

# Package ‘tseries’

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**Description** Package for time series analysis and computational finance

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**Suggests** its

**Imports** graphics, stats, utils

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## R topics documented:

adf.test . . . . .	2
arma . . . . .	4
arma-methods . . . . .	6
bds.test . . . . .	7
bev . . . . .	8
camp . . . . .	9
garch . . . . .	9
garch-methods . . . . .	12
get.hist.quote . . . . .	13
ice.river . . . . .	15
irts . . . . .	16
irts-functions . . . . .	17
irts-methods . . . . .	19

jarque.bera.test . . . . .	21
kpss.test . . . . .	22
maxdrawdown . . . . .	24
na.remove . . . . .	25
NelPlo . . . . .	26
nino . . . . .	27
plotOHLC . . . . .	27
po.test . . . . .	29
portfolio.optim . . . . .	30
pp.test . . . . .	32
quadmap . . . . .	33
read.matrix . . . . .	34
read.ts . . . . .	35
runs.test . . . . .	36
seqplot.ts . . . . .	37
sharpe . . . . .	38
sterling . . . . .	39
summary.arma . . . . .	40
summary.garch . . . . .	41
surrogate . . . . .	42
tcm . . . . .	43
tcmd . . . . .	44
terasvirta.test . . . . .	45
tsbootstrap . . . . .	46
USEconomic . . . . .	49
white.test . . . . .	49

**Index** **52**

adf.test *Augmented Dickey–Fuller Test*

**Description**

Computes the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for the null that  $x$  has a unit root.

**Usage**

```
adf.test(x, alternative = c("stationary", "explosive"),
        k = trunc((length(x)-1)^(1/3)))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series.
<code>alternative</code>	indicates the alternative hypothesis and must be one of "stationary" (default) or "explosive". You can specify just the initial letter.
<code>k</code>	the lag order to calculate the test statistic.

## Details

The general regression equation which incorporates a constant and a linear trend is used and the t-statistic for a first order autoregressive coefficient equals one is computed. The number of lags used in the regression is  $k$ . The default value of `trunc((length(x)-1)^(1/3))` corresponds to the suggested upper bound on the rate at which the number of lags,  $k$ , should be made to grow with the sample size for the general ARMA( $p, q$ ) setup. Note that for  $k$  equals zero the standard Dickey-Fuller test is computed. The p-values are interpolated from Table 4.2, p. 103 of Banerjee et al. (1993). If the computed statistic is outside the table of critical values, then a warning message is generated.

Missing values are not allowed.

## Value

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>parameter</code>	the lag order.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.
<code>alternative</code>	a character string describing the alternative hypothesis.

## Author(s)

A. Trapletti

## References

A. Banerjee, J. J. Dolado, J. W. Galbraith, and D. F. Hendry (1993): *Cointegration, Error Correction, and the Econometric Analysis of Non-Stationary Data*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

S. E. Said and D. A. Dickey (1984): Testing for Unit Roots in Autoregressive-Moving Average Models of Unknown Order. *Biometrika* **71**, 599–607.

## See Also

[pp.test](#)

## Examples

```
x <- rnorm(1000) # no unit-root
adf.test(x)

y <- diffinv(x) # contains a unit-root
adf.test(y)
```

**Description**

Fit an ARMA model to a univariate time series by conditional least squares. For exact maximum likelihood estimation see [arima0](#).

**Usage**

```
arma(x, order = c(1, 1), lag = NULL, coef = NULL,
     include.intercept = TRUE, series = NULL, qr.tol = 1e-07, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series.
<code>order</code>	a two dimensional integer vector giving the orders of the model to fit. <code>order[1]</code> corresponds to the AR part and <code>order[2]</code> to the MA part.
<code>lag</code>	a list with components <code>ar</code> and <code>ma</code> . Each component is an integer vector, specifying the AR and MA lags that are included in the model. If both, <code>order</code> and <code>lag</code> , are given, only the specification from <code>lag</code> is used.
<code>coef</code>	If given this numeric vector is used as the initial estimate of the ARMA coefficients. The preliminary estimator suggested in Hannan and Rissanen (1982) is used for the default initialization.
<code>include.intercept</code>	Should the model contain an intercept?
<code>series</code>	name for the series. Defaults to <code>deparse(substitute(x))</code> .
<code>qr.tol</code>	the <code>tol</code> argument for <code>qr</code> when computing the asymptotic standard errors of <code>coef</code> .
<code>...</code>	additional arguments for <code>optim</code> when fitting the model.

**Details**

The following parametrization is used for the ARMA(p,q) model:

$$y[t] = a[0] + a[1]y[t - 1] + \dots + a[p]y[t - p] + b[1]e[t - 1] + \dots + b[q]e[t - q] + e[t],$$

where  $a[0]$  is set to zero if no intercept is included. By using the argument `lag`, it is possible to fit a parsimonious submodel by setting arbitrary  $a[i]$  and  $b[i]$  to zero.

`arma` uses `optim` to minimize the conditional sum-of-squared errors. The gradient is computed, if it is needed, by a finite-difference approximation. Default initialization is done by fitting a pure high-order AR model (see [ar.ols](#)). The estimated residuals are then used for computing a least squares estimator of the full ARMA model. See Hannan and Rissanen (1982) for details.

**Value**

A list of class "arma" with the following elements:

lag	the lag specification of the fitted model.
coef	estimated ARMA coefficients for the fitted model.
css	the conditional sum-of-squared errors.
n.used	the number of observations of $x$ .
residuals	the series of residuals.
fitted.values	the fitted series.
series	the name of the series $x$ .
frequency	the frequency of the series $x$ .
call	the call of the arma function.
vcov	estimate of the asymptotic-theory covariance matrix for the coefficient estimates.
convergence	The convergence integer code from <a href="#">optim</a> .
include.intercept	Does the model contain an intercept?

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

E. J. Hannan and J. Rissanen (1982): Recursive Estimation of Mixed Autoregressive-Moving Average Order. *Biometrika* **69**, 81–94.

**See Also**

[summary.arma](#) for summarizing ARMA model fits; [arma-methods](#) for further methods; [arima0](#), [ar](#).

**Examples**

```
data(tcm)
r <- diff(tcm10y)
summary(r.arma <- arma(r, order = c(1, 0)))
summary(r.arma <- arma(r, order = c(2, 0)))
summary(r.arma <- arma(r, order = c(0, 1)))
summary(r.arma <- arma(r, order = c(0, 2)))
summary(r.arma <- arma(r, order = c(1, 1)))
plot(r.arma)
```

```
data(nino)
s <- nino3.4
summary(s.arma <- arma(s, order=c(20,0)))
```

```
summary(s.arma
  <- arma(s, lag=list(ar=c(1,3,7,10,12,13,16,17,19),ma=NULL))
acf(residuals(s.arma), na.action=na.remove)
pacf(residuals(s.arma), na.action=na.remove)
summary(s.arma
  <- arma(s, lag=list(ar=c(1,3,7,10,12,13,16,17,19),ma=12))
summary(s.arma
  <- arma(s, lag=list(ar=c(1,3,7,10,12,13,16,17),ma=12))
plot(s.arma)
```

---

 arma-methods

*Methods for Fitted ARMA Models*


---

## Description

Methods for fitted ARMA model objects.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arma':
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'arma':
vcov(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'arma':
residuals(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'arma':
fitted(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'arma':
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
## S3 method for class 'arma':
plot(x, ask = interactive(), ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>object, x</code>	an object of class "arma"; usually, a result of a call to <a href="#">arma</a> .
<code>digits</code>	see <a href="#">printCoefmat</a> .
<code>ask</code>	Should the <code>plot</code> method work interactively? See <a href="#">interactive</a> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

## Value

For `coef`, a numeric vector; for `vcov`, a numeric matrix; for `residuals` and `fitted` a univariate time series; for `plot` and `print`, the fitted ARMA model object.

## Author(s)

A. Trapletti

**See Also**[arma](#)

---

`bds.test`*BDS Test*

---

**Description**

Computes and prints the BDS test statistic for the null that  $x$  is a series of i.i.d. random variables.

**Usage**

```
bds.test(x, m = 3, eps = seq(0.5 * sd(x), 2 * sd(x), length = 4),
        trace = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series.
<code>m</code>	an integer indicating that the BDS test statistic is computed for embedding dimensions $2, \dots, m$ .
<code>eps</code>	a numeric vector of epsilon values for close points. The BDS test is computed for each element of <code>eps</code> . It should be set in terms of the standard deviation of $x$ .
<code>trace</code>	a logical indicating whether some informational output is traced.

**Details**

This test examines the “spatial dependence” of the observed series. To do this, the series is embedded in  $m$ -space and the dependence of  $x$  is examined by counting “near” points. Points for which the distance is less than `eps` are called “near”. The BDS test statistic is asymptotically standard Normal.

Missing values are not allowed.

There is a special print method for objects of class "bdstest" which by default uses 4 digits to format real numbers.

**Value**

A list with class "bdstest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the values of the test statistic.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-values of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>parameter</code>	a list with the components <code>m</code> and <code>eps</code> containing the embedding dimensions and epsilon values for which the statistic is computed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.

**Author(s)**

B. LeBaron, Ported to R by A. Trapletti

**References**

J. B. Cromwell, W. C. Labys and M. Terraza (1994): *Univariate Tests for Time Series Models*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, pages 32–36.

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(100)
bds.test(x) # i.i.d. example

x <- c(rnorm(50), runif(50))
bds.test(x) # not identically distributed

x <- quadmap(xi = 0.2, a = 4.0, n = 100)
bds.test(x) # not independent
```

---

bev

*Beveridge Wheat Price Index, 1500–1869.*

---

**Description**

Contains the well-known Beveridge Wheat Price Index which gives annual price data from 1500 to 1869, averaged over many locations in western and central Europe.

