

# DÉSAISONNALISATION AVEC JDEMETRA+ ET RJDOMETRA



## 2 - R et JDemetra+

ALAIN QUARTIER-LA-TENTE  
Lemna, Insee

1. Lancer JDemetra depuis R
2. Réduction du temps de calcul
3. Utilisation de RJDemetra pour améliorer la production
4. Lancement du cruncher depuis R

# Sommaire

---

## 1. Lancer JDemetra depuis R

1.1 Current status

1.2 RegARIMA : exemples

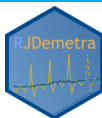
1.3 CVS-CJO : exemples

1.4 Manipuler des workspaces

2. Réduction du temps de calcul

3. Utilisation de RJDemetra pour améliorer la production

4. Lancement du cruncher depuis R



# RJDemetra

---

RJDemetra est un package qui permet de lancer les routines de JDemetra depuis R

 : <https://github.com/jdemetra/rjdemetra>

Page web : <https://jdemetra.github.io/rjdemetra/>

Pour l'installer :

```
install.packages("RJDemetra")
```

➔ Peut être utilisé pour développer de nouveaux outils pour aider la production

➔ Il faut Java 8 -> voir manuel d'installation  
([https://aqlt.github.io/formations/2021/rte/manuel\\_installation.html](https://aqlt.github.io/formations/2021/rte/manuel_installation.html))

# Current status

---

- RegARIMA, TRAMO-SEATS et X-13-ARIMA :
  - spécifications prédéfinies et personnalisées
  - classes S3 avec des méthodes plot, summary, print
  
- Manipulation de workspaces JD+ :
  - Import de workspaces to avec le modèle CVS
  - Export des modèles R créé par RJDemetra
  
- Contient une base de données : les IPI dans l'industrie manufacturière dans l'UE

## RegARIMA : exemples (1/4)

```
library(RJDemetra)
ipi_fr <- ipi_c_eu[, "FR"]
regarima_model <- regarima_x13(ipi_fr, spec = "RG4c")
regarima_model
```

```
## y = regression model + arima (2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)
```

```
## Log-transformation: no
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error
```

```
## Phi(1)      0.05291      0.108
```

```
## Phi(2)      0.18672      0.074
```

```
## Theta(1)   -0.52137      0.103
```

```
## BTheta(1) -0.66132      0.042
```

```
##
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error
```

```
## Week days      0.6927      0.031
```

```
## Leap year      2.0903      0.694
```

```
## Easter [1]    -2.5476      0.442
```

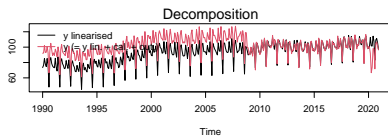
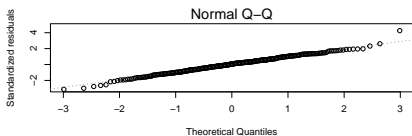
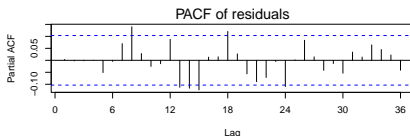
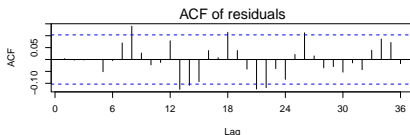
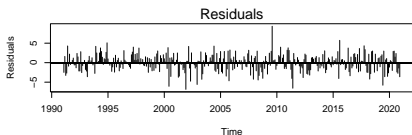
## RegARIMA : exemples (2/4)

```
summary(regarima_model)
```

```
## y = regression model + arima (2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)
##
## Model: RegARIMA - X13
## Estimation span: from 1-1990 to 12-2020
## Log-transformation: no
## Regression model: no mean, trading days effect(2), leap year effect, Easter effect
##
## Coefficients:
## ARIMA:
##           Estimate Std. Error  T-stat Pr(>|t|)
## Phi(1)      0.05291    0.10751   0.492  0.623
## Phi(2)      0.18672    0.07397   2.524  0.012 *
## Theta(1)   -0.52137    0.10270  -5.076 6.19e-07 ***
## BTheta(1) -0.66132    0.04222 -15.665 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Regression model:
##           Estimate Std. Error  T-stat Pr(>|t|)
## Week days      0.69265    0.03143  22.039 < 2e-16 ***
## Leap year      2.09030    0.69411   3.011  0.00278 **
```

