

Package ‘nixtlar’

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Title A Software Development Kit for 'Nixtla's 'TimeGPT'

Version 0.6.1

Description A Software Development Kit for working with 'Nixtla's 'TimeGPT', a foundation model for time series forecasting. 'API' is an acronym for 'application programming interface'; this package allows users to interact with 'TimeGPT' via the 'API'. You can set and validate 'API' keys and generate forecasts via 'API' calls. It is compatible with 'tsibble' and base R. For more details visit <<https://docs.nixtla.io/>>.

License Apache License (>= 2.0)

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Depends R (>= 2.10)

LazyData true

Imports dplyr, future, future.apply, ggplot2, htrr2, lubridate, purrr, rlang, tidyr, tidyselect

Suggests httptest2, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), usethis

Config/testthat/edition 3

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<https://github.com/Nixtla/nixtlar>

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BugReports <https://github.com/Nixtla/nixtlar/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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electricity	<i>Electricity dataset</i>
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Description

Contains prices of different electricity markets.

Usage

```
electricity
```

Format

`electricity`:

A data frame with 8400 rows and 3 columns:

unique_id Unique identifiers of the electricity markets.

ds Date in format YYYY:MM:DD hh:mm:ss.

y Price for the given market and date.

Source

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Nixtla/transfer-learning-time-series/main/datasets/electricity-short.csv>

electricity_exo_vars *Electricity dataset with exogenous variables*

Description

Contains prices of different electricity markets with exogenous variables.

Usage

```
electricity_exo_vars
```

Format

electricity_exo_vars:

A data frame with 8400 rows and 12 columns:

unique_id Unique identifiers of the electricity markets.

ds Date in format YYYY:MM:DD hh:mm:ss.

y Price for the given market and date.

Exogenous1 An external factor influencing prices. For all markets, some form of day-ahead load forecast.

Exogenous2 An external factor influencing prices. For "BE" and "FR" markets, the day-ahead generation forecast. For "NP", the day-ahead wind generation forecast. For "PJM", the day-ahead load forecast in a specific zone. For "DE", the aggregated day-ahead wind and solar generation forecasts.

day_0 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_1 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_2 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_3 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_4 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_5 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_6 Binary variable indicating weekday.

Source

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Nixtla/transfer-learning-time-series/main/datasets/electricity-short.csv>

electricity_future_exo_vars

Future values for the electricity dataset with exogenous variables

Description

Contains the future values of the exogenous variables of the electricity dataset (24 steps-ahead). To be used with `electricity_exo_vars`.

Usage

```
electricity_future_exo_vars
```

Format

`electricity_future_exo_vars`:

A data frame with 120 rows and 11 columns:

unique_id Unique identifiers of the electricity markets.

ds Date in format YYYY:MM:DD hh:mm:ss.

Exogenous1 An external factor influencing prices. For all markets, some form of day-ahead load forecast.

Exogenous2 An external factor influencing prices. For "BE" and "FR" markets, the day-ahead generation forecast. For "NP", the day-ahead wind generation forecast. For "PJM", the day-ahead load forecast in a specific zone. For "DE", the aggregated day-ahead wind and solar generation forecasts.

day_0 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_1 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_2 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_3 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_4 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_5 Binary variable indicating weekday.

day_6 Binary variable indicating weekday.

Source

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Nixtla/transfer-learning-time-series/main/datasets/electricity-short-future-ex-vars.csv>

infer_frequency	<i>Infer frequency of a data frame.</i>
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Description

Infer frequency of a data frame.

Usage

```
infer_frequency(df, freq)
```

Arguments

df	A data frame with time series data.
freq	The frequency of the data as specified by the user; NULL otherwise.

Value

The inferred frequency.