**Usage**

```
data(bev)
```

**Format**

A univariate time series with 370 observations. The object is of class "ts".

**Details**

This data provides an example of long memory time series which has the appearance of being nonstationary in levels and yet also appears overdifferenced. See, e.g., Baillie (1996).

**Source**

Time Series Data Library: <http://www-personal.buseco.monash.edu.au/~hyndman/TSDL/>

**References**

R. T. Baillie (1996): Long Memory Processes and Fractional Integration in Econometrics. *Journal of Econometrics*, **73**, 5–59.

---

 camp

*Mount Campito Yearly Treering Data, -3435–1969.*


---

**Description**

Contains annual tree-ring measurements from Mount Campito from 3426 BC through 1969 AD.

**Usage**

```
data(camp)
```

**Format**

A univariate time series with 5405 observations. The object is of class "ts".

**Details**

This series is a standard example for the concept of long memory time series.

The data was produced and assembled at the Tree Ring Laboratory at the University of Arizona, Tuscon.

**Source**

Time Series Data Library: <http://www-personal.buseco.monash.edu.au/~hyndman/TSDL/>

---

 garch

*Fit GARCH Models to Time Series*


---

**Description**

Fit a Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedastic GARCH(p, q) time series model to the data by computing the maximum-likelihood estimates of the conditionally normal model.

**Usage**

```
garch(x, order = c(1, 1), series = NULL, control = garch.control(...), ...)
```

```
garch.control(maxiter = 200, trace = TRUE, start = NULL,
  grad = c("analytical", "numerical"), abstol = max(1e-20, .Machine$double.eps^2),
  reltol = max(1e-10, .Machine$double.eps^(2/3)), xtol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  falsetol = 1e2 * .Machine$double.eps, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series.
<code>order</code>	a two dimensional integer vector giving the orders of the model to fit. <code>order[2]</code> corresponds to the ARCH part and <code>order[1]</code> to the GARCH part.
<code>series</code>	name for the series. Defaults to <code>deparse(substitute(x))</code> .
<code>control</code>	a list of control parameters as set up by <code>garch.control</code> .
<code>maxiter</code>	gives the maximum number of log-likelihood function evaluations <code>maxiter</code> and the maximum number of iterations <code>2*maxiter</code> the optimizer is allowed to compute.
<code>trace</code>	logical. Trace optimizer output?
<code>start</code>	If given this numeric vector is used as the initial estimate of the GARCH coefficients. Default initialization is to set the GARCH parameters to slightly positive values and to initialize the intercept such that the unconditional variance of the initial GARCH is equal to the variance of <code>x</code> .
<code>grad</code>	character indicating whether analytical gradients or a numerical approximation is used for the optimization.
<code>abstol</code>	absolute function convergence tolerance.
<code>reltol</code>	relative function convergence tolerance.
<code>xtol</code>	coefficient-convergence tolerance.
<code>false_tol</code>	false convergence tolerance.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments for <code>qr</code> when computing the asymptotic covariance matrix.

**Details**

`garch` uses a Quasi-Newton optimizer to find the maximum likelihood estimates of the conditionally normal model. The first  $\max(p, q)$  values are assumed to be fixed. The optimizer uses a hessian approximation computed from the BFGS update. Only a Cholesky factor of the Hessian approximation is stored. For more details see Dennis et al. (1981), Dennis and Mei (1979), Dennis and More (1977), and Goldfarb (1976). The gradient is either computed analytically or using a numerical approximation.

**Value**

A list of class "garch" with the following elements:

<code>order</code>	the order of the fitted model.
<code>coef</code>	estimated GARCH coefficients for the fitted model.
<code>n.likeli</code>	the negative log-likelihood function evaluated at the coefficient estimates (apart from some constant).
<code>n.used</code>	the number of observations of <code>x</code> .
<code>residuals</code>	the series of residuals.
<code>fitted.values</code>	the bivariate series of conditional standard deviation predictions for <code>x</code> .

series	the name of the series $x$ .
frequency	the frequency of the series $x$ .
call	the call of the <code>garch</code> function.
vcov	outer product of gradient estimate of the asymptotic-theory covariance matrix for the coefficient estimates.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti, the whole GARCH part; D. M. Gay, the FORTRAN optimizer

**References**

- A. K. Bera and M. L. Higgins (1993): ARCH Models: Properties, Estimation and Testing. *J. Economic Surveys* **7** 305–362.
- T. Bollerslev (1986): Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics* **31**, 307–327.
- R. F. Engle (1982): Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity with Estimates of the Variance of United Kingdom Inflation. *Econometrica* **50**, 987–1008.
- J. E. Dennis, D. M. Gay, and R. E. Welsch (1981): Algorithm 573 — An Adaptive Nonlinear Least-Squares Algorithm. *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software* **7**, 369–383.
- J. E. Dennis and H. H. W. Mei (1979): Two New Unconstrained Optimization Algorithms which use Function and Gradient Values. *J. Optim. Theory Applic.* **28**, 453–482.
- J. E. Dennis and J. J. More (1977): Quasi-Newton Methods, Motivation and Theory. *SIAM Rev.* **19**, 46–89.
- D. Goldfarb (1976): Factorized Variable Metric Methods for Unconstrained Optimization. *Math. Comput.* **30**, 796–811.

**See Also**

[summary.garch](#) for summarizing GARCH model fits; [garch-methods](#) for further methods.

**Examples**

```
n <- 1100
a <- c(0.1, 0.5, 0.2) # ARCH(2) coefficients
e <- rnorm(n)
x <- double(n)
x[1:2] <- rnorm(2, sd = sqrt(a[1]/(1.0-a[2]-a[3])))
for(i in 3:n) # Generate ARCH(2) process
{
  x[i] <- e[i]*sqrt(a[1]+a[2]*x[i-1]^2+a[3]*x[i-2]^2)
}
x <- ts(x[101:1100])
x.arch <- garch(x, order = c(0,2)) # Fit ARCH(2)
summary(x.arch) # Diagnostic tests
plot(x.arch)

data(EuStockMarkets)
```

```
dax <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))[, "DAX"]
dax.garch <- garch(dax) # Fit a GARCH(1,1) to DAX returns
summary(dax.garch)     # ARCH effects are filtered. However,
plot(dax.garch)        # conditional normality seems to be violated
```

---

garch-methods

*Methods for Fitted GARCH Models*


---

## Description

Methods for fitted GARCH model objects.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'garch':
predict(object, newdata, genuine = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
vcov(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
residuals(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
fitted(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3), ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
plot(x, ask = interactive(), ...)
## S3 method for class 'garch':
logLik(object, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>object, x</code>	an object of class "garch"; usually, a result of a call to <a href="#">garch</a> .
<code>newdata</code>	a numeric vector or time series to compute GARCH predictions. Defaults to <code>eval(parse(text=object\$series))</code> .
<code>genuine</code>	a logical indicating whether a genuine prediction should be made, i.e., a prediction for which there is no target observation available.
<code>digits</code>	see <a href="#">printCoefmat</a> .
<code>ask</code>	Should the <code>plot</code> method work interactively? See <a href="#">interactive</a> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

## Details

`predict` returns +/- the conditional standard deviation predictions from a fitted GARCH model.

`coef` returns the coefficient estimates.

`vcov` the associated covariance matrix estimate (outer product of gradients estimator).

`residuals` returns the GARCH residuals, i.e., the time series used to fit the model divided by the computed conditional standard deviation predictions for this series. Under the assumption of conditional normality the residual series should be i.i.d. standard normal.

`fitted` returns +/- the conditional standard deviation predictions for the series which has been used to fit the model.

`plot` graphically investigates normality and remaining ARCH effects for the residuals.

`logLik` returns the log-likelihood value of the GARCH(p, q) model represented by `object` evaluated at the estimated coefficients. It is assumed that first  $\max(p, q)$  values are fixed.

## Value

For `predict` a bivariate time series (two-column matrix) of predictions.

For `coef`, a numeric vector, for `residuals` and `fitted` a univariate (vector) and a bivariate time series (two-column matrix), respectively.

For `plot` and `print`, the fitted GARCH model object.

## Author(s)

A. Trapletti

---

get.hist.quote

*Download Historical Finance Data*

---

## Description

Download historical financial data from a given data provider over the WWW.

## Usage

