

# Package ‘transx’

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**Title** Transform Univariate Time Series

**Version** 0.0.1

**Description** Univariate time series operations that follow an opinionated design.

The main principle of 'transx' is to keep the number of observations the same.

Operations that reduce this number have to fill the observations gap.

**License** GPL-3

**Imports** rlang

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/kvasilopoulos/transx>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/kvasilopoulos/transx/issues>

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demean-demedian	<i>Removes measure of centrality from the series</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

#### Maturing

Removes the mean, the median or the mode from the series.

### Usage

```
demean(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
demedian(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
demode(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(2,5,10,20,30)
summary(x)

demean(x)
demedian(x)
demode(x)
```

---

diffx-rdiffx-ldiffx    *Compute lagged differences*

---

**Description****Maturing**

Returns suitably lagged and iterated difference

- diffx computes simple differences.
- rdiffx computes percentage differences.
- ldiffx computes logged differences.

**Usage**

```
diffx(x, n = 1L, order = 1L, rho = 1, fill = NA)

rdiffx(x, n = 1L, order = 1L, rho = NULL, fill = NA)

ldiffx(x, n = 1L, order = 1L, rho = 1, fill = NA)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
n	[positive integer(1): 1L] Value indicating which lag to use.

order	[positive integer(1): 1L] Value indicating the order of the difference.
rho	[numeric(1): NULL] Value indicating the autocorrelation parameter. The purpose of this parameter is to provide quasi-differencing assuming the value falls within 0 and 1.
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.

### Examples

```
x <- c(2, 4, 8, 20)
diffx(x)
rdiffx(x)
ldiffx(x)
```

---

dtrend	<i>Deterministic Trend</i>
--------	----------------------------

---

### Description

#### Stable

Remove global deterministic trend information from the series.

- dt\_lin removes the linear trend.
- dt\_quad removes the quadratic trend.
- dt\_poly removes the nth-degree polynomial trend.

### Usage

```
dtrend_lin(x, bp = NULL, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
dtrend_quad(x, bp = NULL, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
dtrend_poly(x, degree, bp = NULL, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

### Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
bp	[positive integer(1)] Break points to define piecewise segments of the data.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
degree	[positive integer(1)] Value indicating the degree of polynomial

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
t <- 1:20

# Linear trend
x <- 3*sin(t) + t
plotx(cbind(x, dtrend_lin(x)))

# Quadratic trend
x2 <- 3*sin(t) + t + t^2
plotx(cbind(raw = x2, quad = dtrend_quad(x2)))

# Introduce a breaking point at point = 10
xbp <- 3*sin(t) + t
xbp[10:20] <- x[10:20] + 15
plotx(cbind(raw = xbp, lin = dtrend_lin(xbp), lin_bp = dtrend_lin(xbp, bp = 10)))
```

---

fill_linear	<i>Fill with "linear approximation"</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Fill with "linear approximation"

**Usage**

```
fill_linear(body, idx, ...)
```

**Arguments**

body	[numeric vector] The body of the vector.
idx	[integer vector] the index to replace with.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>\link[stats]{approx}</code>

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(5,3,2,2,5)
xlen <- length(x)
n <- 2
n <- pmin(n, xlen)
idx <- 1:n
body <- x[seq_len(xlen - n)]
fill_linear(body, idx)
```

---

fill\_locf

---

*Fill with "Last Observation Carried Forward"*


---

**Description**

Fill with "Last Observation Carried Forward"

**Usage**

```
fill_locf(body, idx, fail = NA)
```

**Arguments**

body	[numeric vector] The body of the vector.
idx	[integer vector] the index to replace with.
fail	[numeric(1) or numeric vector: fill] In case it fails to fill some values.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(5,3,2,2,5)
lagx(x, n = 2, fill = fill_locf)
leadx(x, n = 2, fill = fill_locf)

lagx(x, n = 2, fill = fill_nocb)
leadx(x, n = 2, fill = fill_nocb)
```

---

fill_nocb	<i>Fill with "Next observation carried backwards"</i>
-----------	---

---

### Description

Fill with "Next observation carried backwards"

### Usage

```
fill_nocb(body, idx, fail = NA)
```

### Arguments

body	[numeric vector] The body of the vector.
idx	[integer vector] the index to replace with.
fail	[numeric(1) or numeric vector: fill] In case it fails to fill some values.

### Value

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

### Examples

