Package ‘VARDetect’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Multiple Change Point Detection in Structural VAR Models

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**Description** Implementations of Thresholded Block Segmentation Scheme (TBSS) and Low-rank plus Sparse Two Step Procedure (LSTSP) algorithms for detecting multiple changes in structural VAR models. The package aims to address the problem of change point detection in piecewise stationary VAR models, under different settings regarding the structure of their transition matrices (autoregressive dynamics); specifically, the following cases are included: (i) (weakly) sparse, (ii) structured sparse, and (iii) low rank plus sparse. It includes multiple algorithms and related extensions from Safikhani and Shojaie (2020) [doi:10.1080/01621459.2020.1770097] and Bai, Safikhani and Michailidis (2020) [doi:10.1109/TSP.2020.2993145].

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**detection_check**

*function for detection check*

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**Description**

function for detection check

**Usage**

detection_check(pts.final, brk, nob, critval = 5)

**Arguments**

- **pts.final**
  a list of estimated change points
- **brk**
  the true change points
- **nob**
  length of time series
- **critval**
  critical value for selection rate. Default value is 5. Specifically, to compute the selection rate, a selected break point is counted as a “success” for the \( j \)-th true break point, \( t_j \), if it falls in the interval \([t_j - (t_j - t_{j-1})/\text{critval}, t_j + (t_{j+1} - t_j)/\text{critval}]\), \( j = 1, \ldots, m_0 \).

**Value**

a matrix of detection summary results, including the absolute error, selection rate and relative location. The absolute error of the locations of the estimated break points is defined as \( \text{error}_j = |\tilde{t}_j - t_j|, j = 1, \ldots, m_0 \).
Examples

# an example of 10 replicates result
set.seed(1)
nob <- 1000
brk <- c(333, 666, nob+1)
cp.list <- vector('list', 10)
for(i in 1:10){
  cp.list[[i]] <- brk[1:2] + sample(c(-50:50),1)
}
# some replicate fails to detect all the change point
cp.list[[2]] <- cp.list[[2]][1]
cp.list[4] <- list(NULL) # setting 4'th element to NULL.
# some replicate overestimate the number of change point
cp.list[[3]] <- c(cp.list[[3]], 800)
cp.list
res <- detection_check(cp.list, brk, nob, critval = 5)
res
# use a stricter critical value
res <- detection_check(cp.list, brk, nob, critval = 10)
res

eval_func | Evaluation function, return the performance of simulation results

Description

Evaluation function, return the performance of simulation results

Usage

eval_func(true_mats, est_mats)

Arguments

true_mats | a list of true matrices for all segments, the length of list equals to the true number of segments
est_mats | a list of estimated matrices for all simulation replications, for each element, it is a list of numeric matrices, representing the estimated matrices for segments

Value

A list, containing the results for all measurements

sensitivity | A numeric vector, containing all the results for sensitivity over all replications
specificity | A numeric vector, including all the results for specificity over all replications
accuracy | A numeric vector, the results for accuracy over all replications
mcc | A numeric vector, the results for Matthew’s correlation coefficients over all replications
false_reps | An integer vector, recording all the replications which falsely detects the change points, over-detect or under-detect
Examples

true_mats <- vector('list', 2)
true_mats[[1]] <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0.5, 0.8), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE)
true_mats[[2]] <- matrix(c(0, 0, 0, 0.75), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE)
est_mats <- vector('list', 5)
for(i in 1:5){
est_mats[[i]] <- vector('list', 2)
est_mats[[i]][[1]] <- matrix(sample(c(0, 1, 2), size = 4, replace = TRUE), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE)
est_mats[[i]][[2]] <- matrix(sample(c(0, 1), size = 4, replace = TRUE), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE)
}
perf_eval <- eval_func(true_mats, est_mats)


description

The function includes two hausdorff distance. The first one is hausdorff_true_est \(d(A_n, \tilde{A}_n)\): for each estimated change point, we find the closest true CP and compute the distance, then take the maximum of distances. The second one is hausdorff_est_true\(d(\tilde{A}_n, A_n)\): for each true change point, find the closest estimated change point and compute the distance, then take the maximum of distances.

