QRMlib

November 14, 2007

R topics documented:

`QRMlib-package` *This package provides R-language code to investigate concepts in a Quantitative Risk Management book for those users without access to S-Plus.*

Description

This is a free R-language translation of the S-Plus library (QRMlib) designed to accompany the book *Quantitative Risk Management: Concepts, Techniques and Tools* by Alexander J. McNeil, Rudiger Frey and Paul Embrechts. It was built by Scott Ulman ⟨scottulman@hotmail.com⟩. A separate S-Plus version of the library can be downloaded from Alexander McNeil's URL.

Details

Package:	QRMlib
Type:	Package
Version:	1.4.2
Date:	2007-11-15
Depends:	R(>= 2.6.0), methods, fSeries, mvtnorm, chron
Suggests: its,Hmisc License:	GPL version 2 or newer
URL:	http://www.ma.hw.ac.uk/∼mcneil/book/index.html
Packaged:	November 15, 2007
Built:	R 2.6.0; i386-pc-mingw32; 2007-10-10 12:00:00; windows

The package provides an entire library of methods to investigate concepts associated with QRM, including Market Risk, Credit Risk, and Operational Risk, as developed in the textbook. Additionally, it contains a set of chapter scripts which can be used to build many of the graphs and tables in the text. Under the library folder, look for folders Chap2-Chap8 which contain the scripts.

Note

The original S-Plus data files **cac40, danish, DJ, dji, ftse100, FXGBP.RAW, hsi, nasdaq, nikkei, smi, sp500, xdax** are all S-Plus 'timeSeries' object files.

Unfortunately, R-language has several different time-series classes, none of which coincides with the S-Plus version. The R-Metrics' class 'timeSeries' (contained in library fSeries) is the closest to an S-Plus timeSeries. RMetrics makes frequent significant changes in their timeSeries class. In fact, with R-2.6.0, RMetrics moved timeSeries from the fCalendar package to the fSeries package and made substantial changes. This of course caused necessary rewrites in QRMlib.

Although data files built in this R-language translation still use R-Metrics 'timeSeries' types, I am now including another set of datasets built as dataframes which you may try to use in your analyses. All data files are stored in the data subfolder of QRMlib. The timeSeries file types end with the extension .rda while the dataframe types end with the extension .df.R. See the section *storeDataInWorkspace* for further details about the files.

To automatically load the QRMlib package, see `profileLoadLibrary`
To automatically load the data files and save them in the current workspace, see `storeDataInWorkspace`

Author(s)

S-Plus Original by Alexander McNeil; R-language port by Scott Ulman

Maintainer: Scott Ulman <scottulman@hotmail.com> for R-language version

References

Quantitative Risk Management: Concepts, Techniques and Tools by Alexander J. McNeil, Rudiger Frey and Paul Embrechts
Princeton Press, 2005

See Also

QRMBook-workspace, storeDataInWorkspace, profileLoadLibrary

QRMBook-workspace *How to Build a QRMBook Workspace in R to Use QRMlib*

Description

Follow these instructions to build a QRMBook workspace in R where you can run the book's scripts which build most of the graphics plots and tables in the book*Quantitative Risk Management: Concepts, Techniques and Tools* by Alexander J. McNeil, Rudiger Frey and Paul Embrechts.

The QRMlib contains scripts which explain topics in most QRM Book chapters.
The folders containing the scripts are named
"C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\library\QRMlib\Chap2", "...\Chap3", etc.
You may open these scripts from within R by choosing *File | Open Script* from the R-menu and then moving to the appropriate Chapter script for the QRM Book. Many chapters contain multiple scripts.

Details

Instructions to Build the QRMBook workspace
The following example assumes you are using R version R-2.6.0 in Windows. If you are using a different version, substitute your version number in the following instructions.

0. Be sure you have R closed.

1. Using MyComputer or Explorer test for the existence of the folder
C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\Users.
If 'Users' folder does NOT EXIST, create it.
Each separate project should be built in a subfolder of the 'Users' folder.
Next create a 'QRMBook' subfolder beneath the 'Users' subfolder.
You should now have a folder
C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\Users\QRMBook
which you will use only for running code from the QRMlib package.

2. Right-click the desktop and choose *New* | *Shortcut* from the menu.

3. Copy the following line (including quotation marks) into your clipboard:
"C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\bin\Rgui.exe"
and paste the line into the box labeled "Type the location of the item"

4. Click the Next> button.

5. Type *QRMBook* (without any quotation marks) into the box labeled "Type a name of this shortcut". Then click the Finish button.

6. Find the shortcut you just created on your desktop. It will be labeled "QRMBook". Right-click the icon for the shortcut and choose 'Properties'.

7. The 'Start in' box says "C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\bin". Modify it to read "C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\Users\QRMBook" (be sure to include the quotation marks). Then click OK.

Note

You may now launch the QRMBook workspace by double-clicking the newly-created desktop icon.
This will open R with a workspace pointing to '...Users\QRMBook'.
However,there are still two problems with the workspace:

1. You want to avoid having to load the QRMlib each time you open the workspace.
See `profileLoadLibrary` to resolve this issue

2. You want to use data without issuing the command *data(filename)* each time you open the workspace.
See `storeDataInWorkspace` to resolve this issue.