# RegARIMA : exemples (3/4)

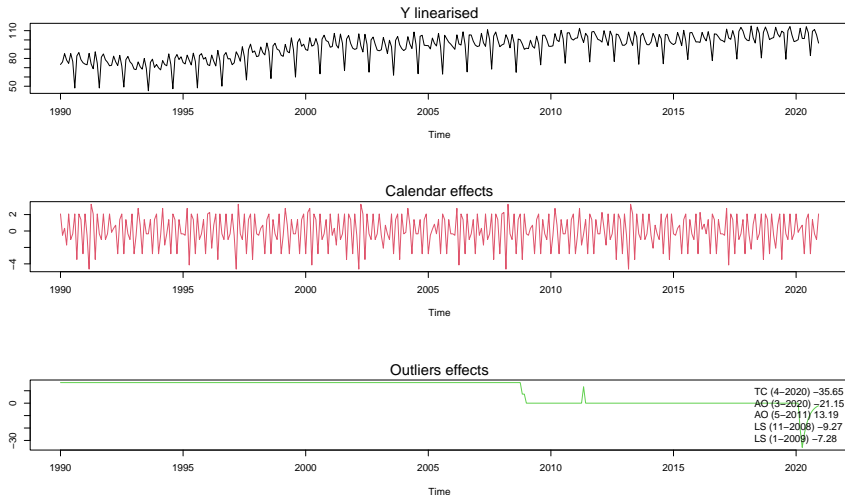
```
layout(matrix(1:6, 3, 2));plot(regarima_model, ask = FALSE)
```





# RegARIMA : exemples (4/4)

```
plot(regarima_model, which = 7)
```



## CVS-CJO : exemples (1/8)

---

Un objet SA est une `list()` de 5 éléments :

```
SA
├─ regarima (≠ X-13 and TRAMO-SEAT)
│  └─ specification
│     └─ ...
├─ decomposition (≠ X-13 and TRAMO-SEAT)
│  └─ specification
│     └─ ...
├─ final
│  └─ series
│     └─ forecasts
├─ diagnostics
│  └─ variance_decomposition
│  └─ combined_test
│     └─ ...
└─ user_defined
```

## CVS-CJO : exemples (2/8)

---

Possibilité de définir ses propres spécifications comme sous JD+ ou d'utiliser les spécifications prédéfinies :

```
x13_usr_spec <- x13_spec(spec = c("RSA5c"),
                        usrdef.outliersEnabled = TRUE,
                        usrdef.outliersType = c("LS", "A0"),
                        usrdef.outliersDate = c("2008-10-01",
                                                "2002-01-01"),
                        usrdef.outliersCoef = c(36, 14),
                        transform.function = "None")
x13_mod <- x13(ipi_fr, x13_usr_spec)
ts_mod <- tramoseats(ipi_fr, spec = "RSAfull")
```

## CVS-CJO : exemples (3/8) : decomposition

```
x13_mod$decomposition
```

```
## Monitoring and Quality Assessment Statistics:
##           M stats
## M(1)      0.151
## M(2)      0.097
## M(3)      1.206
## M(4)      0.558
## M(5)      1.041
## M(6)      0.037
## M(7)      0.082
## M(8)      0.242
## M(9)      0.062
## M(10)     0.267
## M(11)     0.252
## Q         0.366
## Q-M2      0.399
##
## Final filters:
## Seasonal filter: 3x5
## Trend filter: 13 terms Henderson moving average
```