```
get.hist.quote(instrument = "^gdax", start, end,
               quote = c("Open", "High", "Low", "Close"),
               provider = c("yahoo", "oanda"), method = NULL,
               origin = "1899-12-30", compression = "d",
               retclass = c("zoo", "its", "ts"), quiet = FALSE, drop = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

instrument	a character string giving the name of the quote symbol to download. See the web page of the data provider for information about the available quote symbols.
start	an R object specifying the date of the start of the period to download. This must be in a form which is recognized by <code>as.POSIXct</code> , which includes R POSIX date/time objects, objects of class "date" (from package <code>date</code> ) and "chron" and "dates" (from package <code>chron</code> ), and character strings representing dates in ISO 8601 format. Defaults to 1992-01-02.
end	an R object specifying the end of the download period, see above. Defaults to yesterday.
quote	a character string or vector indicating whether to download opening, high, low, or closing quotes, or volume. For the default provider, this can be specified as "Open", "High", "Low", "Close", "AdjClose", and "Volume", respectively. For the provider "oanda", this argument is ignored. Abbreviations are allowed.
provider	a character string with the name of the data provider. Currently, "yahoo" and "oanda" are implemented. See <a href="http://quote.yahoo.com/">http://quote.yahoo.com/</a> and <a href="http://www.oanda.com/">http://www.oanda.com/</a> for more information.
method	tool to be used for downloading the data. See <a href="#">download.file</a> for the available download methods and the default settings.
origin	an R object specifying the origin of the Julian dates, see above. Defaults to 1899-12-30 (Popular spreadsheet programs internally also use Julian dates with this origin).
compression	Governs the granularity of the retrieved data; "d" for daily, "w" for weekly or "m" for monthly. Defaults to "d". For the provider "oanda", this argument is ignored.
retclass	character specifying which class the return value should have: can be either "zoo" (with "Date" index), "its" (with "POSIXct" index) or "ts" (with numeric index corresponding to days since <code>origin</code> ).
quiet	logical. Should status messages (if any) be suppressed?
drop	logical. If TRUE the result is coerced to the lowest possible dimension. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

A time series containing the data either as a "zoo" series (default), a "its" series or "ts" series. The "zoo" series is created with `zoo` and has an index of class "Date". For returning an "its" series, `its` has to be available. "its" series always have an index of class "POSIXct". If a "ts" series is returned, the index is in physical time, i.e., weekends, holidays, and missing days are filled with NAs if not available. The time scale is given in Julian dates (days since the `origin`).

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

[zoo](#), [its](#), [ts](#), [as.Date](#), [as.POSIXct](#), [download.file](#); <http://quote.yahoo.com/>,  
<http://www.oanda.com/>

**Examples**

```
con <- url("http://quote.yahoo.com")
if(!inherits(try(open(con), silent = TRUE), "try-error")) {
  close(con)
  x <- get.hist.quote(instrument = "^gspc", start = "1998-01-01",
                     quote = "Close")
  plot(x)

  x <- get.hist.quote(instrument = "ibm", quote = c("Cl", "Vol"))
  plot(x, main = "International Business Machines Corp")

  spc <- get.hist.quote(instrument = "^gspc", start = "1998-01-01",
                       quote = "Close")
  ibm <- get.hist.quote(instrument = "ibm", start = "1998-01-01",
                       quote = "AdjClose")
  x <- merge(spc, ibm)
  plot(x, main = "IBM vs S&P 500")

  x <- get.hist.quote(instrument = "EUR/USD", provider = "oanda",
                     start = Sys.Date() - 500)
  plot(x, main = "EUR/USD")
}
```

---

ice.river

*Icelandic River Data*

---

**Description**

Contains the Icelandic river data as presented in Tong (1990), pages 432–440.

**Usage**

```
data(ice.river)
```

**Format**

4 univariate time series `flow.vat`, `flow.jok`, `prec`, and `temp`, each with 1095 observations and the joint series `ice.river`.

## Details

The series are daily observations from Jan. 1, 1972 to Dec. 31, 1974 on 4 variables: `flow.vat`, mean daily flow of Vatnsdalsa river (cms), `flow.jok`, mean daily flow of Jokulsa Eystri river (cms), `prec`, daily precipitation in Hveravellir (mm), and mean daily temperature in Hveravellir (deg C).

These datasets were introduced into the literature in a paper by Tong, Thanoon, and Gudmundsson (1985).

## Source

Time Series Data Library: <http://www-personal.buseco.monash.edu.au/~hyndman/TSDL/>

## References

H. Tong (1990): *Non-Linear Time Series, A Dynamical System Approach*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

H. Tong, B. Thanoon, and G. Gudmundsson (1985): Threshold time series modelling of two Icelandic riverflow systems. *Water Resources Bulletin*, **21**, 651–661.

---

irts

*Irregularly Spaced Time-Series*

---

## Description

The function `irts` is used to create irregular time-series objects.

`as.irts` coerces an object to an irregularly spaced time-series. `is.irts` tests whether an object is an irregularly spaced time series.

## Usage

```
irts(time, value)
as.irts(object)
is.irts(object)
```

## Arguments

<code>time</code>	a numeric vector or a vector of class "POSIXct" representing the time-stamps of the irregular time-series object. The elements of the numeric vector are construed as the (signed) number of seconds since the beginning of 1970, see <a href="#">POSIXct</a> .
<code>value</code>	a numeric vector or matrix representing the values of the irregular time-series object.
<code>object</code>	an R object to be coerced to an irregular time-series object or an R object to be tested whether it is an irregular time-series object.

## Details

The function `irts` is used to create irregular time-series objects. These are scalar or vector valued time series indexed by a time-stamp of class `"POSIXct"`. Unlike objects of class `"ts"`, they can be used to represent irregularly spaced time-series.

## Value

A list of class `"irts"` with the following elements:

<code>time</code>	a vector of class <code>"POSIXct"</code> .
<code>value</code>	a numeric vector or matrix.

## Author(s)

A. Trapletti

## See Also

[ts](#), [POSIXct](#), [irts-methods](#), [irts-functions](#)

## Examples

```
n <- 10
t <- cumsum(rexp(n, rate = 0.1))
v <- rnorm(n)
x <- irts(t, v)
x

as.irts(cbind(t, v))

is.irts(x)

# Multivariate
u <- rnorm(n)
irts(t, cbind(u, v))
```

## Description

Basic functions related to irregular time-series objects.

**Usage**

```

daysecond(object, tz = "GMT")
approx.irts(object, time, ...)
is.businessday(object, tz = "GMT")
is.weekend(object, tz = "GMT")
read.irts(file, format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", tz = "GMT", ...)
weekday(object, tz = "GMT")
write.irts(object, file = "", append = FALSE, quote = FALSE,
           sep = " ", eol = "\n", na = "NA", dec = ".",
           row.names = FALSE, col.names = FALSE, qmethod = "escape",
           format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", tz = "GMT", usetz = FALSE,
           format.value = NULL, ...)

```

**Arguments**

`object` an object of class "irts"; usually, a result of a call to `irts`.

`format, tz, usetz` formatting related arguments, see `format.POSIXct`.

`time` an object of class "POSIXct" specifying the times at which to interpolate the irregularly spaced time-series.

`file, append, quote, sep, eol, na, dec, row.names, col.names, qmethod` reading and writing related arguments, see `read.table` and `write.table`.

`format.value` a string which specifies the formatting of the values when writing an irregular time-series object to a file. `format.value` is passed unchanged as argument `format` to the function `formatC`.

`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods: for `approx.irts` passed to `approx`; for `read.irts` passed to `read.table`; for `write.irts` passed to `data.frame`.

**Details**

`daysecond` and `weekday` return the number of seconds since midnight (the same day) and the weekday as a decimal number (0-6, Sunday is 0), respectively.

`is.businessday` and `is.weekend` test which entries of an irregular time-series object are recorded on business days and weekends, respectively.

`approx.irts` interpolates an irregularly spaced time-series at prespecified times.

`read.irts` is the function to read irregular time-series objects from a file.

`write.irts` is the function to write irregular time-series objects to a file.

**Value**

For `daysecond` and `weekday` a vector of decimal numbers representing the number of seconds and the weekday, respectively.

For `is.businessday` and `is.weekend` a vector of "logical" representing the test results for each time.

For `approx.irts`, `read.irts` and `write.irts` an object of class "irts".

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**[irts](#), [irts-methods](#)**Examples**

```

n <- 10
t <- cumsum(rexp(n, rate = 0.1))
v <- rnorm(n)
x <- irts(t, v)

daysecond(x)
weekday(x)
is.businessday(x)
is.weekend(x)
x

approx.irts(x, seq(ISODatetime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, tz = "GMT"),
  by = "10 secs", length = 7), rule = 2)

## Not run:
file <- tempfile()

# To write an irregular time-series object to a file one might use
write.irts(x, file = file)

# To read an irregular time-series object from a file one might use
read.irts(file = file)

unlink(file)
## End(Not run)

```

**Description**

Methods for irregular time-series objects.