See Also

`profileLoadLibrary`
`storeDataInWorkspace`

`storeDataInWorkspace`
How to Store Data in a QRMBook Workspace

Description

Data files must be loaded into your workspace before they can be used by scripts.
The appropriate command to load data into a workspace is
data(filename)
where filename is the name of one of the data files WITHOUT its R extension.
Hence use
data(sp500)
to load the data from the file sp500.rda into the workspace

Details

The scripts in the QRM book use data included with the installation.
The following data files holding emphtimeSeries objects are located at
C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\library\QRMlib\data subfolder. If you examine that folder you may see the data files are compressed in a file named Rdata.zip. You may extract the data into the folder if you wish to see the names of each separate data file by using WinZip or PKZip. The timeSeries (binary) data files include: cac40.rda, danish.rda, DJ.rda, dji.rda, ftse100.rda, FXGBP.RAW.rda, hsi.rda, nasdaq.rda, nikkei.rda, smi.rda, sp500.rda, spdata.rda, spdata.raw.rda, and xdax.rda.

In addition to timeSeries objects, you may want to use emphdata.frame files. A set of these data types has been provided as well. Any dataframe file can be converted to a timeSeries using the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

The dataframe filenames are ASCII readable and are also stored in the data subfolder. They include
cac40.df.R, danish.df.R, DJ.df.R, dji.df.R, ftse100.df.R, FXGBP.RAW.df.R, hsi.df.R, nasdaq.df.R, nikkei.df.R, smi.df.R, sp500.df.R, spdata.df.R, spdata.raw.df.R, and xdax.df.R. Note the dataframe files all have a .R extension meaning they are readable in ASCII english. Each dataframe contains a '.df.' within its filename.

Note

When you exit the R program, you will be asked whether to save the current workspace environment. If you choose to do so, the data files which you have opened via *data(filename)* calls will be saved in the workspace so you don't need to execute any subsequent *data(filename)* calls to get previously-loaded data. If you do not save the workspace, you must execute *data(filename)* each time you open a script in QRMBook workspace.

See Also

`profileLoadLibrary`
`QRMBook-workspace`

`profileLoadLibrary` *Build .Rprofile File to Load QRM Library in QRMBook Workspace*

Description

The QRMlib package (QRMlib.dll) must be loaded into your QRMBook workspace before its functions can be used by scripts.
The appropriate command to load a package into a workspace is
library(QRMlib)
It will be more convenient for you to add a ".Rprofile" file to your QRMBook workspace than to invoke the *library(QRMlib)* command each time you start up. By adding *.Rprofile* to your workspace, you will eliminate the need to load the library each time you run the workspace.

See details below for two ways to install a .Rprofile file into your workspace.

Details

The installation program for QRMlib placed an .Rprofile file in the ...*library\QRMlib\inst\Chap2* folder. There is also a useful *README.txt* in the ...*library\QRMlib* folder.

In the Windows Explorer, merely copy the *.Rprofile* file from the QRM library *Chap2* folder into the QRMBook workspace your previously created to run scripts (see `QRMBook-workspace`). Once the *.Rprofile* file exists in your QRMBook workspace, the QRMlib will automatically be loaded into the workspace.

Alternatively, you can build an *.Rprofile* file in your QRMBook folder using Notepad or some other text editor. Just perform the following steps:
0. Close your R-workspace if it is open.

1. Copy the next nine lines of code (starting with .First and ending with }) into the clipboard.

```
.First <- function()
{
library(QRMlib)
}

.Last <- function()
{
detach(package:QRMlib)
}
```

2. Open Notepad: left-click the Start button, choose Run and type *notepad* into the box. We will try to save a file named ".Rprofile". Note the entire file name is an extension with no prefix. I.e. there will be no letters prior to the '.' and the type of file is an "Rprofile" type spelled with a capital R followed by all small letters.

3. Paste the copied code into Notepad.

4. In Notepad, choose *File | Save As* from the menu.

5. In the resulting box, click the *Save as Type* drop-down box and choose *All Files*.
(We are NOT saving as a .txt type.)

6. Paste the path
"C:\Program Files\R\R-2.6.0\users\QRMBook\.Rprofile"
into the File name box. Be sure to spell *.Rprofile* exactly as shown since R uses case sensitivity in opening files even though Windows does not.

7. Click the *Save* button.

You may now open your QRMBook workspace and the console should show that the QRMlib, fSeries, mvtnorm, chron libraries have been loaded.

Note

When you exit the R program, you will be asked whether to save the current workspace environment. If you choose to do so, the data files which you have opened via data(filename) calls will be saved in the workspace so you don't need to execute any subsequent data(filename) calls to get

previously-loaded data. If you do not save the workspace, you must execute *data(filename)* each time you open the QRMBook workspace.