```
x <- c(5,3,2,2,5)
leadx(x, n = 2, fill = fill_locf)

xlen <- length(x)
n <- 2
n <- pmin(n, xlen)
idx <- (xlen - n + 1):xlen
body <- x[-seq_len(n)]
fill_locf(body, idx, NA)
```

---

fill_spline	<i>Fill with "cubic spline interpolation"</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Fill with "cubic spline interpolation"

**Usage**

```
fill_spline(body, idx, ...)
```

**Arguments**

body	[numeric vector] The body of the vector.
idx	[integer vector] the index to replace with.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>\link[stats]{spline}</code>

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(5,3,NA,2,5)
fill_spline(x, 3)
```

---

filter_bk	<i>Baxter-King Filter</i>
-----------	---------------------------

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the Baxter-King filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_bk(x, fill = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>bkfilter</code> .

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_bk(unemp)
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

filter\_bw

*Butterworth Filter*

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the Butterworth filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_bw(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x [univariate vector]  
Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.

... Further arguments passed to [bwfilter](#).

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_bw(unemp, freq = 10)
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

filter\_cf

*Christiano-Fitzgerald Filter*

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the Christiano-Fitzgerald filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_cf(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` [univariate vector]  
 Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.

`...` Further arguments passed to `cffilter`.

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_cf(unemp)
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

<code>filter_hamilton</code>	<i>Hamilton Filter</i>
------------------------------	------------------------

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the Hamilton filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_hamilton(x, p = 4, horizon = 8, fill = NA)
```

**Arguments**

`x` [univariate vector]  
 Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.

`p` [integer(1): 4]  
 A value indicating the number of lags

`horizon` [integer(1): 8]  
 A value indicating the number of periods to look ahead.

`fill` [numeric or function: NA]  
 Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_hamilton(unemp)
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

filter_hp	<i>Hodrick-Prescot Filter</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the Hodrick-Prescot filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_hp(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
...	Further arguments passed to <a href="#">hpfilter</a> .

**See Also**

[select\\_lambda](#)

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_hp(unemp, freq = select_lambda("monthly"))
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

filter_tr	<i>Trigonometric regression Filter</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description****Maturing**

This function computes the cyclical component of the trigonometric regression filter.

**Usage**

```
filter_tr(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
...	Further arguments passed to <a href="#">trfilter</a> .

**Examples**

```
unemp <- ggplot2::economics$unemploy
unemp_cycle <- filter_tr(unemp, pl=8, pu=40)
plotx(cbind(unemp, unemp_cycle))
```

---

gmean	<i>Geometric Mean value</i>
-------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the sample geometric mean.

**Usage**

```
gmean(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

---

leadx-lagx	<i>Compute lagged or leading values</i>
------------	---

---

**Description****Stable**

Find the "previous" (lagx()) or "next" (leadx()) values in a vector. Useful for comparing values behind of or ahead of the current values.

**Usage**

```
lagx(x, n = 1L, fill = NA)
```

```
leadx(x, n = 1L, fill = NA)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
n	[positive integer(1): 1L] Value indicating the number of positions to lead or lag by.
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.

**Details**

This functions has been taken and modified from the `dplyr` package, however, to reduce dependencies they are not imported.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(5,3,2,2,5)
lagx(x)
lagx(x, fill = mean)
lagx(x, fill = fill_nocb)

leadx(x)
leadx(x, fill = fill_locf)
```

---

modex

*Mode value*

---

**Description**

Compute the sample median.

**Usage**

```
modex(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
modex_int(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

---

out_iqr	<i>Detect outliers with Tukey's method</i>
---------	--

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
out_iqr(x, cutoff = 1.5, fill = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
cutoff	[numeric(1): 1.5]
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.
...	further arguments passed to quantile.