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'irts':
lines(x, type = "l", ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
plot(x, type = "l", plot.type = c("multiple", "single"),
  xlab = "Time", ylab = NULL, main = NULL, ylim = NULL,

```

```

        oma = c(6, 0, 5, 0), ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
points(x, type = "p", ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
print(x, format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", tz = "GMT",
      usetz = TRUE, format.value = NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
time(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
value(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'irts':
x[i, j, ...]

```

### Arguments

`x` an object of class "irts"; usually, a result of a call to `irts`.

`type`, `plot.type`, `xlab`, `ylab`, `main`, `ylim`, `oma`  
graphical arguments, see `plot`, `points`, `lines`, `par`, and `plot.ts`.

`format`, `tz`, `usetz`  
formatting related arguments, see `format.POSIXct`.

`format.value` a string which specifies the formatting of the values when printing an irregular time-series object. `format.value` is passed unchanged as argument `format` to the function `formatC`.

`i`, `j` indices specifying the parts to extract from an irregular time-series object.

`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods: for `lines` passed to `lines`; for `plot` passed to `plot`, `plot.default`, and `mtext`; for `points` passed to `points`; for `print` passed to `formatC`; for `time`, `value`, and `[.irts]` unused.

### Details

`plot` is the method for plotting irregular time-series objects.

`points` and `lines` are the methods for drawing a sequence of points as given by an irregular time-series object and joining the corresponding points with line segments, respectively.

`print` is the method for printing irregular time-series objects.

`time` and `value` are the methods for extracting the sequence of times and the sequence of values of an irregular time-series object.

`[.irts]` is the method for extracting parts of irregular time-series objects.

### Value

For `time` an object of class "POSIXct" representing the sequence of times. For `value` a vector or matrix representing the sequence of values.

For `[.irts]` an object of class "irts" representing the extracted part.

For `plot`, `points`, `lines`, and `print` the irregular time-series object.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**[irts, irts-functions](#)**Examples**

```
n <- 10
t <- cumsum(rexp(n, rate = 0.1))
v <- rnorm(n)
x <- irts(t, v)

x
time(x)
value(x)
plot(x)
points(x)

t <- cumsum(c(t[1], rexp(n-1, rate = 0.2)))
v <- rnorm(n, sd = 0.1)
x <- irts(t, v)

lines(x, col = "red")
points(x, col = "red")

# Multivariate
t <- cumsum(rexp(n, rate = 0.1))
u <- rnorm(n)
v <- rnorm(n)
x <- irts(t, cbind(u, v))

x
x[,1]
x[1:3,]
x[1:3,1]
plot(x)
```

---

jarque.bera.test     *Jarque-Bera Test*

---

**Description**

Tests the null of normality for  $x$  using the Jarque-Bera test statistic.

**Usage**

```
jarque.bera.test(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x` a numeric vector or time series.

**Details**

This test is a joint statistic using skewness and kurtosis coefficients.

Missing values are not allowed.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>parameter</code>	the degrees of freedom.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

J. B. Cromwell, W. C. Labys and M. Terraza (1994): *Univariate Tests for Time Series Models*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, pages 20–22.

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(100) # null
jarque.bera.test(x)

x <- runif(100) # alternative
jarque.bera.test(x)
```

---

kpss.test

*KPSS Test for Stationarity*

---

**Description**

Computes the Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (KPSS) test for the null hypothesis that `x` is level or trend stationary.

**Usage**

```
kpss.test(x, null = c("Level", "Trend"), lshort = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or univariate time series.
<code>null</code>	indicates the null hypothesis and must be one of "Level" (default) or "Trend". You can specify just the initial letter.
<code>lshort</code>	a logical indicating whether the short or long version of the truncation lag parameter is used.

**Details**

To estimate  $\sigma^2$  the Newey-West estimator is used. If `lshort` is TRUE, then the truncation lag parameter is set to `trunc(3*sqrt(n)/13)`, otherwise `trunc(10*sqrt(n)/14)` is used. The p-values are interpolated from Table 1 of Kwiatkowski et al. (1992). If the computed statistic is outside the table of critical values, then a warning message is generated.

Missing values are not handled.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>parameter</code>	the truncation lag parameter.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

D. Kwiatkowski, P. C. B. Phillips, P. Schmidt, and Y. Shin (1992): Testing the Null Hypothesis of Stationarity against the Alternative of a Unit Root. *Journal of Econometrics* **54**, 159–178.

**See Also**

[pp.test](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(1000) # is level stationary
kpss.test(x)

y <- cumsum(x) # has unit root
kpss.test(y)

x <- 0.3*(1:1000)+rnorm(1000) # is trend stationary
kpss.test(x, null = "Trend")
```

---

maxdrawdown	<i>Maximum Drawdown or Maximum Loss</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

This function computes the maximum drawdown or maximum loss of the univariate time series (or vector)  $x$ .

### Usage

```
maxdrawdown(x)
```

### Arguments

$x$  a numeric vector or univariate time series.

### Details

The max drawdown or max loss statistic is defined as the maximum value drop after one of the peaks of  $x$ . For financial instruments the max drawdown represents the worst investment loss for a buy-and-hold strategy invested in  $x$ .

### Value

A list containing the following three components:

maxdrawdown	double representing the max drawdown or max loss statistic.
from	the index (or vector of indices) where the max drawdown period starts.
to	the index (or vector of indices) where the max drawdown period ends.

### Author(s)

A. Trapletti

### See Also

[sterling](#)

### Examples

```
# Toy example
x <- c(1:10, 9:7, 8:14, 13:8, 9:20)
mdd <- maxdrawdown(x)
mdd

plot(x)
segments(mdd$from, x[mdd$from], mdd$to, x[mdd$from], col="grey")
segments(mdd$from, x[mdd$to], mdd$to, x[mdd$to], col="grey")
mid <- (mdd$from + mdd$to)/2
```

```

arrows(mid, x[mdd$from], mid, x[mdd$to], col="red", length = 0.16)

# Realistic example
data(EuStockMarkets)
dax <- log(EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
mdd <- maxdrawdown(dax)
mdd

plot(dax)
segments(time(dax)[mdd$from], dax[mdd$from],
         time(dax)[mdd$to], dax[mdd$from], col="grey")
segments(time(dax)[mdd$from], dax[mdd$to],
         time(dax)[mdd$to], dax[mdd$to], col="grey")
mid <- time(dax)[(mdd$from + mdd$to)/2]
arrows(mid, dax[mdd$from], mid, dax[mdd$to], col="red", length = 0.16)

```

---

na.remove

*NA Handling Routines for Time Series*


---

### Description

Observations with missing values in some of the variables are removed.

### Usage

```
na.remove(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

`object` a numeric matrix, vector, univariate, or multivariate time series.  
`...` further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

### Details

For `na.remove.ts` this changes the “intrinsic” time scale. It is assumed that both, the new and the old time scale are synchronized at the first and the last valid observation. In between, the new series is equally spaced in the new time scale.

### Value

An object without missing values. The attribute `"na.removed"` contains the indices of the removed missing values in `object`.

### Author(s)

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

`na.omit, na.fail`

**Examples**

```
x<-ts(c(5453.08,5409.24,5315.57,5270.53, # one and a half week stock index
       5211.66,NA,NA,5160.80,5172.37)) # data including a weekend
na.remove(x) # eliminate weekend and introduce ``business'' time scale
```

---

NelPlo

*Nelson–Plosser Macroeconomic Time Series*

---

**Description**

These are the extended Nelson-Plosser Data.

**Usage**

```
data(NelPlo)
```

**Format**

14 macroeconomic time series: `cpi`, `ip`, `gnp.nom`, `vel`, `emp`, `int.rate`, `nom.wages`, `gnp.def`, `money.stock`, `gnp.real`, `stock.prices`, `gnp.capita`, `real.wages`, and `unemp` and the joint series `NelPlo`.

**Details**

The series are of various lengths but all end in 1988. The data set contains the following series: consumer price index, industrial production, nominal GNP, velocity, employment, interest rate, nominal wages, GNP deflator, money stock, real GNP, stock prices (S&P500), GNP per capita, real wages, unemployment.

**Source**

Journal of Business and Economic Statistics data archive <http://www.amstat.org/publications/jbes/>

**References**

G. Koop and M. F. J. Steel (1994): A Decision-Theoretic Analysis of the Unit-Root Hypothesis using Mixtures of Elliptical Models. *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, **12**, 95–107.

---

nino

*Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Nino 3 and Nino 3.4 Indices*

---

### Description

These data constitutes of Nino Region 3 and Nino Region 3.4 SST indices.

### Usage

```
data(nino)
```

### Format

Two univariate time series `nino3` and `nino3.4` with 598 observations and the joint series `nino`.

### Details

The measurements are given in degrees Celsius. The Nino 3 Region is bounded by 90W-150W and 5S-5N. The Nino 3.4 Region is bounded by 120W-170W and 5S-5N.

### Source

Climate Prediction Center: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/data/indices/>

---

plotOHLC

*Plot Open-High-Low-Close Bar Chart*

---

### Description

Plots open-high-low-close bar chart of a (financial) time series.