See Also

QRMBook-workspace
storeDataInWorkspace

---

aggregateMonthlySeries

aggregateMonthlySeries() method

Description

This is one of several substitutes for the S-Plus language method
aggregateSeries(timeseries, FUN=max, mean, colAvg,
colSums,..., by=weeks,months,quarters...,...).
The R-language **aggregateMonthlySeries()** function allows the user to calculate a less granular timeseries (monthly) from a daily time series by using a statistic like the max, mean, sum, etc. Note the R-methods do NOT contain a **by="months"** parameter so the R-language user must select either the **aggregateWeeklySeries** method, the **aggregateMonthlySeries()** method, or the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** method to get the desired result.

Usage

```
aggregateMonthlySeries(timeseries, FUNC = colSums)
```

Arguments

timeseries	a (usually) daily timeSeries (R-Metrics type from fCalendar) from which the user wants to extract a monthly maximum (or monthly mean) timeSeries
FUNC	The name of a function to use in aggregating the data. For example the max, mean, min, etc. The default is colSums.

Details

For example, the user might want to create a series of monthly **colSums** returns from a daily time series of returns. Alternatively, (s)he might want the quarterly or weekly **mean** series. In either case, a less granular set of quarterly/monthly/weekly values is calculated from a daily timeSeries object. Unfortunately, the R-Metrics package has not yet implemented an R-version of the S-Plus aggregateSeries() method.

The **aggregateWeeklySeries()**, **aggregateMonthlySeries(),** and the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** are interim functions developed to convert daily timeSeries to weekly, monthly, or quarterly timeSeries objects via a statistic like the max, mean, colAvg, or ColSums.

These functions exist in the functionsUtility.R file of the library.

Value

A monthly timeSeries object characterized by some statistic like mean, max, min of the daily series over a month. The positions attribute (dates <- rseries@positions) of the new time series will be the LAST DAYS OF THE RESPECTIVE MONTHS for the timeSeries object.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

aggregateWeeklySeries, aggregateQuarterlySeries

Examples

```
#load nasdaq data set:
data(nasdaq);
data(DJ);
#Create minus daily return series:
nreturns <- -mk.returns(nasdaq);
#convert to monthly series using max value from each month
#(rather than colSums):
monthly.maxima <- aggregateMonthlySeries(nreturns, FUNC=max);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
#Choose only 10 of the 30 stocks:
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT","HWP",
                "INTC","JPM","DIS");
partialDJ30dailyTS <- Ret.DJ[,selection1];
partialDJ30daily <- window(partialDJ30dailyTS, from="1993-01-01",
                           to="2000-12-31");
partialDJ30monthlyTS <- aggregateMonthlySeries(partialDJ30daily,
                        FUNC= colSums);
```

---

aggregateQuarterlySeries

aggregateQuarterlySeries() method

Description

This is one of several substitutes for the S-Plus language method *aggregateSeries(timeseries, FUN=max, mean, colAvg, colSums,...,by=weeks,months,quarters...,...)*.
The R-language **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** function allows the user to calculate a less granular timeseries (monthly) from a daily time series by using a statistic like the max, mean, sum, colSums, etc. Note the R-methods do NOT contain a **by="quarters"** parameter so the R-language user must select either the the **aggregateWeeklySeries** method, the **aggregateMonthlySeries()** method, or the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** method to get the desired result.

Usage

```
aggregateQuarterlySeries(timeseries, FUNC = colSums)
```

Arguments

timeseries	a (usually) daily timeSeries (R-Metrics type from fCalendar) from which the user wants to extract a quarterly colSums (or quarterly mean) timeSeries
FUNC	The name of a function to use in aggregating the data. For example the max, mean, min, etc. Default is 'colSums'.

Details

For example, the user might want to create a series of quarterly **colSums** returns from a daily time series of returns. Alternatively, (s)he might want the quarterly **mean** series. In either case, a less granular (quarterly) set of values is calculated from a daily timeSeries object. Unfor- tunately, the R-Metrics package has not yet implemented an R-version of the S-Plus aggregateSeries() method.

The **aggregateWeeklySeries()**, **aggregateMonthlySeries(),** and the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** are interim functions developed to convert daily timeSeries to weekly, monthly, or quarterly time-Series objects via a statistic like the max, mean, colAvg, or ColSums.

These functions exist in the functionsUtility.R file of the library.

Value

A quarterly timeSeries object characterized by some statistic like mean, max, min of the daily series over a quarter. The positions attribute (dates <- rseries@positions) of the new time series will be the LAST DAYS OF THE RESPECTIVE QUARTERS for the timeSeries object.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

aggregateWeeklySeries, aggregateMonthlySeries

Examples

```
#load nasdaq data set:
data(nasdaq);
data(DJ);
#Create daily return series:
nreturns <- -mk.returns(nasdaq)
#convert to quarterly series using maximum value from each quarter:
quarterly.maxima <- aggregateQuarterlySeries(nreturns, FUNC=max);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
#Choose only 10 of the 30 stocks:
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT","HWP",
                "INTC","JPM","DIS");
partialDJ30dailyTS <- Ret.DJ[,selection1];
partialDJ30daily <- window(partialDJ30dailyTS, from="1993-01-01",
                           to="2000-12-31");
partialDJ30quarterlyTS <- aggregateQuarterlySeries(partialDJ30daily,
                          FUNC= colSums);
```