Usage

hausdorff_check(pts.final, brk)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pts.final</td>
<td>a list of estimated change points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brk</td>
<td>the true change points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

hausdorff distance summary results, including mean, standard deviation and median.

Examples

```r
## an example of 10 replicates result
set.seed(1)
nob <- 1000
brk <- c(333, 666, nob+1)
cp.list <- vector('list', 10)
for(i in 1:10){
cp.list[[i]] <- brk[1:2] + sample(c(-50:50), 1)
}
# some replicate fails to detect all the change point
cp.list[[2]] <- cp.list[[2]][1]
```
lstsp <- list(NULL) # setting 4'th element to NULL.
# some replicate overestimate the number of change point
lstsp[[3]] <- c(lstsp[[3]], 800)
lstsp
res <- hausdorff_check(lstsp, brk)
res

lstsp  

Main function for the low rank plus sparse structure VAR model

Description

Main function for the low-rank plus sparse structure VAR model

Usage

lstsp(data,
    lambda.1 = NULL,
    mu.1 = NULL,
    lambda.1.seq = NULL,
    mu.1.seq = NULL,
    lambda.2,
    mu.2,
    lambda.3,
    mu.3,
    alpha_L = 0.25,
    omega = NULL,
    h = NULL,
    step.size = NULL,
    tol = 1e-04,
    niter = 100,
    backtracking = TRUE,
    skip = 5,
    cv = FALSE,
    nfold = NULL,
    verbose = FALSE)

Arguments

data  A n by p dataset matrix
lambda.1  tuning parameter for sparse component for the first step
mu.1  tuning parameter for low rank component for the first step
lambda.1.seq  a sequence of lambda to the left segment for cross-validation, it's not mandatory to provide
mu.1.seq  a sequence of mu to the left segment, low rank component tuning parameter
lambda.2  tuning parameter for sparse for the second step
mu.2  tuning parameter for low rank for the second step
lambda.3  tuning parameter for estimating sparse components
mu.3  tuning parameter for estimating low rank components
alpha_L  a positive numeric value, indicating the restricted space of low rank component, default is 0.25
omega  tuning parameter for information criterion, the larger of omega, the fewer final selected change points
h  window size of the first rolling window step
step.size  rolling step
tol  tolerance for the convergence in the second screening step, indicates when to stop
niter  the number of iterations required for FISTA algorithm
backtracking  A boolean argument to indicate use backtrack to FISTA model
skip  The number of observations need to skip near the boundaries
cv  A boolean argument, indicates whether the user will apply cross validation to select tuning parameter, default is FALSE
nfold  An positive integer, the number of folds for cross validation
verbose  If is TRUE, then it will print all information about current step.

Value
A list object including

data  the original dataset
q  the time lag for the time series, in this case, it is 1
cp  Final estimated change points
sparse_mats  Final estimated sparse components
lowrank_mats  Final estimated low rank components
est_phi  Final estimated model parameter, equals to sum of low rank and sparse components
time  Running time for the LSTSP algorithm

Examples

nob <- 100
p <- 15
brk <- c(50, nob+1)
rank <- c(1, 3)
signals <- c(-0.7, 0.8)
singular_vals <- c(1, 0.75, 0.5)
info_ratio <- rep(0.35, 2)
try <- simu_var(method = "LS", nob = nob, k = p, lags = 1, brk = brk,
data <- try$series

lambda1 = lambda2 = lambda3 <- c(2.5, 2.5)
mu1 = mu2 = mu3 <- c(15, 15)
fit <- lstsp(data, lambda.1 = lambda1, mu.1 = mu1,
             lambda.2 = lambda2, mu.2 = mu2,
             lambda.3 = lambda3, mu.3 = mu3, alpha_L = 0.25,
             step.size = 5, niter = 20, skip = 5,
             cv = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)

summary(fit)
plot(fit, data, display = "cp")
plot(fit, data, display = "param")

plot.VARDetect.result  Plotting the output from VARDetect.result class

Description

Plotting method for S3 object of class VARDetect.result

Usage

## S3 method for class 'VARDetect.result'
plot(
  x,
  display = c("cp", "param", "granger", "density"),
  threshold = 0.1,
  layout = c("circle", "star", "nicely"),
  ...
)