### Usage

```
plotOHLC(x, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, xlab = "Time", ylab, col = par("col"),
         bg = par("bg"), axes = TRUE, frame.plot = axes, ann = par("ann"),
         main = NULL, date = c("calendar", "julian"), format = "%Y-%m-%d",
         origin = "1899-12-30", ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a multivariate time series object of class "mts".
<code>xlim</code> , <code>ylim</code> , <code>xlab</code> , <code>ylab</code> , <code>col</code> , <code>bg</code> , <code>axes</code> , <code>frame.plot</code> , <code>ann</code> , <code>main</code>	graphical arguments, see <a href="#">plot</a> , <a href="#">plot.default</a> and <a href="#">par</a> .
<code>date</code>	a string indicating the type of x axis annotation. Default is calendar dates.
<code>format</code>	a string indicating the format of the x axis annotation if <code>date == "calendar"</code> . For details see <a href="#">format.POSIXct</a> .
<code>origin</code>	an R object specifying the origin of the Julian dates if <code>date == "calendar"</code> . Defaults to 1899-12-30 (Popular spreadsheet programs internally also use Julian dates with this origin).
<code>...</code>	further graphical arguments passed to <a href="#">plot.window</a> , <a href="#">title</a> , <a href="#">axis</a> , and <a href="#">box</a> .

**Details**

Within an open-high-low-close bar chart, each bar represents price information for the time interval between the open and the close price. The left tick for each bar indicates the open price for the time interval. The right tick indicates the closing price for the time interval. The vertical length of the bar represents the price range for the time interval.

The time scale of `x` must be in Julian dates (days since the `origin`).

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

[plot.default](#), [format.POSIXct](#), [get.hist.quote](#)

**Examples**

```
if(!inherits(try(open(url("http://quote.yahoo.com")), silent = TRUE),
             "try-error")) {
  ## Plot OHLC bar chart for the last 'nDays' days of the instrument
  ## 'instrument'

  nDays <- 50
  instrument <- "^gspc"

  start <- strptime(as.POSIXlt(Sys.time() - nDays*24*3600),
                   format="%Y-%m-%d")
  end <- strptime(as.POSIXlt(Sys.time()), format = "%Y-%m-%d")
  x <- get.hist.quote(instrument = instrument, start = start, end = end,
                     retclass = "ts")

  plotOHLC(x, ylab = "price", main = instrument)
}
```

---

 po.test

*Phillips–Ouliaris Cointegration Test*


---

**Description**

Computes the Phillips-Ouliaris test for the null hypothesis that  $x$  is not cointegrated.

**Usage**

```
po.test(x, demean = TRUE, lshort = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a matrix or multivariate time series.
<code>demean</code>	a logical indicating whether an intercept is included in the cointegration regression or not.
<code>lshort</code>	a logical indicating whether the short or long version of the truncation lag parameter is used.

**Details**

The Phillips-Perron  $Z(\alpha)$  statistic for a unit root in the residuals of the cointegration regression is computed, see also `pp.test`. The unit root is estimated from a regression of the first variable (column) of  $x$  on the remaining variables of  $x$  without a constant and a linear trend. To estimate  $\sigma^2$  the Newey-West estimator is used. If `lshort` is `TRUE`, then the truncation lag parameter is set to `trunc(n/100)`, otherwise `trunc(n/30)` is used. The p-values are interpolated from Table Ia and Ib, p. 189 of Phillips and Ouliaris (1990). If the computed statistic is outside the table of critical values, then a warning message is generated.

The dimension of  $x$  is restricted to six variables. Missing values are not handled.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>parameter</code>	the truncation lag parameter.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

P. C. B. Phillips and S. Ouliaris (1990): Asymptotic Properties of Residual Based Tests for Cointegration. *Econometrica* **58**, 165–193.

**See Also**

[pp.test](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- ts(diffinv(matrix(rnorm(2000),1000,2))) # no cointegration
po.test(x)

x <- diffinv(rnorm(1000))
y <- 2.0-3.0*x+rnorm(x, sd=5)
z <- ts(cbind(x,y)) # cointegrated
po.test(z)
```

---

portfolio.optim      *Portfolio Optimization*

---

**Description**

Computes an efficient portfolio from the given return series `x` in the mean-variance sense.

**Usage**

```
## Default S3 method:
portfolio.optim(x, pm = mean(x), riskless = FALSE,
               shorts = FALSE, rf = 0.0, reslow = NULL, reshigh = NULL,
               covmat = cov(x), ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric matrix or multivariate time series consisting of a series of returns.
<code>pm</code>	the desired mean portfolio return.
<code>riskless</code>	a logical indicating whether there is a riskless lending and borrowing rate.
<code>shorts</code>	a logical indicating whether shortsales on the risky securities are allowed.
<code>rf</code>	the riskfree interest rate.
<code>reslow</code>	a vector specifying the (optional) lower bound on allowed portfolio weights.
<code>reshigh</code>	a vector specifying the (optional) upper bound on allowed portfolio weights.
<code>covmat</code>	the covariance matrix of asset returns.
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be passed from or to methods.

**Details**

The computed portfolio has the desired expected return  $\mu_m$  and no other portfolio exists, which has the same mean return, but a smaller variance. Inequality restrictions of the form  $w_l \leq w \leq w_h$  can be imposed using the `reslow` and `reshigh` vectors. An alternative covariance matrix estimate can be supplied via the `covmat` argument. To solve the quadratic program, `solve.QP` is used.

`portfolio.optim` is a generic function with methods for multivariate "ts" and default for matrix.

Missing values are not allowed.

**Value**

A list containing the following components:

<code>pw</code>	the portfolio weights.
<code>px</code>	the returns of the overall portfolio.
<code>pm</code>	the expected portfolio return.
<code>ps</code>	the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

E. J. Elton and M. J. Gruber (1991): *Modern Portfolio Theory and Investment Analysis*, 4th Edition, Wiley, NY, pp. 65-93.

C. Huang and R. H. Litzenberger (1988): *Foundations for Financial Economics*, Elsevier, NY, pp. 59-82.

**See Also**

`solve.QP`

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(1000)
dim(x) <- c(500,2)
res <- portfolio.optim(x)
res$pw

X <- diff(log(as.zoo(EuStockMarkets)))
res <- portfolio.optim(X)           ## Long only
res$pw
res <- portfolio.optim(X, shorts=TRUE) ## Long/Short
res$pw
```

pp.test

*Phillips–Perron Unit Root Test***Description**

Computes the Phillips-Perron test for the null hypothesis that  $x$  has a unit root.

**Usage**

```
pp.test(x, alternative = c("stationary", "explosive"),
        type = c("Z(alpha)", "Z(t_alpha)"), lshort = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or univariate time series.
<code>alternative</code>	indicates the alternative hypothesis and must be one of "stationary" (default) or "explosive". You can specify just the initial letter.
<code>type</code>	indicates which variant of the test is computed and must be one of "Z(alpha)" (default) or "Z(t_alpha)".
<code>lshort</code>	a logical indicating whether the short or long version of the truncation lag parameter is used.

**Details**

The general regression equation which incorporates a constant and a linear trend is used and the  $Z(\alpha)$  or  $Z(t_\alpha)$  statistic for a first order autoregressive coefficient equals one are computed. To estimate  $\sigma^2$  the Newey-West estimator is used. If `lshort` is TRUE, then the truncation lag parameter is set to  $\text{trunc}(4 * (n/100)^{0.25})$ , otherwise  $\text{trunc}(12 * (n/100)^{0.25})$  is used. The p-values are interpolated from Table 4.1 and 4.2, p. 103 of Banerjee et al. (1993). If the computed statistic is outside the table of critical values, then a warning message is generated.

Missing values are not handled.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>parameter</code>	the truncation lag parameter.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.
<code>alternative</code>	a character string describing the alternative hypothesis.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

A. Banerjee, J. J. Dolado, J. W. Galbraith, and D. F. Hendry (1993): *Cointegration, Error Correction, and the Econometric Analysis of Non-Stationary Data*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

P. Perron (1988): Trends and Random Walks in Macroeconomic Time Series. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control* **12**, 297–332.

**See Also**

[adf.test](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(1000) # no unit-root
pp.test(x)

y <- cumsum(x) # has unit root
pp.test(y)
```

---

quadmap

*Quadratic Map (Logistic Equation)*

---

**Description**

Computes the quadratic map simulation.

**Usage**

```
quadmap(xi = 0.2, a = 4.0, n = 1000)
```

**Arguments**

<code>xi</code>	the initial value for the iteration.
<code>a</code>	the quadratic map parameter.
<code>n</code>	the length of the simulated series.

**Value**

A vector containing the simulated series.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**Examples**

```
x <- quadmap()
acf(x, 10)
```

---

`read.matrix`*Read Matrix Data*

---

**Description**

Reads a matrix data file.

**Usage**

```
read.matrix(file, header = FALSE, sep = "", skip = 0)
```

**Arguments**

<code>file</code>	the name of the file which the data are to be read from.
<code>header</code>	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the columns as its first line.
<code>sep</code>	the field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character.
<code>skip</code>	the number of lines of the data file to skip before beginning to read data.

**Details**

Usually each row of the file represents an observation and each column contains a variable. The first row possibly contains the names of the variables (columns).

`read.matrix` might be more efficient than `read.table` for very large data sets.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

[read.table](#).

**Examples**

```
x <- matrix(0, 10, 10)
write(x, "test", ncolumns=10)
x <- read.matrix("test")
x
unlink("test")
```

---

`read.ts`*Read Time Series Data*

---

**Description**

Reads a time series file.

**Usage**

```
read.ts(file, header = FALSE, sep = "", skip = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>file</code>	the name of the file which the data are to be read from. Each line of the file contains one observation of the variables.
<code>header</code>	a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line.
<code>sep</code>	the field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this character.
<code>skip</code>	the number of lines of the data file to skip before beginning to read data.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for <code>ts</code> such as, e.g., <code>start</code> .

**Details**

Each row of the file represents an observation and each column contains a variable. The first row possibly contains the names of the variables.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

[ts](#).