---

aggregateSignalSeries

aggregateSignalSeries() method

Description

This is a substitute for the S-Plus language method *aggregateSeries(signalSeries, FUN=max, mean, colAvg,..., by=90,...).*

Usage

```
aggregateSignalSeries(x, pos, AGGFUNC, together = FALSE,
   drop.empty = TRUE, include.ends = FALSE, adj, offset, colnames, by)
```

Arguments

x	The data series to which the AGGFUNC will be applied
pos	a numeric sequence describing the respective positions of each element in the data set
AGGFUNC	the function to be applied to the data set x
together	if TRUE, pass all columns of x together into AGGFUNC; default is to pass each column separately into AGGFUNC for each aggregation block.
drop.empty	logical value telling whether or not to drop aggregation blocks with no positions to aggregate from the output (default is to drop them)
include.ends	logical value telling whether to include positions before the first given aggregation block and after the last in the first/last blocks; default would not include those positions in the output at all.
adj	if provided, adjust the positions of the output series so that they lie a fraction adj towards the blocks ending position; default is to use the lower end of the block for the output position. 0.5 would use the center of the aggregation block for the output position, and 1.0 would use the upper end of the block.
offset	as an alternative to adj, you can provide a constant offset to add to the lower end of the aggregation block to get the output series positions.
colnames	new column names for the output series. Default is to use the same names as the input series if the output series has the same width
by	The number of positions to include for each function application. For example by=90 implies the function will be applied to successive groups of 90 data items.

Details

Input a signalSeries object as parameter x. Input an a function (AGGFUNC) to apply to aggregate data into many smaller subsamples. Use either the 'pos' or 'by' parameter to indicated how to aggregate the data. E.g. 'by=90' will chop the data into separate segments of length 90. The AGGFUNC will then be applied to each aggregation (segment). The R-language **aggregateSignalSeries()** function allows the use of a function evaluation (like Pearson or Kendall correlations) to create from data aggregated into granular group using the by parameter. E.g the *by=90* parameter will divide the dataset into groups of 90 observations and will apply the input function to each group of 90 data items. Hence in 360 total observations, a total of four separate correlation functions may be evaluated on aggregated data sets each containing 90 observations.

Value

A new signalSeries whose positions were adjusted via the 'by' parameter. Hence the new signalSeries data slot contains types returned by the AGGFUN. For example, if AGGFUNC is 'pearson' as in the example,then the data slot contains a vector of correlation coefficients each calculated by splitting the input data into successive blocks specified by using the number of items in 'by' for each new block. For each block, the AGGFUNC is applied to each column (or all columns joined if parameter 'together=TRUE') to calculate the appropriate result. The data slot contains the result applied to each successive block.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

signalSeries

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(13);
m <- 90;
n <- 3000;
#Generate a 'matrix' class of simulated values with 2 columns and m*n rows
dataSim <- rmt(m*n,df=3,rho=0.5,d=2);
#create a signal series from simulated data:
dataSimSS <- signalSeries(dataSim);
#local function
pearson <- function(x) cor(x)[1,2];
pearson.cors <- aggregateSignalSeries(dataSimSS,by=m,
                              together=TRUE,AGGFUNC=pearson);
#Extract the data part only to see a vector of correlation
#coefficients for each contiguous subblock
#in the entire original series.
pearson.cors.data <- pearson.cors@data;
## End(Not run)
```

---

aggregateWeeklySeries

aggregateWeeklySeries() method

Description

This is one of several substitutes for the S-Plus language method
aggregateSeries(timeseries, FUN=max, mean, colAvg,
colSums,..., by=weeks,months,quarters...,...).
The R-language **aggregateWeeklySeries()** function allows the user to calculate a less granular time-series (weekly) from a daily time series by using a statistic like the max, mean, sum, etc. Note the R-methods do NOT contain a **by="months"** parameter so the R-language user must select either the **aggregateWeeklySeries** method, the **aggregateMonthlySeries()** method, or the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** method to get the desired result.

Usage

```
aggregateWeeklySeries(timeseries, FUNC = colSums)
```

Arguments

timeseries	a daily timeSeries (R-Metrics type from fCalendar) from which the user wants to extract a less granular weekly average timeSeries
FUNC	The name of a function to use in aggregating the data. For example the colAvg, max, mean, min, etc. The default is colSums

Details

For example, the user might want to create a series of weekly **colSums** returns from a daily time series of returns. Alternatively, (s)he might want the quarterly **mean** series. In either case, a less granular set of return values is calculated from a daily timeSeries object. Unfortunately, the R-Metrics package has not yet implemented an R-version of the S-Plus aggregateSeries() method.

The **aggregateWeeklySeries()**, **aggregateMonthlySeries(),** and the **aggregateQuarterlySeries()** are interim functions developed to convert daily timeSeries to weekly, monthly, or quarterly time-Series objects via a statistic like the max, mean, colAvg, or ColSums.

These functions exist in the functionsUtility.R file of the library.

Value

A weekly timeSeries object characterized by some statistic like colAvg, of the daily series over a month. The positions attribute (dates <- rseries@positions) of the new time series will be the LAST DAYS OF THE RESPECTIVE weeks for the timeSeries object.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

aggregateMonthlySeries, aggregateQuarterlySeries

Examples