Examples

```
df <- nixtlar::electricity
freq <- NULL
infer_frequency(df, freq)
```

nixtla_client_historic

Sequential version of 'nixtla_client_historic' This is a private function of 'nixtlar'

Description

Sequential version of 'nixtla_client_historic' This is a private function of 'nixtlar'

Usage

```
nixtla_client_historic(
  df,
  freq = NULL,
  id_col = NULL,
  time_col = "ds",
  target_col = "y",
  level = NULL,
  quantiles = NULL,
```

```

  finetune_steps = 0,
  finetune_loss = "default",
  clean_ex_first = TRUE,
  model = "timegpt-1"
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A tibble or a data frame with time series data.
<code>freq</code>	Frequency of the data.
<code>id_col</code>	Column that identifies each series.
<code>time_col</code>	Column that identifies each timestep.
<code>target_col</code>	Column that contains the target variable.
<code>level</code>	The confidence levels (0-100) for the prediction intervals.
<code>quantiles</code>	Quantiles to forecast. Should be between 0 and 1.
<code>finetune_steps</code>	Number of steps used to finetune 'TimeGPT' in the new data.
<code>finetune_loss</code>	Loss function to use for finetuning. Options are: "default", "mae", "mse", "rmse", "mape", and "smape".
<code>clean_ex_first</code>	Clean exogenous signal before making the forecasts using 'TimeGPT'.
<code>model</code>	Model to use, either "timegpt-1" or "timegpt-1-long-horizon". Use "timegpt-1-long-horizon" if you want to forecast more than one seasonal period given the frequency of the data.

Value

'TimeGPT's forecast for the in-sample period.

Examples

```

## Not run:
nixtlar::nixtla_set_api_key("YOUR_API_KEY")
df <- nixtlar::electricity
fcst <- nixtlar::nixtla_client_historic(df, id_col="unique_id", level=c(80,95))

## End(Not run)

```

<code>nixtla_client_plot</code>	<i>Plot the output of the following nixtla_client functions: forecast, historic, anomaly_detection, and cross_validation.</i>
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Description

Plot the output of the following nixtla_client functions: forecast, historic, anomaly_detection, and cross_validation.

Usage

```
nixtla_client_plot(  
  df,  
  fcst = NULL,  
  h = NULL,  
  id_col = "unique_id",  
  time_col = "ds",  
  target_col = "y",  
  unique_ids = NULL,  
  max_insamle_length = NULL,  
  plot_anomalies = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

df	A tsibble or a data frame with time series data (insample values).
fcst	A tsibble or a data frame with the 'TimeGPT' point forecast and the prediction intervals (if available).
h	Forecast horizon.
id_col	Column that identifies each series.
time_col	Column that identifies each timestep.
target_col	Column that contains the target variable.
unique_ids	Time series to plot. If NULL (default), selection will be random.
max_insamle_length	Max number of insample observations to be plotted.
plot_anomalies	Whether or not to plot anomalies.

Value

Plot with historical data and 'TimeGPT's output (if available).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
nixtlar::nixtla_set_api_key("YOUR_API_KEY")  
df <- nixtlar::electricity  
fcst <- nixtlar::nixtla_client_forecast(df, h=8, id_col="unique_id", level=c(80,95))  
nixtlar::timegpt_plot(df, fcst, h=8, id_col="unique_id")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

nixtla_set_api_key *Set 'API' key in global environment*

Description

Set 'API' key in global environment

Usage

```
nixtla_set_api_key(api_key)
```

Arguments

api_key The user's 'API' key. Get yours here: <https://dashboard.nixtla.io/>

Value

A message indicating the 'API' key has been set in the global environment.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
nixtlar::nixtla_set_api_key("YOUR_API_KEY")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

nixtla_validate_api_key
 Validate 'API' key

Description

Validate 'API' key

Usage

```
nixtla_validate_api_key()
```

Value

TRUE if the API key is valid, FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
nixtlar::nixtla_set_api_key("YOUR_API_KEY")  
nixtlar::nixtla_validate_api_key()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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