Arguments

x a VARDetect.result object
display a character string, indicates the object the user wants to plot; possible values are
"cp" input time series together with the estimated change points
"param" estimated model parameters
"granger" present the model parameters through Granger causal networks
"density" plot the sparsity levels across all segments
threshold a positive numeric value, indicates the threshold to present the entries in the sparse matrices
layout a character string, indicating the layout of the Granger network
... not in use
plot_density

Function to plot the sparsity levels for estimated model parameters

Description

A function to plot lineplot for sparsity levels of estimated model parameters

Usage

plot_density(est_mats, threshold = 0.1)

Arguments

est_mats A list of numeric matrices, the length of list equals to the number of estimated segments

threshold A numeric value, set as a threshold, the function only counts the non-zeros with absolute magnitudes larger than threshold

Value

A plot for sparsity density across over all estimated segments

Examples

set.seed(1)
est_mats <- list(matrix(rnorm(400, 0, 2), 20, 20), matrix(rnorm(400), 20, 20))plot_density(est_mats, threshold = 0.25)
plot_granger

Function to plot Granger causality network

Description

A function to plot Granger causal network for each segment via estimated sparse component

Usage

plot_granger(est_mats, threshold = 0.1, layout)

Arguments

est_mats  
A list of numeric sparse matrices, indicating the estimated sparse components for each segment

threshold  
A numeric positive value, used to determine the threshold to present the edges

layout  
A character string, indicates the layout for the igraph plot argument

Value

A series of plots of Granger networks of VAR model parameters

Examples

set.seed(1)
est_mats <- list(matrix(rnorm(400, 0, 1), 20, 20))
plot_granger(est_mats, threshold = 2, layout = "circle")
plot_granger(est_mats, threshold = 2, layout = "star")
plot_granger(est_mats, threshold = 2, layout = "nicely")

plot_matrix

Plot the AR coefficient matrix

Description

Plot the AR coefficient matrix

Usage

plot_matrix(phi, p)

Arguments

phi  
parameter matrix

p  
number of segments times number of lags
print.VARDetect.result

Function to print the change points estimated by VARDetect

Description
Print the estimated change points of class VARDetect.result

Usage
### S3 method for class 'VARDetect.result'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
- x: a VARDetect.result class object
- ...: not in use

Value
Print the estimated change points

Examples
```r
nob <- 1000
p <- 15
brk <- c(floor(nob / 3), floor(2 * nob / 3), nob + 1)
m <- length(brk)
q.t <- 1
try <- simu_var('sparse', nob = nob, k = p, lags = q.t, brk = brk, sp_pattern = 'off-diagonal', seed = 1)
data <- try$series
data <- as.matrix(data)
fit <- tbss(data, method = "sparse", q = q.t)
print(fit)
```
Function to deploy simulation with LSTSP algorithm