```
#load nasdaq data set:
data(nasdaq);
data(DJ);
#Create daily return series:
nreturns <- -mk.returns(nasdaq)
#convert to weekly series using colSums values (adding daily returns to get weekly)
weekly.nasdaq <- aggregateWeeklySeries(nreturns, FUNC=colSums);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
#Choose only 10 of the 30 stocks:
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT","HWP",
                "INTC","JPM","DIS");
partialDJ30dailyTS <- Ret.DJ[,selection1];
partialDJ30daily <- window(partialDJ30dailyTS, from="1993-01-01",
                           to="2000-12-31");
partialDJ30weeklyTS <- aggregateWeeklySeries(partialDJ30daily,
                       FUNC= colSums);
```

---

besselM3 *Modified Bessel Function of 3rd Kind*

Description

calculates modified Bessel function of third kind

Usage

```
besselM3(lambda=9/2, x=2, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`lambda`	parameter of Bessel function
`x`	2nd parameter of Bessel function
`logvalue`	whether or not log value should be returned

Details

see page 497 of QRM and references given there

Value

vector of values of Bessel function with same length as x

See Also

`rGIG`, `dghyp`, `dmghyp`

`beta (stats)` *The Beta Distribution*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the Beta distribution with parameters `shape1` and `shape2` (and optional non-centrality parameter `ncp`).

Arguments

`x, q`	vector of quantiles.
`p`	vector of probabilities.
`n`	number of observations. If `length(n) > 1`, the length is taken to be the number required.
`shape1, shape2`	positive parameters of the Beta distribution.
`ncp`	non-centrality parameter.
`log, log.p`	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as log(p).
`lower.tail`	logical; if TRUE (default), probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.

Details

Usage:
dbeta(x, shape1, shape2, ncp=0, log = FALSE);
pbeta(q, shape1, shape2, ncp=0, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE));
qbeta(p, shape1, shape2, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE);
rbeta(n, shape1, shape2);

The Beta distribution with parameters `shape1` $= a$ and `shape2` $= b$ has density

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} x^a (1-x)^b$$

for $a > 0$, $b > 0$ and $0 \le x \le 1$ where the boundary values at $x = 0$ or $x = 1$ are defined as by continuity (as limits).
The mean is $a/(a+b)$ and the variance is $ab/((a+b)^2(a+b+1))$.
`pbeta` is closely related to the incomplete beta function. As defined by Abramowitz and Stegun 6.6.1

$$B_x(a,b) = \int_0^x t^{a-1}(1-t)^{b-1}dt,$$

and 6.6.2 $I_x(a,b) = B_x(a,b)/B(a,b)$ where $B(a,b) = B_1(a,b)$ is the Beta function (`beta`). $I_x(a,b)$ is `pbeta(x,a,b)`.

Value

`dbeta` gives the density, `pbeta` the distribution function, `qbeta` the quantile function, and `rbeta` generates random deviates.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth, Brooks, and Cole.

Abramowitz, M. and Stegun, I. A. (1972) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions.* New York: Dover. Chapter 6: Gamma and Related Functions.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length=21);
dbeta(x, 1, 1); #actually a standard uniform density
pbeta(x, 1, 1)  #actually a standard uniform distribution
```

BiDensPlot *Bivariate Density Plot*

Description

makes perspective or contour plot of a bivariate density

Usage

```
BiDensPlot(func, xpts=c(-2, 2), ypts=c(-2, 2), npts=50, type="persp", ...)
```

Arguments

`func`	a function that evaluates on a n by 2 matrix to give n values of the bivariate density
`xpts`	limits of x range
`ypts`	limits of y range

npts	the number of subdivision points between x and y over the speicified range xpts to ypts
type	"persp" or "contour" plot
...	further parameters of density function

Side Effects

produces a contour or perspective plot

See Also

dmnorm, dmt

Examples

```
BiDensPlot(func=dmnorm,mu=c(0,0),Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7))
```

---

cac40.df — *CAC 40 Stock Market Index (France) as dataframe object from anuary 1994 to March 25, 2004*

Description

The cac40.df dataframe data set provides the daily closing values of the French CAC 40 stock index for the period 1994 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(cac40)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at cac40.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at cac40.df[,1]. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

cac40

cac40 — *CAC 40 Stock Market Index (France) as timeSeries object from January 1994 to March 25, 2004*

Description

This timeSeries data set provides the daily closing values of the French CAC 40 stock index for the period 1994 to March 2004 in its cac40@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(cac40)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at cac40@Data and the corresponding dates at cac40@positions.

See Also

cac40.df

cal.beta — *Calibrate Beta Mixture of Bernoullis*

Description

calibrates a beta mixture distribution on unit interval to give an exchangeable Bernoulli mixture model with prescribed default and joint default probabilities

Usage