## CVS-CJO : exemples (4/8) : decomposition

```
ts_mod$decomposition
```

```
## Model
```

```
## AR : 1 + 0.403230 B + 0.288342 B^2
```

```
## D : 1 - B - B^12 + B^13
```

```
## MA : 1 - 0.664088 B^12
```

```
##
```

```
##
```

```
## SA
```

```
## AR : 1 + 0.403230 B + 0.288342 B^2
```

```
## D : 1 - 2.000000 B + B^2
```

```
## MA : 1 - 0.970348 B + 0.005940 B^2 - 0.005813 B^3 + 0.003576 B^4
```

```
## Innovation variance: 0.7043507
```

```
##
```

```
## Trend
```

```
## D : 1 - 2.000000 B + B^2
```

```
## MA : 1 + 0.033519 B - 0.966481 B^2
```

```
## Innovation variance: 0.06093642
```

```
##
```

```
## Seasonal
```

```
## D : 1 + B + B^2 + B^3 + B^4 + B^5 + B^6 + B^7 + B^8 + B^9 + B^10 + B^11
```

```
## MA : 1 + 1.328957 B + 1.105787 B^2 + 1.185470 B^3 + 1.067845 B^4 + 0.820748 B^5
```

```
## Innovation variance: 0.04290744
```

# CVS-CJO : exemples (5/8)

```
plot(x13_mod$decomposition)
```

S-I ratio



## CVS-CJO : exemples (6/8)

```
x13_mod$final
```

```
## Last observed values
```

##		y	sa	t	s	i
##	Jan 2020	101.0	102.89447	102.9447	-1.89446776	-0.0502488
##	Feb 2020	100.1	103.56224	102.9860	-3.46224124	0.5762734
##	Mar 2020	91.8	82.81896	103.2071	8.98103618	-20.3881828
##	Apr 2020	66.7	66.62390	103.6164	0.07610348	-36.9925073
##	May 2020	73.7	78.88976	104.0255	-5.18976181	-25.1357871
##	Jun 2020	98.2	87.30845	104.3450	10.89154932	-17.0365408
##	Jul 2020	97.4	92.39390	104.4861	5.00609785	-12.0921816
##	Aug 2020	71.7	97.51560	104.3380	-25.81559971	-6.8224392
##	Sep 2020	104.7	97.40102	103.9044	7.29897634	-6.5033820
##	Oct 2020	106.7	98.39408	103.3109	8.30592464	-4.9168409
##	Nov 2020	101.6	100.23574	102.7824	1.36426365	-2.5467131
##	Dec 2020	96.6	99.67219	102.4984	-3.07218537	-2.8261840

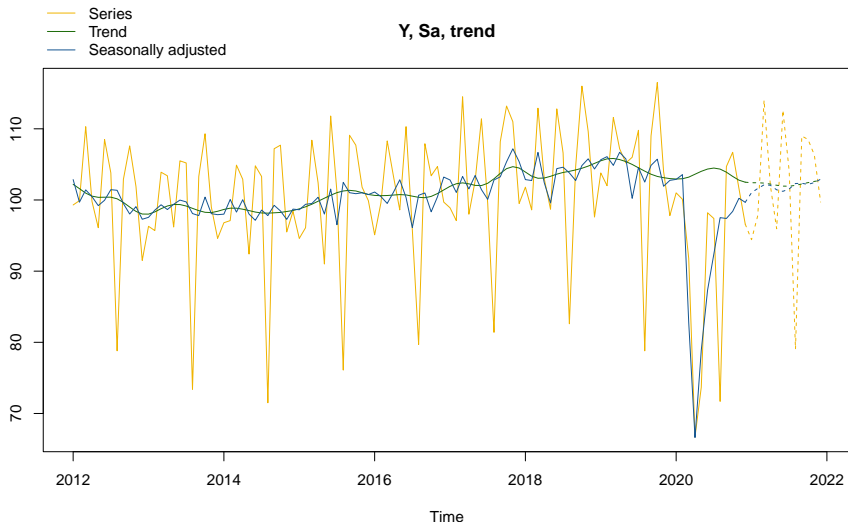
```
##
```

```
## Forecasts:
```

##		y_f	sa_f	t_f	s_f	i_f
##	Jan 2021	94.41766	101.0272	102.4220	-6.60952495	-1.39481900
##	Feb 2021	97.82331	101.6172	102.4196	-3.79385040	-0.80247216
##	Mar 2021	114.01485	102.1273	102.3712	11.88751670	-0.24388469
##	Apr 2021	102.04691	102.0672	102.2273	-0.02033583	-0.16002624