**Examples**

```
data(sunspots)
st <- start(sunspots)
fr <- frequency(sunspots)
write(sunspots, "sunspots", ncolumns=1)
x <- read.ts("sunspots", start=st, frequency=fr)
plot(x)
unlink("sunspots")
```

---

`runs.test`*Runs Test*

---

**Description**

Computes the runs test for randomness of the dichotomous (binary) data series  $x$ .

**Usage**

```
runs.test(x, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"))
```

**Arguments**

`x` a dichotomous factor.  
`alternative` indicates the alternative hypothesis and must be one of "two.sided" (default), "less", or "greater". You can specify just the initial letter.

**Details**

This test searches for randomness in the observed data series  $x$  by examining the frequency of runs. A "run" is defined as a series of similar responses.

Note, that by using the alternative "less" the null of randomness is tested against some kind of "under-mixing" ("trend"). By using the alternative "greater" the null of randomness is tested against some kind of "over-mixing" ("mean-reversion").

Missing values are not allowed.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

`statistic` the value of the test statistic.  
`p.value` the p-value of the test.  
`method` a character string indicating what type of test was performed.  
`data.name` a character string giving the name of the data.  
`alternative` a character string describing the alternative hypothesis.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

S. Siegel (1956): *Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioural Sciences*, McGraw-Hill, New York.  
S. Siegel and N. J. Castellan (1988): *Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioural Sciences*, 2nd edn, McGraw-Hill, New York.

**Examples**

```
x <- factor(sign(rnorm(100))) # randomness
runs.test(x)

x <- factor(rep(c(-1,1),50)) # over-mixing
runs.test(x)
```

seqplot.ts

*Plot Two Time Series***Description**

Plot two time series on the same plot frame.

**Usage**

```
seqplot.ts(x, y, colx = "black", coly = "red", typex = "l",
           typey = "l", pchx = 1, pchy = 1, ltyx = "solid",
           ltyy = "solid", oma = c(6, 0, 5, 0), ann = par("ann"),
           xlab = "Time", ylab = deparse(substitute(x)), main = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x, y</code>	the time series.
<code>colx, coly</code>	color code or name for the x and y series, see <a href="#">colors</a> , <a href="#">palette</a> .
<code>typex, typey</code>	what type of plot should be drawn for the x and y series, see <a href="#">plot</a> .
<code>pchx, pchy</code>	character or integer code for kind of points/lines for the x and y series.
<code>ltyx, ltyy</code>	line type code for the x and y series, see <a href="#">lines</a> .
<code>oma</code>	a vector giving the size of the outer margins in lines of text, see <a href="#">par</a> .
<code>ann</code>	annotate the plots? See <a href="#">par</a> .
<code>xlab, ylab</code>	titles for the x and y axis.
<code>main</code>	an overall title for the plot.

**Details**

Unlike [plot.ts](#) the series can have different time bases, but they should have the same frequency. Unlike [ts.plot](#) the series can be plotted in different styles and for multivariate x and y the common variables are plotted together in a separate array element.

**Value**

None.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**[ts, plot.ts](#)**Examples**

```
data(USeconomic)
x <- ts.union(log(M1), log(GNP), rs, rl)
m.ar <- ar(x, method = "ols", order.max = 5)
y <- predict(m.ar, x, n.ahead = 200, se.fit = FALSE)
seqplot.ts(x, y)
```

---

`sharpe`*Sharpe Ratio*

---

**Description**

This function computes the Sharpe ratio of the univariate time series (or vector) `x`.

**Usage**

```
sharpe(x, r = 0, scale = sqrt(250))
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or univariate time series corresponding to a portfolio's cumulated returns.
<code>r</code>	the risk free rate. Default corresponds to using portfolio returns not in excess of the riskless return.
<code>scale</code>	a scale factor. Default corresponds to an annualization when working with daily financial time series data.

**Details**

The Sharpe ratio is defined as a portfolio's mean return in excess of the riskless return divided by the portfolio's standard deviation. In finance the Sharpe Ratio represents a measure of the portfolio's risk-adjusted (excess) return.

**Value**

a double representing the Sharpe ratio.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**[sterling](#)

**Examples**

```
data(EuStockMarkets)
dax <- log(EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
ftse <- log(EuStockMarkets[, "FTSE"])
sharpe(dax)
sharpe(ftse)
```

---

sterling

*Sterling Ratio*

---

**Description**

This function computes the Sterling ratio of the univariate time series (or vector)  $x$ .

**Usage**

```
sterling(x)
```

**Arguments**

$x$  a numeric vector or univariate time series corresponding to a portfolio's cumulated returns.

**Details**

The Sterling ratio is defined as a portfolio's overall return divided by the portfolio's [maxdrawdown](#) statistic. In finance the Sterling Ratio represents a measure of the portfolio's risk-adjusted return.

**Value**

a double representing the Sterling ratio.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**See Also**

[maxdrawdown](#), [sharpe](#)

**Examples**

```
data(EuStockMarkets)
dax <- log(EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
ftse <- log(EuStockMarkets[, "FTSE"])
sterling(dax)
sterling(ftse)
```

---

`summary.arma`*Summarizing ARMA Model Fits*

---

## Description

Methods for creating and printing summaries of ARMA model fits.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'arma':
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.arma':
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class "arma"; usually, a result of a call to <a href="#">arma</a> .
<code>x</code>	an object of class "summary.arma"; usually, a result of a call to the summary method for objects of class "arma".
<code>digits, signif.stars</code>	see <a href="#">printCoefmat</a> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

## Details

The summary method computes the asymptotic standard errors of the coefficient estimates from the numerically differentiated Hessian matrix approximation. The AIC is computed from the conditional sum-of-squared errors and not from the true maximum likelihood function. That may be problematic.

## Value

A list of class "summary.arma".

## See Also

[arma](#)

**Description**

Methods for creating and printing summaries of GARCH model fits.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'garch':  
summary(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'summary.garch':  
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),  
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

`object` an object of class "garch"; usually, a result of a call to [garch](#).  
`x` an object of class "summary.garch"; usually, a result of a call to the summary method for objects of class "garch".  
`digits, signif.stars` see [printCoefmat](#).  
`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods.

**Details**

`summary` computes the asymptotic standard errors of the coefficient estimates from an outer-product approximation of the Hessian evaluated at the estimates, see Bollerslev (1986). It furthermore tests the residuals for normality and remaining ARCH effects, see [jarque.bera.test](#) and [Box.test](#).

**Value**

A list of class "summary.garch".

**References**

T. Bollerslev (1986): Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics* **31**, 307–327.

**See Also**

[garch](#)

---

 surrogate

*Generate Surrogate Data and Statistics*


---

### Description

Generates `ns` surrogate samples from the original data `x` and computes the standard error and the bias of `statistic` as in a bootstrap setup, if `statistic` is given.

### Usage

```
surrogate(x, ns = 1, fft = FALSE, amplitude = FALSE,
          statistic = NULL, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series.
<code>ns</code>	the number of surrogate series to compute.
<code>fft</code>	a logical indicating whether phase randomized surrogate data is generated.
<code>amplitude</code>	a logical indicating whether amplitude-adjusted surrogate data is computed.
<code>statistic</code>	a function which when applied to a time series returns a vector containing the statistic(s) of interest.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for <code>statistic</code> which are passed unchanged each time it is called.

### Details

If `fft` is `FALSE`, then `x` is mixed in temporal order, so that all temporal dependencies are eliminated, but the histogram of the original data is preserved. If `fft` is `TRUE`, then surrogate data with the same spectrum as `x` is computed by randomizing the phases of the Fourier coefficients of `x`. If in addition `amplitude` is `TRUE`, then also the amplitude distribution of the original series is preserved.

Note, that the interpretation of the computed standard error and bias is different than in a bootstrap setup.

To compute the phase randomized surrogate and the amplitude adjusted data algorithm 1 and 2 from Theiler et al. (1992), pp. 183, 184 are used.

Missing values are not allowed.

### Value

If `statistic` is `NULL`, then it returns a matrix or time series with `ns` columns and `length(x)` rows containing the surrogate data. Each column contains one surrogate sample.

If `statistic` is given, then a list of class `"resample.statistic"` with the following elements is returned:

<code>statistic</code>	the results of applying <code>statistic</code> to each of the simulated time series.
------------------------	--

`orig.statistic`      the results of applying `statistic` to the original series.  
`bias`                the bias of the statistics computed as in a bootstrap setup.  
`se`                  the standard error of the statistics computed as in a bootstrap setup.  
`call`                the original call of `surrogate`.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

J. Theiler, B. Galdrikian, A. Longtin, S. Eubank, and J. D. Farmer (1992): Using Surrogate Data to Detect Nonlinearity in Time Series, in *Nonlinear Modelling and Forecasting*, Eds. M. Casdagli and S. Eubank, Santa Fe Institute, Addison Wesley, 163–188.

**See Also**

[sample](#), [tsbootstrap](#)

**Examples**

```

x <- 1:10 # Simple example
surrogate(x)

n <- 500 # Generate AR(1) process
e <- rnorm(n)
x <- double(n)
x[1] <- rnorm(1)
for(i in 2:n) {
  x[i] <- 0.4 * x[i-1] + e[i]
}
x <- ts(x)

theta <- function(x) # Autocorrelations up to lag 10
  return(acf(x, plot=FALSE)$acf[2:11])

surrogate(x, ns=50, fft=TRUE, statistic=theta)

```

**Description**

This data set contains monthly 1 year, 3 year, 5 year, and 10 year yields on treasury securities at constant, fixed maturity.

**Usage**