```
cal.beta(pi1=0.1837, pi2=0.0413)
```

Arguments

pi1	default probability
pi2	joint default probability

Details

see pages 354-355 in QRM

Value

parameters a and b of beta mixing distribution

See Also

cal.claytonmix, cal.probitnorm, rbinomial.mixture

Examples

```
pi.B <- 0.2; pi2.B <- 0.05
probitnorm.pars <- cal.probitnorm(pi.B,pi2.B)
probitnorm.pars
beta.pars <- cal.beta(pi.B,pi2.B)
beta.pars
claytonmix.pars <- cal.claytonmix(pi.B,pi2.B)
claytonmix.pars
q <- (1:1000)/1001;
q <- q[q<0.25];
p.probitnorm <- pprobitnorm(q,probitnorm.pars[1],
               probitnorm.pars[2]);
p.beta <- pbeta(q, beta.pars[1], beta.pars[2]);
p.claytonmix <- pclaytonmix(q,claytonmix.pars[1],
                  claytonmix.pars[2]);
scale <- range((1-p.probitnorm),(1-p.beta),(1-p.claytonmix));
plot(q, (1 - p.probitnorm), type = "l", log = "y", xlab = "q",
          ylab = "P(Q>q)",ylim=scale);
lines(q, (1 - p.beta), col = 2);
lines(q, (1 - p.claytonmix), col = 3);
legend("topright", c("Probit-normal", "Beta", "Clayton-Mixture"),
          lty=rep(1,3),col = (1:3))
```

---

cal.claytonmix *Calibrate Mixture of Bernoullis Equivalent to Clayton Copula Model*

Description

calibrates a mixture distribution on unit interval to give an exchangeable Bernoulli mixture model with prescribed default and joint default probabilities. The mixture distribution is the one implied by a Clayton copula model of default.

Usage

```
cal.claytonmix(pi1=0.1837, pi2=0.0413)
```

Arguments

pi1	default probability
pi2	joint default probability

Details

see page 362 in QRM

Value

parameters pi and theta for Clayton copula default model

See Also

cal.beta, cal.probitnorm, rclaytonmix, rbinomial.mixture

Examples

```
pi.B <- 0.2; pi2.B <- 0.05
probitnorm.pars <- cal.probitnorm(pi.B,pi2.B)
probitnorm.pars
beta.pars <- cal.beta(pi.B,pi2.B)
beta.pars
claytonmix.pars <- cal.claytonmix(pi.B,pi2.B)
claytonmix.pars
q <- (1:1000)/1001;
q <- q[q<0.25];
p.probitnorm <- pprobitnorm(q,probitnorm.pars[1],
                probitnorm.pars[2]);
p.beta <- pbeta(q, beta.pars[1], beta.pars[2]);
p.claytonmix <- pclaytonmix(q,claytonmix.pars[1],
                  claytonmix.pars[2]);
scale <- range((1-p.probitnorm),(1-p.beta),(1-p.claytonmix));
plot(q, (1 - p.probitnorm), type = "l", log = "y", xlab = "q",
           ylab = "P(Q>q)",ylim=scale);
lines(q, (1 - p.beta), col = 2);
lines(q, (1 - p.claytonmix), col = 3);
legend("topright", c("Probit-normal", "Beta", "Clayton-Mixture"),
          lty=rep(1,3),col = (1:3))
```

---

cal.probitnorm *Calibrate Probitnormal Mixture of Bernoullis*

Description

calibrates a probitnormal mixture distribution on unit interval to give an exchangeable Bernoulli mixture model with prescribed default and joint default probabilities

Usage

```
cal.probitnorm(pi1=0.1837, pi2=0.0413)
```

Arguments

pi1	default probability
pi2	joint default probability

Details

see page 354 in QRM

Value

parameters mu and sigma for probitnormal mixing distribution as well as the implied asset correlation rho.asset

See Also

cal.beta, cal.claytonmix, dprobitnorm, rbinomial.mixture

Examples

```
pi.B <- 0.2; pi2.B <- 0.05
probitnorm.pars <- cal.probitnorm(pi.B,pi2.B)
probitnorm.pars
beta.pars <- cal.beta(pi.B,pi2.B)
beta.pars
claytonmix.pars <- cal.claytonmix(pi.B,pi2.B)
claytonmix.pars
q <- (1:1000)/1001;
q <- q[q<0.25];
p.probitnorm <- pprobitnorm(q,probitnorm.pars[1],
               probitnorm.pars[2]);
p.beta <- pbeta(q, beta.pars[1], beta.pars[2]);
p.claytonmix <- pclaytonmix(q,claytonmix.pars[1],
                  claytonmix.pars[2]);
scale <- range((1-p.probitnorm),(1-p.beta),(1-p.claytonmix));
plot(q, (1 - p.probitnorm), type = "l", log = "y", xlab = "q",
          ylab = "P(Q>q)",ylim=scale);
lines(q, (1 - p.beta), col = 2);
lines(q, (1 - p.claytonmix), col = 3);
legend("topright", c("Probit-normal", "Beta", "Clayton-Mixture"),
          lty=rep(1,3),col = (1:3))
```

---

claytonmix *Mixing Distribution on Unit Interval Yielding Clayton Copula Model*

Description

density, cumulative probability, and random generation for a mixture distribution on the unit interval which gives an exchangeable Bernoulli mixture model equivalent to a Clayton copula model

Usage