# CVS-CJO : exemples (7/8)

```
plot(x13_mod$final, first_date = 2012, type_chart = "sa-trend")
```





## CVS-CJO : exemples (8/8)

```
x13_mod$diagnostics
```

```
## Relative contribution of the components to the stationary
## portion of the variance in the original series,
## after the removal of the long term trend
## Trend computed by Hodrick-Prescott filter (cycle length = 8.0 years)
##           Component
## Cycle           1.625
## Seasonal        41.918
## Irregular        0.727
## TD & Hol.        1.851
## Others           55.678
## Total           101.800
##
## Combined test in the entire series
## Non parametric tests for stable seasonality
##
##                                     P.value
## Kruskal-Wallis test                  0.000
## Test for the presence of seasonality assuming stability 0.000
## Evolutive seasonality test           0.042
##
## Identifiable seasonality present
##
```

# Exporter un workspace

```

wk <- new_workspace()
new_multiprocessing(wk, name = "MP-1")
add_sa_item(wk, multiprocessing = "MP-1",
            sa_obj = x13_mod, name = "SA with X13 model 1 ")
add_sa_item(wk, multiprocessing = "MP-1",
            sa_obj = ts_mod, name = "SA with TramoSeats model 1")
save_workspace(wk, "workspace.xml")

```

The screenshot shows the JDemetra+ interface. On the left is a 'Workspace' tree view with folders for 'workspace', 'Modelling', 'Seasonal adjustment', 'Specifications', 'Documents', 'Multi-documents', 'MP-1', 'Utilities', 'Calendars', and 'Variables'. The main window displays the 'MP-1' workspace with a 'Processing' tab active. A table lists the series:

Series	Method	Estimation	Status	Priority	Quality	Warnings	Comments
SA with X13 model 1	X13		Valid		Good		
SA with TramoSeats model 1	TS		Valid		Severe		

Below the table, the 'SA with X13 model 1' series is selected, showing a tree view of its components: Input, Main results, Pre-processing, Decomposition (X11), Benchmarking, and Diagnostics. The 'Main results' section is expanded to show the 'Pre-processing (ReqArima)' and 'Summary' sections. The summary text is as follows:

**SA with X13 model 1**

Pre-processing (ReqArima)

Summary

Estimation span: [1-1990 - 12-2017]  
 336 observations  
 No trading days effects  
 No easter effect  
 7 detected outliers  
 2 fixed outliers

# Importer un workspace (1/3)

```
wk <- load_workspace("workspace.xml")
get_ts(wk)
```

```
## $`MP-1`
## $`MP-1`$`SA with X13 model 1 `
##      Jan  Feb  Mar  Apr  May  Jun  Jul  Aug  Sep  Oct  Nov  Dec
## 1990  92.1  92.3 102.1  93.0  93.3 100.8  92.9  66.7  95.8 105.0  96.7  89.2
## 1991  92.5  89.2  97.4  93.8  87.5 100.3  93.4  64.3  96.9 103.5  94.0  92.1
## 1992  90.7  89.0  99.4  93.7  86.1 101.3  90.4  62.9  96.6  98.4  91.9  92.6
## 1993  82.3  84.0  95.6  88.3  82.2  97.9  85.5  61.3  93.7  93.0  88.3  92.1
## 1994  83.6  83.7  97.0  88.3  88.3 102.9  87.3  65.9  98.2  98.0  96.8  98.0
## 1995  91.8  90.1 102.9  90.4  91.6 103.7  90.6  66.8  98.7 101.4  97.2  94.8
## 1996  92.0  91.1  98.1  94.3  90.5 101.8  96.1  66.3  98.9 105.0  95.0  96.0
## 1997  91.9  91.3  99.1 102.8  93.2 108.2 100.4  70.5 107.3 114.1  99.6 106.7
## 1998  98.2  98.7 109.3 103.7  97.6 114.7 106.1  72.1 111.5 112.6 105.6 107.4
## 1999  97.2  98.3 114.5 104.8  99.9 120.2 105.7  76.1 115.2 115.1 111.1 114.0
## 2000 103.4 107.5 121.7 105.7 113.1 119.4 108.1  82.0 116.4 121.3 117.2 111.9
## 2001 110.7 108.9 124.0 109.3 109.8 121.9 112.4  85.5 114.1 123.4 114.2 104.9
## 2002 108.4 106.7 118.5 113.4 105.6 119.2 113.9  81.4 115.6 121.7 111.0 105.2
## 2003 106.9 105.4 117.1 112.0 101.5 115.2 111.2  75.7 117.5 122.4 107.8 109.3
## 2004 104.7 106.7 122.8 112.7 104.5 126.5 111.1  79.7 121.9 118.8 112.2 112.6
## 2005 107.6 106.3 118.8 113.7 109.7 125.0 106.4  81.7 123.0 115.1 115.5 111.6
## 2006 108.8 105.9 124.8 108.0 113.1 126.7 108.7  84.1 121.0 121.5 116.6 108.2
```

