

Package ‘PredictionR’

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Title Prediction for Future Data from any Continuous Distribution

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Author H. M. Barakat [aut],
O. M. Khaled [aut],
Hadeer A. Ghonem [aut, cre]

Maintainer Hadeer A. Ghonem <hadeer_ghonem15@yahoo.com>

Description Functions to get prediction intervals and prediction points of future observations from any continuous distribution.

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LazyData TRUE

Imports stats, fitdistrplus

Suggests actuar

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bestfit	<i>Best fitting of a distribution to a data</i>
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Description

Fit of a distribution to a data by two methods: maximum likelihood (mle) and moment matching (mme). Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to construct the best fitting.

Usage

```
bestfit(data, dist , order=NULL, start=NULL, conf=0.95)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric vector
dist	A character string "name" naming a distribution for which the corresponding density function dname, the corresponding distribution function pname and the corresponding quantile function qname must be defined.
order	A numeric vector for the moment order(s). The length of this vector must be equal to the number of parameters to estimate. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable order are computed.
start	A named list giving the initial values of parameters of the named distribution. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable starting values are computed.
conf	Confidence level for the test.

Details

This function is not intended to be called directly but is internally called in [predI](#) and [predP](#). It is assumed that the two methods: "mle" and "mme" are applied then Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to construct the best fitting.

Value

bestfit returns a list with following components,

fit	the parameter estimates.
p.value	the pvalue of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

Author(s)

H. M. Barakat, O. M. Khaled and Hadeer A. Ghonem.

References

Delignette-Muller ML and Dutang C (2015), *fitdistrplus: An R Package for Fitting Distributions*. Journal of Statistical Software, 64(4), 1-34.

See Also

[predI](#), [predP](#).

Examples

```
#best fitting of a logistic distribution
#
n=100
x1 <- rlogis(n, 0.5, 0.8)
bestfit(x1, "logis")
bestfit(x1, "logis")$p.value
```

predI	<i>Prediction interval for future observations</i>
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Description

Construct a prediction interval (PCI) for future observations from any continuous distribution. Generic method is print.

Usage

```
predI(data, dist, s, n, order=NULL, start=NULL, conf=0.95)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'predI'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric vector
dist	A character string "name" naming a distribution for which the corresponding density function dname, the corresponding distribution function pname and the corresponding quantile function qname must be defined.
s	A numeric vector for the order of the next observation. The length of this vector must be equal to 1.
n	A numeric vector for the size of all data.
order	A numeric vector for the moment order(s). The length of this vector must be equal to the number of parameters to estimate. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable order are computed.
start	A named list giving the initial values of parameters of the named distribution. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable starting values are computed.
conf	Confidence level for the test.
x	An object of class "predI".
...	Further argument to be passed to generic function

Details

The `dist` argument is assumed to specify the distribution by the probability density function, the cumulative distribution function and the quantile function (`d`, `p`, `q`). By default, best fitting of the data based on maximum likelihood (`mle`) and moment matching (`mme`) methods is performed. once the parameter(s) is(are) estimated, `predI` computes the prediction interval (PCI) for the future observation. This function will be called directly in `predP`.

Value

`predI` returns an object of class "predI", a list with the following components:

<code>interval</code>	the prediction interval.
<code>lower</code>	the lower bound of the interval.
<code>upper</code>	the upper bound of the interval.
<code>distname</code>	the name of the distribution.
<code>r</code>	the length of the data.
<code>s</code>	the order of the next observation.
<code>n</code>	the length of all the data.
<code>parameters</code>	the parameter estimate.

Generic function:

`print` The print of a "predI" object shows few traces about the parameters and the prediction interval.

Author(s)

H. M. Barakat, O. M. Khaled and Hadeer A. Ghonem.

References

Delignette-Muller ML and Dutang C (2015), *fitdistrplus: An R Package for Fitting Distributions*. Journal of Statistical Software, 64(4), 1-34.

H. M. Barakat, Magdy E. El-Adll, Amany E. Aly (2014), *Prediction intervals of future observations for a sample random size from any continuous distribution*. Mathematics and Computers in Simulation, volume 97, 1-13.

See Also

`bestfit`, `predP`.

Examples

```
# (1) prediction interval for the next observations based on normal distribution
#
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rnorm(15, 2, 4)
predI(x1, "norm", 16, 25)
```

```
# (2) prediction interval for the next observations based on weibull distribution
#
library(actuar)
set.seed(123)
x2 <- rweibull(16 , 2 , 3)
predI(x2, "weibull", 20, 20 )
```

predP	<i>Prediction point for future observations</i>
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Description

Construct a prediction point for future observations from any continuous distribution. Generic method is `print`.

Usage

```
predP(data, dist, no, n, order=NULL, start=NULL, conf=0.95)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'predP'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A numeric vector
<code>dist</code>	A character string "name" naming a distribution for which the corresponding density function <code>dname</code> , the corresponding distribution function <code>prname</code> and the corresponding quantile function <code>qname</code> must be defined.
<code>no</code>	A numeric vector for the number of the next observations. The length of this vector plus the length of the data must be less than or equal the length of all data.
<code>n</code>	A numeric vector for the size of all data.
<code>order</code>	A numeric vector for the moment order(s). The length of this vector must be equal to the number of parameters to estimate. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable order are computed.
<code>start</code>	A named list giving the initial values of parameters of the named distribution. This argument may be omitted(default) for some distributions for which reasonable starting values are computed.
<code>conf</code>	Confidence level for the test.
<code>x</code>	An object of class "predI".
<code>...</code>	Further argument to be passed to generic function

Details

By default, best fitting of the data based on maximum likelihood (mle) and moment matching (mme) methods is performed. once the parameter(s) is(are) estimated, predP computes the prediction point(s) for the future observation(s).

Value

predP returns an object of class "predP", a list with the following components:

data	the new data with new observations.
newobs	the new observations.
ns	the rank of the new observations.
no	the number of the next observations.
distname	the name of the distribution.
ld	the length of the data.
n	the length of all the data.

Generic function:

print The print of a "predP" object shows the prediction point(s) for the future observation(s).

Author(s)

H. M. Barakat, O. M. Khaled and Hadeer A. Ghonem.

References

Delignette-Muller ML and Dutang C (2015), *fitdistrplus: An R Package for Fitting Distributions*. Journal of Statistical Software, 64(4), 1-34.

H. M. Barakat, Magdy E. El-Adll, Amany E. Aly (2014), *Prediction intervals of future observations for a sample random size from any continuous distribution*. Mathematics and Computers in Simulation, volume 97, 1-13.

H. M. Barakat, O. M. Khaled and Hadeer A. ghonem (2018), *Predicting future lifetime based on random number for mixture exponential distribution*. International conference of mathematics and its applications (ICMA18), April, 2018, Cairo, Egypt.

See Also

[bestfit](#), [predI](#).

Examples

```
# prediction point for the next observations based on gamma distribution
#
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rgamma(10, 4, 2)
predP(x1, "gamma", 8, 20)
```

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