Description

A function to generate simulation with LSTSP algorithm

Usage

```r
simu_lstsp(
  nreps,
  simu_method = c("LS"),
  nob,
  k,
  lags = 1,
  lags_vector = NULL,
  brk,
  sigma,
  skip = 50,
  group_mats = NULL,
  group_type = c("columnwise", "rowwise"),
  group_index = NULL,
  sparse_mats = NULL,
  sp_density = NULL,
  signals = NULL,
  rank = NULL,
  info_ratio = NULL,
  sp_pattern = c("off-diagonal", "diagonal", "random"),
  singular_vals = NULL,
  spectral_radius = 0.9,
  alpha_L = 0.25,
  lambda.1 = NULL,
  mu.1 = NULL,
  lambda.1.seq = NULL,
  mu.1.seq = NULL,
  lambda.2, mu.2,
  lambda.3, mu.3,
  omega = NULL,
  h = NULL,
  step.size = NULL,
  tol = 1e-04,
  niter = 100,
  backtracking = TRUE,
  rolling.skip = 5,
  cv = FALSE,
)```

nfold = NULL,
verbose = FALSE
)

Arguments

nreps A positive integer, indicating the number of simulation replications
simu_method the structure of time series: only available for "LS"
nob sample size
k dimension of transition matrix
lags lags of VAR time series. Default is 1.
lags_vector a vector of lags of VAR time series for each segment
brk a vector of break points with (nob+1) as the last element
sigma the variance matrix for error term
skip an argument to control the leading data points to obtain a stationary time series
group_mats transition matrix for group sparse case
group_type type for group lasso: "columnwise", "rowwise". Default is "columnwise".
group_index group index for group lasso.
sparse_mats transition matrix for sparse case
sp_density if we choose random pattern, we should provide the sparsity density for each segment
signals manually setting signal for each segment (including sign)
rank if we choose method is low rank plus sparse, we need to provide the ranks for each segment
info_ratio the information ratio leverages the signal strength from low rank and sparse components
sp_pattern a choice of the pattern of sparse component: diagonal, 1-off diagonal, random, custom
singular_vals singular values for the low rank components
spectral_radius
to ensure the time series is piecewise stationary.
alpha_L a positive numeric value, indicating the restricted space of low rank component, default is 0.25
lambda.1 tuning parameter for sparse component for the first step
mu.1 tuning parameter for low rank component for the first step
lambda.1.seq a sequence of lambda to the left segment for cross-validation, it’s not mandatory to provide
mu.1.seq a sequence of mu to the left segment, low rank component tuning parameter
lambda.2 tuning parameter for sparse for the second step
mu.2 tuning parameter for low rank for the second step
lambda.3 tuning parameter for estimating sparse components
mu.3 tuning parameter for estimating low rank components
omega tuning parameter for information criterion, the larger of omega, the fewer final selected change points
h window size of the first rolling window step
step.size rolling step
tol tolerance for the convergence in the second screening step, indicates when to stop
niter the number of iterations required for FISTA algorithm
backtracking A boolean argument to indicate use backtrack to FISTA model
rolling.skip The number of observations need to skip near the boundaries
cv A boolean argument, indicates whether the user will apply cross validation to select tuning parameter, default is FALSE
nfold An positive integer, the number of folds for cross validation
verbose If is TRUE, then it will print all information about current step.

Value
A S3 object of class VARDetect.simu.result, containing the following entries:

sizes A 2-d numeric vector, indicating the size of time series data
true_lag True time lags for the process, here is fixed to be 1.
true_lagvector A vector recording the time lags for different segments, not available under this model setting, here is fixed to be NULL
true_cp True change points for simulation, a numeric vector
true_sparse A list of numeric matrices, indicating the true sparse components for all segments
true_lowrank A list of numeric matrices, indicating the true low rank components for all segments
est_cps A list of estimated change points, including all replications
est_lag A numeric value, estimated time lags, which is user specified
est_lagvector A vector for estimated time lags, not available for this model, set as NULL.
est_sparse_mats A list of estimated sparse components for all replications
est_lowrank_mats A list of estimated low rank components for all replications
est_phi_mats A list of estimated model parameters, transition matrices for VAR model
running_times A numeric vector, containing all running times

Examples

nob <- 100
p <- 15
brk <- c(50, nob+1)
rank <- c(1, 3)
signals <- c(-0.7, 0.8)
singular_vals <- c(1, 0.75, 0.5)
info_ratio <- rep(0.35, 2)
lambda1 = lambda2 = lambda3 <- c(2.5, 2.5)
mu1 = mu2 = mu3 <- c(15, 15)
try_simu <- simu_lstsp(nreps = 3, simu_method = "LS", nob = nob, k = p,
brk = brk, sigma = diag(p), signals = signals,
rank = rank, singular_vals = singular_vals,
info_ratio = info_ratio, sp_pattern = "off-diagonal",
spectral_radius = 0.9, lambda.1 = lambda1, mu.1 = mu1,
lambda.2 = lambda2, mu.2 = mu2, lambda.3 = lambda3,
mu.3 = mu3, step.size = 5, niter = 20, rolling.skip = 5,
cv = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
summary(try_simu, critical = 5)

---

**simu_tbss**

*Simulation function for TBSS algorithm*

**Description**

Function for deploying simulation using TBSS algorithm

**Usage**