## Importer un workspace (2/3)

---

Note : animation visible sur Adobe Reader uniquement

## Importer un workspace (3/3)

---

```
compute(wk) # Important to get the Sa model
models <- get_model(wk) # A progress bar is printed by default
```

```
## Multiprocessing 1 on 1:
```

```
## |
```

```
# To extract only one model
```

```
mp <- get_object(wk, 1)
```

```
count(mp)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
sa2 <- get_object(mp, 2)
```

```
get_name(sa2)
```

```
## [1] "SA with TramoSeats model 1"
```

```
mod <- get_model(wk, sa2)
```

```
## Multiprocessing 1 on 1:
```

```
## |
```

# Sommaire

---

## 1. Lancer JDemetra depuis R

## 2. Réduction du temps de calcul

### 2.1 Manipulation des objets Java

### 2.2 Benchmarking

## 3. Utilisation de RJDemetra pour améliorer la production

## 4. Lancement du cruncher depuis R

# Manipuler des objets ☹️ (1/2)

Les fonctions peuvent être assez consommatrices en temps de calcul... surtout si l'on n'a besoin que d'un seul paramètre

➡️ “Manipuler” modèles Java : `jx13`, `jtramoseats`, `jregarima`, `jregarima_x13`, `jregarima_tramoseats` et `get_jmodel`

```
jx13_mod <- jx13(ipi_fr, x13_usr_spec)
# To get the available outputs:
tail(get_dictionary(jx13_mod))
```

```
## [1] "residuals.independence.value" "residuals.independence"
## [3] "residuals.tdpeaks.value"      "residuals.tdpeaks"
## [5] "residuals.seaspeaks.value"    "residuals.seaspeaks"
```

## Manipuler des objets ☞(2/2)

```
# To get an indicator:
```

```
get_indicators(jx13_mod, "diagnostics.td-res-all", "diagnostics.ic-ratio")
```

```
## `$diagnostics.td-res-all`
```

```
## [1] 0.1896922 0.9796182
```

```
## attr(,"description")
```

```
## [1] "F with 6 degrees of freedom in the nominator and 353 degrees of freedom
```

```
##
```

```
## `$diagnostics.ic-ratio`
```


```
## [1] 5.050485
```

```
# To get the previous R output
```

```
x13_mod <- jSA2R(jx13_mod)
```

➡ L'output peut être personnalisé

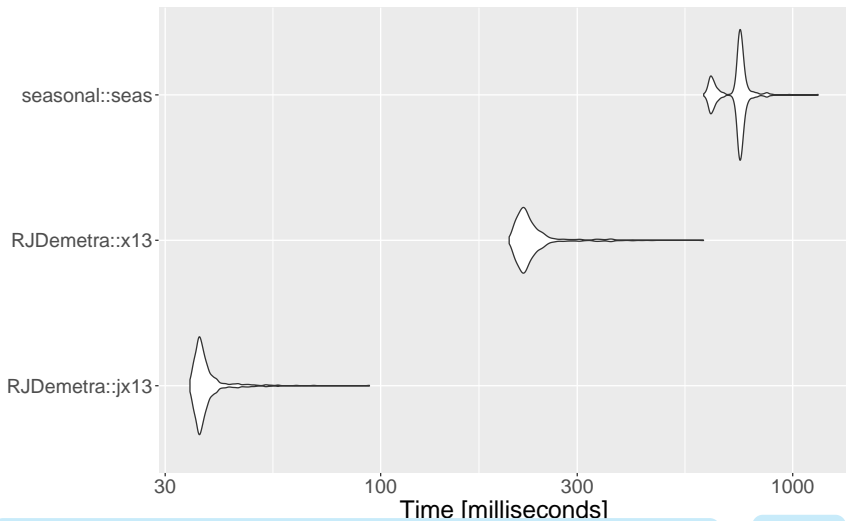


 Pas d'erreur renvoyé par `jx13()` avec une "mauvaise" SA (preliminary check...) and `get_indicators()` renvoie objet NULL



