

Construct business day period objects.

```
one_day <- days(1)
```

```
one_bday <- bdays(1, on_weekends)
```



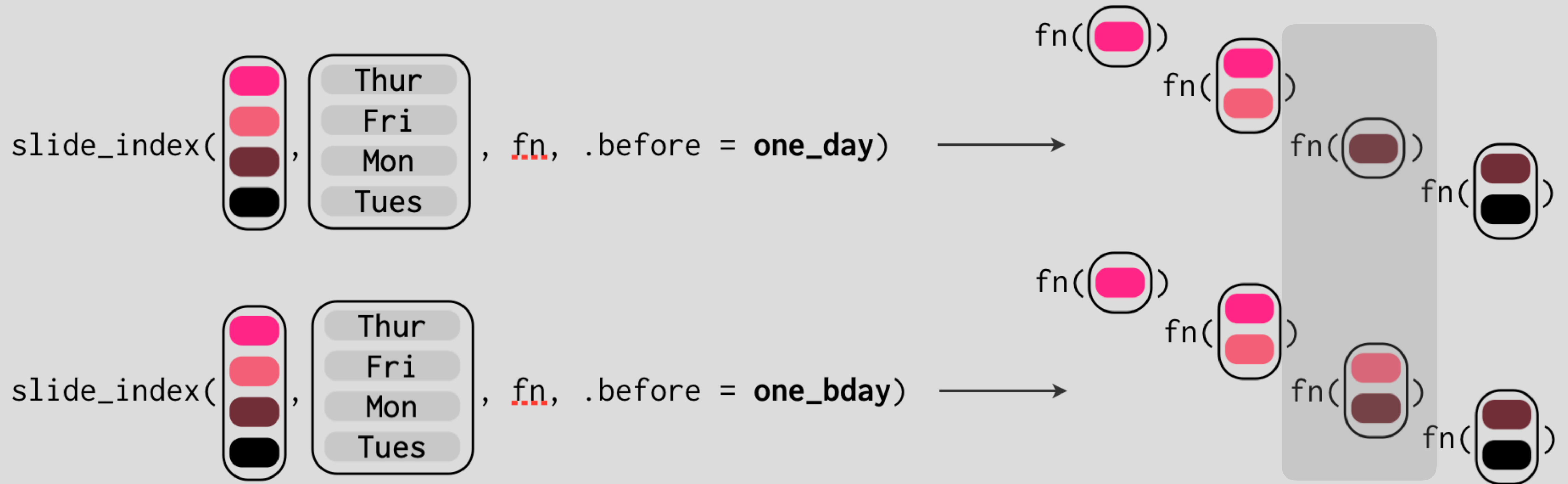
Use them to step by irregular periods!

```
Fri + one_day = Sat
```

```
Fri + one_bday = Mon
```

{slider} + {almanac} = ❤️

Slide according to custom business schedule rules.



`{slider}` - rstd.io/slider

`{almanac}` - rstd.io/almanac

`slides` - github.com/DavisVaughan/rstudio-conf-2020

 [@dvvaughan32](https://twitter.com/dvvaughan32)