```r
simu_tbss(
  nreps,
  simu_method = c("sparse", "group sparse", "fLS"),
  nob,
  k,
  lags = 1,
  lags_vector = NULL,
  brk,
  sigma,
  skip = 50,
  group_mats = NULL,
  group_type = c("columnwise", "rowwise"),
  group_index = NULL,
  sparse_mats = NULL,
  sp_density = NULL,
  signals = NULL,
  rank = NULL,
  info_ratio = NULL,
  sp_pattern = c("off-diagonal", "diagonal", "random"),
  singular_vals = NULL,
  spectral_radius = 0.9,
  est_method = c("sparse", "group sparse", "fLS"),
  q = 1,
  tol = 0.01,
)```
lambda.1.cv = NULL,
lambda.2.cv = NULL,
mu = NULL,
group.index = NULL,
group.case = c("columnwise", "rowwise"),
max.iteration = 100,
refit = FALSE,
block.size = NULL,
blocks = NULL,
use.BIC = TRUE,
an.grid = NULL
)

Arguments

nreps A numeric integer number, indicates the number of simulation replications
simu_method the structure of time series: "sparse", "group sparse", and "fLS"
nob sample size
k dimension of transition matrix
lags lags of VAR time series. Default is 1.
lags_vector a vector of lags of VAR time series for each segment
brk a vector of break points with (nob+1) as the last element
sigma the variance matrix for error term
skip an argument to control the leading data points to obtain a stationary time series
group_mats transition matrix for group sparse case
group_type type for group lasso: "columnwise", "rowwise". Default is "columnwise".
group_index group index for group lasso.
sparse_mats transition matrix for sparse case
sp_density if we choose random pattern, we should provide the sparsity density for each segment
signals manually setting signal for each segment (including sign)
rank if we choose method is low rank plus sparse, we need to provide the ranks for each segment
info_ratio the information ratio leverages the signal strength from low rank and sparse components
sp_pattern a choice of the pattern of sparse component: diagonal, 1-off diagonal, random, custom
singular_vals singular values for the low rank components
spectral_radius to ensure the time series is piecewise stationary.
est_method method: sparse, group sparse, and fixed low rank plus sparse. Default is sparse
q the AR order
tol tolerance for the fused lasso
tol

lambda.1.cv tuning parameter lambda_1 for fused lasso
lambda.1.cv

lambda.2.cv tuning parameter lambda_2 for fused lasso
lambda.2.cv

mu tuning parameter for low rank component, only available when method is set to “fLS”
mu

group.index group index for group sparse case
group.index

group.case group sparse pattern: column, row.
group.case

max.iteration max number of iteration for the fused lasso
max.iteration

refit logical; if TRUE, refit the VAR model for parameter estimation. Default is FALSE.
refit

block.size the block size
block.size

blocks the blocks
blocks

use.BIC use BIC for k-means part
use.BIC

an.grid a vector of an for grid searching
an.grid

Value

A S3 object of class, named VARDetect.simu.result

est_cps A list of estimated change points, including all replications
est_cps

est_sparse_mats A list of estimated sparse components for all replications
est_sparse_mats

est_lowrank_mats A list of estimated low rank components for all replications
est_lowrank_mats

est_phi_mats A list of estimated model parameters, transition matrices for VAR model
est_phi_mats

running_times A numeric vector, containing all running times
running_times

Examples

nob <- 4000; p <- 15
brk <- c(floor(nob / 3), floor(2 * nob / 3), nob + 1)
m <- length(brk); q.t <- 1
sp_density <- rep(0.05, m * q.t)
Signals <- c(-0.6, 0.6, -0.6)
try_simu <- simu_tbss(nreps = 3, simu_method = “sparse”, nob = nob,
  k = p, lags = q.t, brk = brk, sigma = diag(p),
  signals = signals, sp_density = sp_density,
  sp_pattern = “random”, est_method = “sparse”, q = q.t,
  refit = TRUE)
Description

This function is used for generating simulated time series.

