Package ‘blocklength’

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Type Package

Title Select an Optimal Block-Length to Bootstrap Dependent Data
(Block Bootstrap)

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Description

Perform the Hall, Horowitz, and Jing (1995) "HHJ" cross-validation algorithm to select the optimal block-length for a bootstrap on dependent data (block-bootstrap). Dependent data such as stationary time series are suitable for usage with the HHJ algorithm.

Usage

hhj(
  series,
  nb = 100L,
  n_iter = 10L,
  pilot_block_length = NULL,
  sub_sample = NULL,
  k = "two-sided",
  bofb = 1L,
  search_grid = NULL,
  grid_step = c(1L, 1L),
  cl = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  plots = TRUE
)

Arguments

series a numeric vector or time series giving the original data for which to find the optimal block-length for.
nb an integer value, number of bootstrapped series to compute.
n_iter an integer value, maximum number of iterations for the HHJ algorithm to compute.
pilot_block_length a numeric value, the block-length \( l_s \) in HHJ for which to perform initial block bootstraps.
sub_sample a numeric value, the length of each overlapping subsample, \( m \) in HHJ.
k  a character string, either "bias/variance", "one-sided", or "two-sided" depending on the desired object of estimation. If the desired bootstrap statistic is bias or variance then select "bias/variance" which sets \( k = 3 \) per HHJ. If the object of estimation is the one-sided or two-sided distribution function, then set \( k = \) "one-sided" or \( k = \) "two-sided" which sets \( k = 4 \) and \( k = 5 \), respectively. For the purpose of generating symmetric confidence intervals around an unknown parameter, \( k = \) "two-sided" (the default) should be used.

bofb  a numeric value, length of the basic blocks in the block-of-blocks bootstrap, see \( m = \) for tsbootstrap and Kunsch (1989).

search_grid  a numeric value, the range of solutions around \( l^* \) to evaluate within the MSE function after the first iteration. The first iteration will search through all the possible block-lengths unless specified in grid_step = .

grid_step  a numeric value or vector of at most length 2, the number of steps to increment over the subsample block-lengths when evaluating the MSE function. If grid_step = 1 then each block-length will be evaluated in the MSE function. If grid_step > 1, the MSE function will search over the sequence of block-length from 1 to \( m \) by grid_step. If grid_step is a vector of length 2, the first iteration will step by the first element of grid_step and subsequent iterations will step by the second element.

c1  a cluster object, created by package parallel, doParallel, or snow. If NULL, no parallelisation will be used.

verbose  a logical value, if set to FALSE then no interim messages are output to the console. Error messages will still be output. Default is TRUE.

plots  a logical value, if set to FALSE then no interim plots are output to the console. Default is TRUE.

Details

The HHJ algorithm is computationally intensive as it relies on a cross-validation process using a type of subsampling to estimate the mean squared error (MSE) incurred by the bootstrap at various block-lengths.

Under-the-hood, hhj() makes use of tsbootstrap, see Trapletti and Hornik (2020), to perform the moving block-bootstrap (or the block-of-blocks bootstrap by setting bofb > 1) according to Kunsch (1989).

Value

an object of class 'hhj'

References


Examples

```r
# Generate AR(1) time series
sim <- stats::arima.sim(list(order = c(1, 0, 0), ar = 0.5),
                        n = 500, innov = rnorm(500))

# Calculate optimal block length for series
hhj(sim, sub_sample = 10)

# Use parallel computing
library(parallel)

# Make cluster object with 2 cores
cl <- makeCluster(2)

# Calculate optimal block length for series
hhj(sim, cl = cl)
```

---

**plot.hhj**

Plot MSE Function for HHJ Algorithm

Description

S3 Method for objects of class 'hhj'

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'hhj'
plot(x, iter = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` an object of class 'hhj'
- `iter` a vector of `hhj()` iterations to plot. NULL. All iterations are plotted by default.
- `...` Arguments passed on to `base::plot`