```
data(tcm)
```

**Format**

4 univariate time series `tcm1y`, `tcm3y`, `tcm5y`, and `tcm10y` and the joint series `tcm`.

**Details**

The yields at constant fixed maturity have been constructed by the Treasury Department, based on the most actively traded marketable treasury securities.

**Source**

U.S. Fed <http://www.federalreserve.gov/Releases/H15/data.htm>

---

tcmd

*Daily Yields on Treasury Securities*

---

**Description**

This data set contains daily 1 year, 3 year, 5 year, and 10 year yields on treasury securities at constant, fixed maturity.

**Usage**

```
data(tcmd)
```

**Format**

4 univariate time series `tcm1yd`, `tcm3yd`, `tcm5yd`, and `tcm10yd` and the joint series `tcmd`.

**Details**

The yields at constant fixed maturity have been constructed by the Treasury Department, based on the most actively traded marketable treasury securities.

Daily refers to business days, i.e., weekends and holidays are eliminated.

**Source**

U.S. Fed <http://www.federalreserve.gov/Releases/H15/data.htm>

---

terasvirta.test      *Teraesvirta Neural Network Test for Nonlinearity*

---

### Description

Generically computes Teraesvirta's neural network test for neglected nonlinearity either for the time series  $x$  or the regression  $y \sim x$ .

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ts':
terasvirta.test(x, lag = 1, type = c("Chisq", "F"),
               scale = TRUE, ...)
## Default S3 method:
terasvirta.test(x, y, type = c("Chisq", "F"),
               scale = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector, matrix, or time series.
<code>y</code>	a numeric vector.
<code>lag</code>	an integer which specifies the model order in terms of lags.
<code>type</code>	a string indicating whether the Chi-Squared test or the F-test is computed. Valid types are "Chisq" and "F".
<code>scale</code>	a logical indicating whether the data should be scaled before computing the test statistic. The default arguments to <code>scale</code> are used.
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be passed from or to methods.

### Details

The null is the hypotheses of linearity in "mean". This test uses a Taylor series expansion of the activation function to arrive at a suitable test statistic. If `type` equals "F", then the F-statistic instead of the Chi-Squared statistic is used in analogy to the classical linear regression.

Missing values are not allowed.

### Value

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>parameter</code>	a list containing the additional parameters used to compute the test statistic.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.
<code>arguments</code>	additional arguments used to compute the test statistic.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

T. Terasvirta, C. F. Lin, and C. W. J. Granger (1993): Power of the Neural Network Linearity Test. *Journal of Time Series Analysis* 14, 209-220.

**See Also**

`white.test`

**Examples**

```
n <- 1000

x <- runif(1000, -1, 1) # Non-linear in ``mean'' regression
y <- x^2 - x^3 + 0.1*rnorm(x)
terasvirta.test(x, y)

## Is the polynomial of order 2 misspecified?
terasvirta.test(cbind(x,x^2,x^3), y)

## Generate time series which is nonlinear in ``mean''
x[1] <- 0.0
for(i in (2:n)) {
  x[i] <- 0.4*x[i-1] + tanh(x[i-1]) + rnorm(1, sd=0.5)
}
x <- as.ts(x)
plot(x)
terasvirta.test(x)
```

---

tsbootstrap

*Bootstrap for General Stationary Data*

---

**Description**

`tsbootstrap` generates bootstrap samples for general stationary data and computes the bootstrap estimate of standard error and bias if a statistic is given.

**Usage**

```
tsbootstrap(x, nb = 1, statistic = NULL, m = 1, b = NULL,
           type = c("stationary", "block"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector or time series giving the original data.
<code>nb</code>	the number of bootstrap series to compute.
<code>statistic</code>	a function which when applied to a time series returns a vector containing the statistic(s) of interest.
<code>m</code>	the length of the basic blocks in the block of blocks bootstrap.
<code>b</code>	if <code>type</code> is "stationary", then <code>b</code> is the mean block length. If <code>type</code> is "block", then <code>b</code> is the fixed block length.
<code>type</code>	the type of bootstrap to generate the simulated time series. The possible input values are "stationary" (stationary bootstrap with mean block length <code>b</code> ) and "block" (blockwise bootstrap with block length <code>b</code> ). Default to "stationary".
<code>...</code>	additional arguments for <code>statistic</code> which are passed unchanged each time <code>statistic</code> is called.

**Details**

If `type` is "stationary", then the stationary bootstrap scheme with mean block length `b` according to Politis and Romano (1994) is computed. For `type` equals "block", the blockwise bootstrap with block length `b` according to Kuensch (1989) is used.

If  $m > 1$ , then the block of blocks bootstrap is computed (see Kuensch, 1989). The basic sampling scheme is the same as for the case  $m = 1$ , except that the bootstrap is applied to a series  $y$  containing blocks of length  $m$ , where each block of  $y$  is defined as  $y[t] = (x[t], \dots, x[t - m + 1])$ . Therefore, for the block of blocks bootstrap the first argument of `statistic` is given by a  $n \times m$  matrix  $y_b$ , where each row of  $y_b$  contains one bootstrapped basic block observation  $y[t]$  ( $n$  is the number of observations in  $x$ ).

Note, that for statistics which are functions of the empirical  $m$ -dimensional marginal ( $m > 1$ ) only this procedure yields asymptotically valid bootstrap estimates. The case  $m = 1$  may only be used for symmetric statistics (i.e., for statistics which are invariant under permutations of  $x$ ). `tsboot` does not implement the block of blocks bootstrap, and, therefore, the first example in `tsboot` yields inconsistent estimates.

For consistency, the (mean) block length `b` should grow with  $n$  at an appropriate rate. If `b` is not given, then a default growth rate of `const * n^(1/3)` is used. This rate is "optimal" under certain conditions (see the references for more details). However, in general the growth rate depends on the specific properties of the data generation process. A default value for `const` has been determined by a Monte Carlo simulation using a Gaussian AR(1) process (AR(1)-parameter of 0.5, 500 observations). `const` has been chosen such that the mean square error for the bootstrap estimate of the variance of the empirical mean is minimized.

Note, that the computationally intensive parts are fully implemented in C which makes `tsbootstrap` about 10 to 30 times faster than `tsboot`.

Missing values are not allowed.

There is a special print method for objects of class "resample.statistic" which by default uses `max(3, getOption("digits") - 3)` digits to format real numbers.

**Value**

If `statistic` is `NULL`, then it returns a matrix or time series with `nb` columns and `length(x)` rows containing the bootstrap data. Each column contains one bootstrap sample.

If `statistic` is given, then a list of class `"resample.statistic"` with the following elements is returned:

<code>statistic</code>	the results of applying <code>statistic</code> to each of the simulated time series.
<code>orig.statistic</code>	the results of applying <code>statistic</code> to the original series.
<code>bias</code>	the bootstrap estimate of the bias of <code>statistic</code> .
<code>se</code>	the bootstrap estimate of the standard error of <code>statistic</code> .
<code>call</code>	the original call of <code>tsbootstrap</code> .

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

H. R. Kuensch (1989): The Jackknife and the Bootstrap for General Stationary Observations. *The Annals of Statistics* **17**, 1217–1241.

D. N. Politis and J. P. Romano (1994): The Stationary Bootstrap. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **89**, 1303–1313.

**See Also**

[sample](#), [surrogate](#), [tsboot](#)

**Examples**

```
n <- 500 # Generate AR(1) process
a <- 0.6
e <- rnorm(n+100)
x <- double(n+100)
x[1] <- rnorm(1)
for(i in 2:(n+100)) {
  x[i] <- a * x[i-1] + e[i]
}
x <- ts(x[-(1:100)])

tsbootstrap(x, nb=500, statistic=mean)

# Asymptotic formula for the std. error of the mean
sqrt(1/(n*(1-a)^2))

acflag1 <- function(x)
{
  xo <- c(x[,1], x[1,2])
  xm <- mean(xo)
}
```

```

    return(mean((x[,1]-xm)*(x[,2]-xm))/mean((xo-xm)^2))
}

tsbootstrap(x, nb=500, statistic=acflag1, m=2)

# Asymptotic formula for the std. error of the acf at lag one
sqrt(((1+a^2)-2*a^2)/n)

```

---

USeconomic

*U.S. Economic Variables*


---

### Description

This is the E.3 example data set of Luetkepohl (1991).

### Usage

```
data(USeconomic)
```

### Format

4 univariate time series `M1`, `GNP`, `rs`, and `rl` and the joint series `USeconomic` containing the logarithm of `M1`, the logarithm of `GNP`, `rs`, and `rl`.

### Details

It contains seasonally adjusted real U.S. money `M1` and `GNP` in 1982 Dollars; discount rate on 91-Day treasury bills `rs` and yield on long-term treasury bonds `rl`.

### Source

Luetkepohl, H. (1991): *Introduction to Multiple Time Series Analysis*. Springer Verlag, NY, 500–503.