# Benchmarking with X-13 on French IPI

R version 4.2.0 (2022-04-22), x86\_64-apple-darwin17.0, Windows 7 x64 (build 7601)  
Service Pack 1



# Sommaire

---

1. Lancer JDemetra depuis R

2. Réduction du temps de calcul

**3. Utilisation de RJDemetra pour améliorer la production**

3.1 Autour de RJDemetra

4. Lancement du cruncher depuis R

## Exemples d'utilisation de RJDemetra

---

- `rjdqa` : package pour aider à évaluer la qualité de la désaisonnalisation (tableau de bord)

 <https://github.com/AQLT/rjdqa>


- `ggdemetra` : intégrer la désaisonnalisation à `ggplot2`

 <https://github.com/AQLT/ggdemetra>


- `rjdmarkdown` : faciliter les rapports automatiques sous `rmarkdown`

 <https://github.com/AQLT/rjdmarkdown>

- `rjdworkspace` : manipuler les workspaces

 <https://github.com/InseeFrLab/rjdworkspace>

- `persephone` (expérimental) : faciliter la production de séries CVS-CJO au sein de l'institut (graphiques interactifs, tableaux de bord...)

 <https://github.com/statistikat/persephone>

# Sommaire

---

1. Lancer JDemetra depuis R
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# Le cruncher

---

Objectifs du cruncher : mettre à jour un workspace de JDemetra+ et exporter les résultats à partir de la console (en *batch*), sans devoir ouvrir JDemetra+ : très utile pour la production. Quelques liens :

- pour télécharger le cruncher  
<https://github.com/jdemetra/jwsacruncher/releases>.
- l'aide associée au cruncher  
<https://github.com/jdemetra/jwsacruncher/wiki>.

# Le cruncher

---

Pour lancer le cruncher de JDemetra+ il faut :

- le cruncher ;
- un fichier contenant les paramètres sur la méthode de rafraîchissement à utilisée pour mettre à jour le workspace et sur les paramètres d'export ;
- un workspace valide de JDemetra+.

Sur le CRAN il y a le package `rjwsacruncher`  
(<https://github.com/AQLT/rjwsacruncher>) qui facilite son utilisation !

## Utilisation de rjwsacruncher (2/3)

Trois options vont être utiles : `default_matrix_item` (diagnostics à exporter), `default_tsmatrix_series` (séries temporelles à exporter) et `cruncher_bin_directory` (chemin vers le cruncher).

Pour afficher les valeurs :

```
getOption("default_matrix_item")
getOption("default_tsmatrix_series")
getOption("cruncher_bin_directory")
```

Utiliser la fonction `options()` pour les modifier. Par exemple :

```
options(default_matrix_item = c("likelihood.aic",
                                "likelihood.aicc",
                                "likelihood.bic",
                                "likelihood.bicc"))
options(default_tsmatrix_series = c("sa", "sa_f"))
options(cruncher_bin_directory =
        "D:/jwsacruncher-2.2.0/jdemetra-cli-2.2.0/bin")
```

## Utilisation de JDCruncheR (3/3)

---

Une fois les trois options précédentes validées le plus simple est d'utiliser la fonction `cruncher_and_param()` :

```
cruncher_and_param() # lancement avec paramètres par défaut

cruncher_and_param(workspace = "D:/workspace.xml",
                    # Pour ne pas renommer les noms des dossiers e
                    rename_multi_documents = FALSE,
                    policy = "lastoutliers")
```

Pour voir l'aide associée à une fonction, utiliser `help()` ou `? :`

```
?cruncher_and_param
help(cruncher_and_param)
```



# Bibliographie

---

-  Alain Quartier-la-Tente, Anna Michalek, Jean Palate and Raf Baeyens (2021). *RJDemetra : Interface to 'JDemetra+' Seasonal Adjustment Software*. <https://github.com/jdemetra/RJDemetra>
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