```
dclaytonmix(x, pi, theta)
pclaytonmix(q, pi, theta)
rclaytonmix(n, pi, theta)
```

Arguments

x	values at which density should be evaluated
q	values at which cumulative distribution should be evaluated
n	sample size
pi	parameter of distribution
theta	parameter of distribution

Details

see page 362 in QRM

Value

values of density (dclaytonmix), distribution function (pclaytonmix) or random sample (rclaytonmix)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dbeta, dprobitnorm

Examples

```
#probability of only one obligor defaulting B class (see Table 8.6 in QRM book)
pi.B <- 0.0489603;
#joint probability of two obligors defaulting B class (see Table 8.6 in QRM book)
pi2.B <- 0.003126529;
# Calibrate Calyton copula model to pi.B and pi2.B
claytonmix.pars <- cal.claytonmix(pi.B,pi2.B)
# We could also look at mixing densities. Get probability of Clayton mix
# This picture essentially shows large sample asymptotics
#Build 1000 equally-spaced values on unit interval (multiples of .000999);
#discard all values except those below 0.25
q <- (1:1000)/1001;
q <- q[q<0.25]; #reduce to lowest 250 values
#get probabilities for each of 250 lowest values on unit interval
d.claytonmix <- dclaytonmix(q,claytonmix.pars[1],claytonmix.pars[2]);
```

ConvertDFToTimeSeries

ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method

Description

Method to convert a data.frame object to a timeSeries object and insure that the any eight- or nine-character date elements like 1/1/2001 or 1/10/2001 or 10/1/2001 are converted to the ten-character format required by timeSeries.

Usage

```
ConvertDFToTimeSeries(dataframe)
```

Arguments

dataframe	a data.frame object with DATE field in "m/d/Y" format

Details

Insures that the month-day-year format has 2 monthly digits, two daily digits and 4 annual digits plus the two separating backslashes. otherwise the RMetrics timeSeries class will balk at converting a data.frame to a timeSeries

Value

a timeSeries in the RMetrics fSeries package (270.60)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

Examples

```
data(danish.df);
danishTS <- ConvertDFToTimeSeries(danish.df);
save("danishTS",file="danishTS.R");
```

CovToCor *Covariance To Correlation Matrix*

Description

extracts the correlation matrix from a covariance matrix

Usage

```
CovToCor(mat)
```

Arguments

mat	a covariance matrix

Details

This is a custom function built by Alexander McNeil. It provides the same functionality as R's built in cov2cor() method in the stats package.

Value

a correlation matrix

See Also

equicorr

---

danish.df *Danish Data from January 1980 through December 1990 as data.frame object*

Description

The danish.df dataframe provides the daily closing value for the Danish fire losses in millions of kroner measured daily from January 1980 through December 1990. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supply data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(danish.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the Fire losses (in million of kroner) at danish.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at danish.df[,1]. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

danish

---

danish *Danish Data from January 1980 through December 1990 as timeSeries object*

Description

The danish timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the Danish fire losses measured daily from January 1980 through December 1990 in its danish@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supply data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(danish)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the Fire losses (in million of kroner) at danish@Data and the corresponding dates at danish@positions.

See Also

danish.df

---

dcopula.AC *Archimedean Copula Density*

Description

Evaluates the density associated with an Archimedean copula

Usage

```
dcopula.AC(u, theta, name, logvalue = TRUE)
```

Arguments

u	matrix of dimension n times d, where d is the dimension of the copula and n is the number of vector values at which to evaluate density
theta	copula parameter
name	copula name, e.g. "gumbel", "clayton"
logvalue	whether or not log density values should be returned (useful for ML)

Details

This is a generic function, designed so that further copulas, or expressions for densities of higher-dimensional copulas may be added. Clayton works in any dimension at present but Gumbel is only implemented for d=2. To extend one must calculate the dth derivative of the generator inverse and take logarithm of absolute value; this is the term called loggfunc. In addition, for other copulas, one needs the generator phi and the log of the negative value of its first derivative lnegphidash.

Value

vector of density values of length n

See Also

`dcopula.gauss`, `fit.AC`

`dcopula.clayton` *Bivariate Clayton Copula Density*

Description

evaluates density of bivariate Clayton copula

Usage

```
dcopula.clayton(u, theta, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`u`	matrix of dimension n times 2, where 2 is the dimension of the copula and n is the number of vector values at which to evaluate density
`theta`	parameter of Clayton copula
`logvalue`	whether or not log density values should be returned (useful for ML)