Usage

simu_var(
  method = c("sparse", "group sparse", "fLS", "LS"),
  nob = 300,
  k = 20,
  lags = 1,
  lags_vector = NULL,
  brk,
  sigma = NULL,
  skip = 50,
  spectral_radius = 0.98,
  seed = NULL,
  sp_density = NULL,
  group_mats = NULL,
  group_index = NULL,
  group_type = c("columnwise", "rowwise"),
  sparse_mats = NULL,
  sp_pattern = c("off-diagonal", "diagonal", "random"),
  rank = NULL,
  info_ratio = NULL,
  signals = NULL,
  singular_vals = NULL
)

Arguments

- **method**: the structure of time series: "sparse", "group sparse", "fLS", "LS"
- **nob**: sample size
- **k**: dimension of transition matrix
- **lags**: lags of VAR time series. Default is 1.
- **lags_vector**: a vector of lags of VAR time series for each segment
- **brk**: a vector of break points with (nob+1) as the last element
- **sigma**: the variance matrix for error term
- **skip**: an argument to control the leading data points to obtain a stationary time series
- **spectral_radius**: to ensure the time series is piecewise stationary.
seed  an argument to control the random seed. Default seed is 1.
sp_density  if we choose random pattern, we should provide the sparsity density for each segment
group_mats  transition matrix for group sparse case
group_index  group index for group lasso.
group_type  type for group lasso: "columnwise", "rowwise". Default is "columnwise".
sparse_mats  transition matrix for sparse case
sp_pattern  a choice of the pattern of sparse component: diagonal, 1-off diagonal, random, custom
rank  if we choose method is low rank plus sparse, we need to provide the ranks for each segment
info_ratio  the information ratio leverages the signal strength from low rank and sparse components
signals  manually setting signal for each segment (including sign)
singular_vals  singular values for the low rank components

Value

A list object, which contains the followings

series  matrix of timeseries data
noises  matrix of noise term data
sparse_mats  list of sparse matrix in the transition matrix
lowrank_mats  list of low-rank matrix in the transition matrix

Examples

nob <- (10^3*4); #number of time points
p <- 15; # number of time series components
brk <- c(floor(nob/3),floor(2*nob/3),nob+1); # true break points with nob+1 as the last element
m0 <- length(brk) -1; # number of break points
q.t <- 2; # the true AR order
m <- m0+1 #number of segments
sp_density <- rep(0.05, m*q.t) #sparsity level (5%)
try<-simu_var("sparse",nob=nob,k=p,lags=q.t,brk =brk,sp_pattern="random",sp_density=sp_density)
print(plot_matrix(do.call("cbind",try$model_param), m*q.t ))
### summary.VARDetect.result

*Function to summarize the change points estimated by VARDetect*

**Description**

Summary method for objects of class `VARDetect.result`

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'VARDetect.result'
summary(object, threshold = 0.1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: a `VARDetect.result` object
- `threshold`: A numeric positive value, used to determine the threshold of nonzero entries
- `...`: not in use

**Value**

A series of summary, including the estimated change points, running time

**Examples**

```r
nob <- 1000
p <- 15
brk <- c(floor(nob / 3), floor(2 * nob / 3), nob + 1)
m <- length(brk)
q.t <- 1
try <- simu_var('sparse', nob=nob, k=p, lags=q.t, brk=brk, sp_pattern="off-diagonal", seed=1)
data <- try$series
data <- as.matrix(data)
fit <- tbss(data, method = "sparse", q = q.t)
summary(fit)
```

---

### summary.VARDetect.simu.result

*A function to summarize the results for simulation*

**Description**

A function to summarize the results for simulation class `VARDetect.simu.result`
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'VARDetect.simu.result'
summary(object, critical = 5, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A S3 object of class `VARDetect.simu.result`
- `critical`: A positive integer, set as the critical value defined in selection rate, to control the range of success, default is 5
- `...`: not in use

Value

A series of summary, including the selection rate, Hausdorff distance, and statistical measurements, running times