---

white.test

*White Neural Network Test for Nonlinearity*


---

### Description

Generically computes the White neural network test for neglected nonlinearity either for the time series `x` or the regression `y~x`.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ts':
white.test(x, lag = 1, qstar = 2, q = 10, range = 4,
           type = c("Chisq", "F"), scale = TRUE, ...)
## Default S3 method:
white.test(x, y, qstar = 2, q = 10, range = 4,
           type = c("Chisq", "F"), scale = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector, matrix, or time series.
<code>y</code>	a numeric vector.
<code>lag</code>	an integer which specifies the model order in terms of lags.
<code>q</code>	an integer representing the number of phantom hidden units used to compute the test statistic.
<code>qstar</code>	the test is conducted using <code>qstar</code> principal components of the phantom hidden units. The first principal component is omitted since in most cases it appears to be collinear with the input vector of lagged variables. This strategy preserves power while still conserving degrees of freedom.
<code>range</code>	the input to hidden unit weights are initialized uniformly over $[-\text{range}/2, \text{range}/2]$ .
<code>type</code>	a string indicating whether the Chi-Squared test or the F-test is computed. Valid types are "Chisq" and "F".
<code>scale</code>	a logical indicating whether the data should be scaled before computing the test statistic. The default arguments to <code>scale</code> are used.
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be passed from or to methods.

**Details**

The null is the hypotheses of linearity in “mean”. This type of test is consistent against arbitrary nonlinearity in mean. If `type` equals "F", then the F-statistic instead of the Chi-Squared statistic is used in analogy to the classical linear regression.

Missing values are not allowed.

**Value**

A list with class "htest" containing the following components:

<code>statistic</code>	the value of the test statistic.
<code>p.value</code>	the p-value of the test.
<code>method</code>	a character string indicating what type of test was performed.
<code>parameter</code>	a list containing the additional parameters used to compute the test statistic.
<code>data.name</code>	a character string giving the name of the data.
<code>arguments</code>	additional arguments used to compute the test statistic.

**Author(s)**

A. Trapletti

**References**

T. H. Lee, H. White, and C. W. J. Granger (1993): Testing for neglected nonlinearity in time series models. *Journal of Econometrics* **56**, 269-290.

**See Also**[terasvirta.test](#)**Examples**

```
n <- 1000

x <- runif(1000, -1, 1) # Non-linear in ``mean'' regression
y <- x^2 - x^3 + 0.1*rnorm(x)
white.test(x, y)

## Is the polynomial of order 2 misspecified?
white.test(cbind(x,x^2,x^3), y)

## Generate time series which is nonlinear in ``mean''
x[1] <- 0.0
for(i in (2:n)) {
  x[i] <- 0.4*x[i-1] + tanh(x[i-1]) + rnorm(1, sd=0.5)
}
x <- as.ts(x)
plot(x)
white.test(x)
```

# Index

## \*Topic **datasets**

- bev, 7
- camp, 8
- ice.river, 15
- Ne1Plo, 26
- nino, 26
- tcm, 43
- tcmd, 44
- USeconomic, 49

## \*Topic **file**

- read.matrix, 33
- read.ts, 34

## \*Topic **hplot**

- plotOHLC, 27
- seqplot.ts, 37

## \*Topic **models**

- arma-methods, 5
- garch-methods, 11
- summary.arma, 40
- summary.garch, 41

## \*Topic **ts**

- adf.test, 1
- arma, 3
- arma-methods, 5
- bds.test, 6
- garch, 9
- garch-methods, 11
- get.hist.quote, 13
- irts, 16
- irts-functions, 17
- irts-methods, 19
- jarque.bera.test, 21
- kpss.test, 22
- maxdrawdown, 23
- na.remove, 25
- plotOHLC, 27
- po.test, 28
- portfolio.optim, 30
- pp.test, 31

- quadmap, 33
- read.matrix, 33
- read.ts, 34
- runs.test, 35
- seqplot.ts, 37
- sharpe, 38
- sterling, 39
- summary.arma, 40
- summary.garch, 41
- surrogate, 42
- terasvirta.test, 45
- tsbootstrap, 46
- white.test, 49
- [.irts(*irts-methods*), 19

- adf.test, 1, 32
- approx, 18
- approx.irts(*irts-functions*), 17
- ar, 4
- ar.ols, 4
- arima0, 3, 4
- arma, 3, 5, 6, 40
- arma-methods, 4
- arma-methods, 5
- as.Date, 14
- as.irts(*irts*), 16
- as.POSIXct, 13, 14
- axis, 27

- bds.test, 6
- bev, 7
- box, 27
- Box.test, 41

- camp, 8
- coef.arma(*arma-methods*), 5
- coef.garch(*garch-methods*), 11
- colors, 37
- cpi(*Ne1Plo*), 26
- data.frame, 18

- daysecond(*irts-functions*), 17
- download.file, 13, 14
- emp (*NelPlo*), 26
- fitted.arma (*arma-methods*), 5
- fitted.garch (*garch-methods*), 11
- flow.jok (*ice.river*), 15
- flow.vat (*ice.river*), 15
- format.POSIXct, 17, 19, 27, 28
- formatC, 18, 20
- garch, 9, 12, 41
- garch-methods, 11
- garch-methods, 11
- get.hist.quote, 13, 28
- GNP (*USEconomic*), 49
- gnp.capita (*NelPlo*), 26
- gnp.def (*NelPlo*), 26
- gnp.nom (*NelPlo*), 26
- gnp.real (*NelPlo*), 26
- ice.river, 15
- int.rate (*NelPlo*), 26
- interactive, 5, 12
- ip (*NelPlo*), 26
- irts, 16, 17–20
- irts-functions, 16, 20
- irts-methods, 16, 18
- irts-functions, 17
- irts-methods, 19
- is.businessday (*irts-functions*), 17
- is.irts (*irts*), 16
- is.weekend (*irts-functions*), 17
- its, 14
- jarque.bera.test, 21, 41
- kpss.test, 22
- lines, 19, 20, 37
- lines.irts (*irts-methods*), 19
- logLik.garch (*garch-methods*), 11
- M1 (*USEconomic*), 49
- maxdrawdown, 23, 39
- money.stock (*NelPlo*), 26
- mtext, 20
- na.fail, 25
- na.omit, 25
- na.remove, 25
- NelPlo, 26
- nino, 26
- nino3 (*nino*), 26
- nom.wages (*NelPlo*), 26
- optim, 3, 4
- palette, 37
- par, 19, 27, 37
- plot, 19, 20, 27, 37
- plot.arma (*arma-methods*), 5
- plot.default, 20, 27, 28
- plot.garch (*garch-methods*), 11
- plot.irts (*irts-methods*), 19
- plot.ts, 19, 37
- plot.window, 27
- plotOHLC, 27
- po.test, 28
- points, 19, 20
- points.irts (*irts-methods*), 19
- portfolio.optim, 30
- POSIXct, 16
- pp.test, 2, 23, 29, 31
- prec (*ice.river*), 15
- predict.garch (*garch-methods*), 11
- print.arma (*arma-methods*), 5
- print.bdstest (*bds.test*), 6
- print.garch (*garch-methods*), 11
- print.irts (*irts-methods*), 19
- print.resample.statistic (*tsbootstrap*), 46
- print.summary.arma (*summary.arma*), 40
- print.summary.garch (*summary.garch*), 41
- printCoefmat, 5, 12, 40, 41
- qr, 3, 9
- quadmap, 33
- read.irts (*irts-functions*), 17
- read.matrix, 33
- read.table, 17, 18, 34
- read.ts, 34
- real.wages (*NelPlo*), 26
- residuals.arma (*arma-methods*), 5
- residuals.garch (*garch-methods*), 11

`rl` (*USEconomic*), 49  
`rs` (*USEconomic*), 49  
`runs.test`, 35

`sample`, 43, 48  
`scale`, 45, 50  
`seqplot.ts`, 37  
`sharpe`, 38, 39  
`solve.QP`, 30, 31  
`sterling`, 24, 38, 39  
`stock.prices` (*NelPlo*), 26  
`summary.arma`, 4, 40  
`summary.garch`, 11, 41  
`surrogate`, 42, 48

`tcm`, 43  
`tcm10y` (*tcm*), 43  
`tcm10yd` (*tcmd*), 44  
`tcm1y` (*tcm*), 43  
`tcm1yd` (*tcmd*), 44  
`tcm3y` (*tcm*), 43  
`tcm3yd` (*tcmd*), 44  
`tcm5y` (*tcm*), 43  
`tcm5yd` (*tcmd*), 44  
`tcmd`, 44  
`temp` (*ice.river*), 15  
`terasvirta.test`, 45, 51  
`time.irts` (*irts-methods*), 19  
`title`, 27  
`ts`, 14, 16, 35, 37  
`ts.plot`, 37  
`tsboot`, 47, 48  
`tsbootstrap`, 43, 46

`unemp` (*NelPlo*), 26  
*USEconomic*, 49

`value` (*irts-methods*), 19  
`vcov.arma` (*arma-methods*), 5  
`vcov.garch` (*garch-methods*), 11  
`vel` (*NelPlo*), 26

`weekday` (*irts-functions*), 17  
`white.test`, 46, 49  
`write.irts` (*irts-functions*), 17  
`write.table`, 17

`zoo`, 14