Value

No return value, called for side effects
Examples

```r
# Generate AR(1) time series
sim <- stats::arima.sim(list(order = c(1, 0, 0), ar = 0.5),
                        n = 500, innov = rnorm(500))

# Generate 'hhj' class object of optimal block length for series
hhj <- hhj(sim, sub_sample = 10)

## S3 method for class 'hhj'
plot(hhj)
```

plot.pwsd

Plot Correlogram for Politis and White Auto—Correlation Implied Hypothesis Test

Description

S3 Method for objects of class 'pwsd' See ?plot.acf of the stats package for more customization options on the correlogram, from which plot.pwsd is based

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'pwsd'
plot(x, c = NULL, main = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class 'pwsd' or 'acf'
- `c`: a numeric value, the constant which acts as the significance level for the implied hypothesis test. Defaults to qnorm(0.975) for a two-tailed 95% confidence level. Politis and White (2004) suggest c = 2.
- `main`: an overall title for the plot, if no string is supplied a default title will be populated. See title
- `ylim`: a numeric of length 2 giving the y-axis limits for the plot
- `...`: Arguments passed on to base::plot

Value

No return value, called for side effects
Examples

# Use S3 Method

# Generate AR(1) time series
sim <- stats::arima.sim(list(order = c(1, 0, 0), ar = 0.5),
    n = 500, innov = rnorm(500))

b <- pwsd(sim, round = TRUE, correlogram = FALSE)
plot(b)

---

pwsd  


Description

Run the Automatic Block-Length selection method proposed by Politis and White (2004) and corrected in Patton, Politis, and White (2009). The method is based on spectral density estimation via flat-top lag windows of Politis and Romano (1995). This code was adapted from \texttt{b.star} to add functionality and include correlogram support including an S3 method, see Hayfield and Racine (2008).

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
pwsd(
    data,  
    K_N = NULL,  
    M_max = NULL,  
    m_hat = NULL,  
    b_max = NULL,  
    c = NULL,  
    round = FALSE,  
    correlogram = TRUE
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{data}  
        an \textit{n}x\textit{k} data.frame, matrix, or vector (if \textit{k} = 1) where the optimal block-length will be computed for each of the \textit{k} columns.
    \item \texttt{K_N}  
        an integer value, the maximum lags for the auto-correlation, \textit{\rho}_{\textit{k}}, which to apply the \textit{implied hypothesis} test. Defaults to \text{max}(5, \log(\text{N})). \textit{See} Politis and White (2004) footnote c.
    \item \texttt{M_max}  
        an integer value, the upper-bound for the optimal number of lags, \textit{M}, to compute the auto-covariance for. \textit{See} Theorem 3.3 (ii) of Politis and White (2004).
\end{itemize}
**m_hat**
an integer value, if set to NULL (the default), then m\_hat is estimated as the smallest integer after which the correlogram appears negligible for K_N lags. In problematic cases, setting m\_hat to an integer value can be used to override the estimation procedure.

**b_max**
a numeric value, the upper-bound for the optimal block-length. Defaults to ceiling(min(3 * sqrt(n), n / 3)) per Politis and White (2004).

**c**
a numeric value, the constant which acts as the significance level for the implied hypothesis test. Defaults to qnorm(0.975) for a two-tailed 95% confidence level. Politis and White (2004) suggest c = 2.

**round**
a logical value, if set to FALSE then the final block-length output will not be rounded, the default. If set to TRUE the final estimates for the optimal block-length will be rounded to whole numbers.

**correlogram**
a logical value, if set to TRUE a plot of the correlogram (i.e. a plot of $R(k)$ vs. $k$) will be output to the console. If set to FALSE, no interim plots will be output to the console, but may be plotted later using the corresponding S3 method, plot.pwsd.

**Value**
an object of class 'pwsd'

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# Generate AR(1) time series
sim <- stats::arima.sim(list(order = c(1, 0, 0), ar = 0.5),
                        n = 500, innov = rnorm(500))

# Calculate optimal block length for series
pwsd(sim, round = TRUE)

# Use S3 Method
b <- pwsd(sim, round = TRUE, correlogram = FALSE)
plot(b)
```
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