**Examples**

```
out_iqr(c(0,1,3,4,20))
```

---

out_pt	<i>Detect outliers with Percentiles</i>
--------	---

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
out_pt(x, pt_low = 0.1, pt_high = 0.9, fill = NA)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
pt_low	the lowest quantile
pt_high	the highest quantile
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(1, 3, -1, 5, 10, 100)
out_pt(x)
```

---

out\_score\_z                      *Detect outliers with zscore*

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
out_score_z(x, cutoff = 3, fill = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
cutoff	[numeric(1): 3]
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.
...	Further arguments passed to score.

**Examples**

```
out_score_z(c(0,0.1,2,1,3,2.5,2,.5,6,4,100))
```

---

out\_score\_zrob                      *Detect outliers Iglewicz and Hoaglin (1993) robust z-score method*

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
out_score_zrob(x, cutoff = 3.5, fill = NA, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
cutoff	[numeric(1): 3.5]
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.
...	further arguments passed to score.

**Examples**

```
out_score_zrob(c(0,0.1,2,1,3,2.5,2,.5,6,4,100))
```

---

out_threshold	<i>Detect outliers with upper and lower threshold</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
out_threshold(x, tlow = NULL, thigh = NULL, fill = NA)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
tlow	[numeric(1): NULL] The lower threshold.
thigh	[numeric(1): NULL] The upper threshold.
fill	[numeric or function: NA] Numeric value(s) or function used to fill observations.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(1, 3, -1, 5, 10, 100)
out_threshold(x, tlow = 0, fill = 0)
out_threshold(x, thigh = 9, fill = function(x) quantile(x, 0.9))
```

---

out_winsorise	<i>Winsorize</i>
---------------	------------------

---

## Description

### Maturing

Replace extremely values that are defined by min and max.

## Usage

```
out_winsorise(x, min = quantile(x, 0.05), max = quantile(x, 0.95))
```

```
out_winsorize(x, min = quantile(x, 0.05), max = quantile(x, 0.95))
```

## Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
min	[numeric(1): quantile(x, 0.05)] The lower bound, all values lower than this will be replaced by this value.
max	[numeric(1): quantile(x, 0.95)] The upper bound, all values above than this will be replaced by this value.

## Value

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

## See Also

[Winsorize](#)

## Examples

```
x <- c(1, 3, -1, 5, 10, 100)
out_winsorise(x)
```

pow *nth Power Transformation*

---

### Description

**Stable**

### Usage

```
pow(x, pow = NULL, modulus = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
pow	[numeric(1): NA] The nth power.
modulus	positive

### Value

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

### Examples

```
pow(2, 2)  
pow(-2, 2)  
pow(-2, 2, TRUE)
```

---

pow\_boxcox *Box-Cox Transformations*

---

### Description

**Maturing**

### Usage

```
pow_boxcox(x, lambda = NULL, lambda2 = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
lambda	[numeric(1): NULL] Transformation exponent, $\lambda$ .
lambda2	[numeric(1): NULL] Transformation exponent, $\lambda_2$ .
...	Further arguments passed to pow.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**References**

Box, G. E., & Cox, D. R. (1964). An analysis of transformations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological)*, 211-252. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2984418>

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
x <- runif(10)
pow_boxcox(x, 3)
```

---

pow\_manly

*Manly(1971) Transformations*

---

**Description****Maturing**

The transformation was reported to be successful in transform unimodal skewed distribution into normal distribution, but is not quite useful for bimodal or U-shaped distribution.

**Usage**

```
pow_manly(x, lambda = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
lambda	[numeric(1): NULL] Transformation exponent, $\lambda$ .

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
x <- runif(10)
pow_manly(x, 3)
```

---

pow\_tukey

*Tukey Transformations Transformations*

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
pow_tukey(x, lambda = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
lambda	[numeric(1): NULL] Transformation exponent, $\lambda$ .
...	Further arguments passed to pow.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
x <- runif(10)
pow_tukey(x, 2)
```

---

pow\_yj

*Yeo and Johnson(2000) Transformations*

---

**Description****Maturing****Usage**

```
pow_yj(x, lambda = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
lambda	[numeric(1): NULL] Transformation exponent, $\lambda$ .
...	Further arguments passed to pow.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**References**

Yeo, I., & Johnson, R. (2000). A New Family of Power Transformations to Improve Normality or Symmetry. *Biometrika*, 87(4), 954-959. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2673623>

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
x <- runif(10)
pow_yj(x, 3)
```

---

rebase	<i>Change the base year</i>
--------	-----------------------------

---

**Description****Maturing**

Change the base year.