Examples

```r
nob <- 4000; p <- 15
brk <- c(floor(nob / 3), floor(2 * nob / 3), nob + 1)
m <- length(brk); q.t <- 1
sp_density <- rep(0.05, m * q.t)
signals <- c(-0.6, 0.6, -0.6)
try_simu <- simu_tbss(nreps = 3, simu_method = "sparse", nob = nob, 
                    k = p, lags = q.t, brk = brk, sigma = diag(p),
                    signals = signals, sp_density = sp_density,
                    sp_pattern = "random", est_method = "sparse",
                    q = q.t, refit = TRUE)
summary(try_simu, critical = 5)
```

---

```r

\*tbss*  
block segmentation scheme (BSS).

---

Description

Perform the block segmentation scheme (BSS) algorithm to detect the structural breaks in large scale high-dimensional non-stationary VAR models.

Usage

```r
tbss(  
data,  
method = c("sparse", "group sparse", "fLS"),  
group.case = c("columnwise", "rowwise"),  
group.index = NULL,
)```
lambda.1.cv = NULL,
lambda.2.cv = NULL,
mu = NULL,
q = 1,
max.iteration = 50,
tol = 10^(-2),
block.size = NULL,
blocks = NULL,
refit = FALSE,
use.BIC = TRUE,
an.grid = NULL
)

Arguments

data input data matrix, with each column representing the time series component
method method: sparse, group sparse, and fixed low rank plus sparse. Default is sparse
group.case group sparse pattern: column, row.
group.index group index for group sparse case
lambda.1.cv tuning parameter lambda_1 for fused lasso
lambda.2.cv tuning parameter lambda_2 for fused lasso
mu tuning parameter for low rank component, only available when method is set to "fLS"
q the AR order
max.iteration max number of iteration for the fused lasso
tol tolerance for the fused lasso
block.size the block size
blocks the blocks
refit logical; if TRUE, refit the VAR model for parameter estimation. Default is FALSE.
use.BIC use BIC for k-means part
an.grid a vector of an for grid searching

Value

S3 object of class VARdetect.result, which contains the followings
data the original dataset
q the time lag user specified, a numeric value
cp final estimated change points, a numeric vector
sparse_mats estimated sparse components for each segment, a list of numeric matrices
lowrank_mats estimated low rank components for each segment, a list of numeric matrices
est_phi estimated final model parameters, the summation of the sparse and the low rank components
time computation time for each step
Examples

#### sparse VAR model

```r
# number of time points
nob <- (10^3); # number of time series components
p <- 15; # true break points with nob+1 as the last element
brk <- c(floor(nob/3),floor(2*nob/3),nob+1); # number of break points
m0 <- length(brk) - 1; # the true AR order
m <- m0+1 # number of segments

try <- simu_var('sparse', nob=nob, k=p, lags=q.t, brk = brk, sp_pattern="off-diagonal", seed=1)
data <- try$series
data <- as.matrix(data)

fit <- tbss(data, method = "sparse", q = q.t)
print(fit)
summary(fit)
plot(fit, data, display = "cp")
plot(fit, data, display = "param")
```

##### Example for fixed low rank plus sparse structure VAR model

```r
# fixed low rank plus sparse structure VAR model
nob <- 300
p <- 15
brk <- c(floor(nob/3),floor(2*nob/3),nob+1)
m <- length(brk)
q.t <- 1
signals <- c(-0.7, 0.7, -0.7)
rank <- c(2, 2, 2)
singular_vals <- c(1, 0.75)
info_ratio <- rep(0.35, 3)

try <- simu_var(method = "fLS", nob = nob, k = p, lags = 1, brk = brk,
                 sigma = as.matrix(diag(p)), signals = signals, seed=1,
                 rank = rank, singular_vals = singular_vals, info_ratio = info_ratio,
                 sp_pattern = "off-diagonal", spectral_radius = 0.9)
data <- try$series
data <- as.matrix(data)
fit <- tbss(data, method = "fLS", mu = 150)
print(fit)
summary(fit)
plot(fit, data, display = "cp")
plot(fit, data, display = "param")
```

weekly stock price data

Description

weekly stock price data

Usage

data(weekly)
weekly

Format

An dataframe of weekly stock price data

Examples

data(weekly)
head(weekly)
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