**Usage**

```
rebase(x, n = NULL)
```

```
rebase_origin(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
n	[numeric(1): NULL] The index of the new base year.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- 3:10

# New base would be 5
rebase(x, 5)

# Or the origin
rebase_origin(x)

# Fro the base to be 100 or 0 then:
rebase(x, 5)*100
rebase(x, 5) - 1
```

---

root	<i>nth Root Transformation</i>
------	--------------------------------

---

**Description****Stable**

- root: nth root
- root\_sqrt: square root
- root\_cubic: cubic root

**Usage**

```
root(x, root = NULL, modulus = FALSE)

root_sq(x, ...)

root_cubic(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
root	[numeric(1): NA] The nth root.
modulus	[logical(1): FALSE] Transformation will work for data with both positive and negative root.
...	Further arguments passed to root.

**Examples**

```
root(4, 2)
root(-4, 2)

root(-4, 2, TRUE)
```

---

scale_range	<i>Rescale</i>
-------------	----------------

---

## Description

### Maturing

## Usage

```
scale_range(x, to, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
scale_minmax(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
scale_unit_len(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

## Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
to	[numeric(2): NULL] Values that will determine the output range.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

## Details

To rescale a range between an arbitrary set of values [a, b], the formula becomes:

## Value

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

## Examples

```
x <- c(10,5,1,-2)
scale_range(x, c(-1, 2))
scale_minmax(x)
```

---

score	<i>Score transformation</i>
-------	-----------------------------

---

## Description

### Stable

These functions calculate the scores according to:

- `score_z`: Normal(z) distribution
- `score_mad`: Mean absolute deviation
- `score_t`: t-distribution
- `score_chi`: chi-distribution

## Usage

```
score_z(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))  
  
score_mad(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))  
  
score_t(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))  
  
score_chisq(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

## Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): <code>getOption("transx.na.rm")</code> ] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

## Details

Because function are known with different names:

- `score_z` is identical to `std_mean`
- `score_mad` is identical to `std_median`

## Value

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

## See Also

[scores](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- seq(-3,3,0.5)
score_z(x)
score_mad(x)
score_t(x)
```

---

select_lambda	<i>Selecting lambda</i>
---------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Approaches to selecting lambda.

**Usage**

```
select_lambda(
  freq = c("quarterly", "annual", "monthly", "weekly"),
  type = c("rot", "ru2002")
)
```

**Arguments**

freq	[character: "quarterly"] The frequency of the dataset.
type	[character: "rot"] The methodology to select lambda.

**Details**

Rule of thumb is from Hodrick and Prescott (1997):

- $\text{Lambda} = 100 \times (\text{number of periods in a year})^2$
- Annual data =  $100 \times 1^2 = 100$
- Quarterly data =  $100 \times 4^2 = 1,600$
- Monthly data =  $100 \times 12^2 = 14,400$
- Weekly data =  $100 \times 52^2 = 270,400$
- Daily data =  $100 \times 365^2 = 13,322,500$

Ravn and Uhlig (2002) state that lambda should vary by the fourth power of the frequency observation ratio;

- $\text{Lambda} = 6.25 \times (\text{number of periods in a year})^4$

Thus, the rescaled default values for lambda are:

- Annual data =  $1600 \times 1^4 = 6.25$

- Quarterly data =  $1600 \times 4^4 = 1600$
- Monthly data =  $1600 \times 12^4 = 129,600$
- Weekly data =  $1600 \times 12^4 = 33,177,600$

## References

Hodrick, R. J., & Prescott, E. C. (1997). Postwar US business cycles: an empirical investigation. *Journal of Money, credit, and Banking*, 1-16.

Ravn, M. O., & Uhlig, H. (2002). On adjusting the Hodrick-Prescott filter for the frequency of observations. *Review of economics and statistics*, 84(2), 371-376.

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skewness	<i>Skewness/Kurtosis Value</i>
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## Description

Compute the sample skewness/kurtosis

## Usage

```
skewness(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
kurtosis(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

## Arguments

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

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std	<i>Standarization</i>
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---

## Description

### Maturing

Convert number of standard deviations by which the value of a raw score is above or below the mean value of what is being observed or measured.

## Usage

```
std_mean(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

```
std_median(x, na.rm = getOption("transx.na.rm"))
```

**Arguments**

x	[univariate vector] Univariate vector, numeric or ts object with only one dimension.
na.rm	[logical(1): getOption("transx.na.rm")] A value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Value**

Returns a vector with the same class and attributes as the input vector.

**Examples**

```
x <- c(10,2,5,3)
std_mean(x)
scale(x)

std_median(x)
```

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