Details

see page 192 of QRM for Clayton copula

Value

vector of density values of length n

See Also

`fit.Archcopula2d`, `dcopula.gauss`, `dcopula.t`, `dcopula.gumbel`

dcopula.gauss *Gauss Copula Density*

Description

evaluates density of Gauss copula

Usage

```
dcopula.gauss(u, P, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

u	matrix of dimension n times d, where d is the dimension of the copula and n is the number of vector values at which to evaluate density
P	correlation matrix of Gauss copula
logvalue	whether or not log density values should be returned (useful for ML)

Details

see pages 197 and 234 in QRM

Value

vector of density values of length n

See Also

dmnorm, dcopula.clayton, dcopula.t, dcopula.gumbel

Examples

```
ll <- c(0.01,0.99);
#create perspective plot for bivariate density:
BiDensPlot(func=dcopula.gauss,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,P=equicorr(2,0.5));
```

dcopula.gumbel *Bivariate Gumbel Copula Density*

Description

evaluates density of bivariate Gumbel copula

Usage

```
dcopula.gumbel(u, theta, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

u	matrix of dimension n times 2, where 2 is the dimension of the copula and n is the number of vector values at which to evaluate density
theta	parameter of Gumbel copula
logvalue	whether or not log density values should be returned (useful for ML)

Details

see page 192 of QRM for Gumbel copula

Value

vector of density values of length n

See Also

fit.Archcopula2d, dcopula.clayton, dcopula.t, dcopula.gauss

Examples

```
## Not run:
normal.metagumbel <- function(x,theta)
{
  exp(dcopula.gumbel(apply(x,2,pnorm),theta,logvalue=TRUE) +
  apply(log(apply(x,2,dnorm)),1,sum));
}
#use function to create perspective plot for bivariate density:
BiDensPlot(normal.metagumbel,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,npts=80,theta=2);
## End(Not run)
```

---

dcopula.t *t Copula Density*

Description

evaluates density of t copula

Usage

```
dcopula.t(u, nu, P, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

u	matrix of dimension n times d, where d is the dimension of the copula and n is the number of vector values at which to evaluate density
nu	degrees of freedom of t copula
P	correlation matrix of t copula
logvalue	whether or not log density values should be returned (useful for ML)

Details

see pages 197 and 235 of QRM

Value

vector of density values of length n

See Also

dmt, dcopula.clayton, dcopula.gumbel, dcopula.gauss

Examples

```
ll <- c(0.01,0.99);
#create perspective plot for bivariate density:
BiDensPlot(func=dcopula.t,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,nu=4,P=equicorr(2,0.5));
```

DJ.df — *Dow Jones 30 Stock Prices (data.frame object) January 1991 to December 2000. The .df indicates the dataframe object.*

Description

The DJ.df dataframe provides the closing values of the Dow Jones 30 Stocks from 1991-2000. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(DJ.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for all 30 stocks at DJ.df[,1:30] and the corresponding dates at DJ.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R

See Also

DJ

`DJ` *Dow Jones 30 Stock Prices (timeSeries object) January 1991 to December 2000*

Description

The `DJ` timeSeries data set provides the closing values of the Dow Jones 30 Stocks from 1991-2000 in its DJ@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(DJ)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at DJ@Data and the corresponding dates at DJ@positions. You may also access all prices of the first five stocks via DJ[,1:5].

See Also

`DJ.df`

`dji.df` *Dow Jones Index (dataframe Object) January 2, 1980-March 25, 2004. The .df indicates the dataframe object.*

Description

The `dji.df` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the Dow Jones index from January 1980 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(dji.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at dji.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at dji.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`dji`

dji — *Dow Jones Index (timeSeries Object) January 2, 1980-March 25, 2004*

Description

The dji timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the Dow Jones index from January 1980 to March 2004 in its dji@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(dji)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at dji@Data and the corresponding dates at dji@positions.

See Also

dji.df

dmnorm — *Multivariate Normal Density*

Description

evaluates multivariate normal density

Usage

```
dmnorm(x, mu, Sigma, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	matrix with n rows and d columns; density is evaluated at each vector of row values
mu	mean vector
Sigma	covariance matrix
logvalue	should log density be returned; default is FALSE

Value

vector of length n containing values of density or log-density

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dmt, dmghyp

Examples

```
### Normal distribution: visualization, simulation, estimation
BiDensPlot(func=dmnorm,mu=c(0,0),Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7));
```

---

dmt *Multivariate Student t Density*

Description

evaluates multivariate Student t density

Usage

```
dmt(x, nu, mu, Sigma, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	matrix with n rows and d columns; density is evaluated at each vector of row values
nu	degree of freedom parameter
mu	location vector
Sigma	dispersion matrix
logvalue	should log density be returned; default is FALSE

Value

vector of length n containing values of density or log-density

See Also

dmnorm, dmghyp

Examples

```
### t distribution: visualization, simulation, estimation
BiDensPlot(func=dmt,xpts=c(-4,4),ypts=c(-4,4),mu=c(0,0),
            Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7),nu=4);
```

`dsmghyp` *Symmetric Multivariate Generalized Hyperbolic Distribution*

Description

Density of elliptical subfamily of multivariate generalized hyperbolic family. The symmetric family is a normal-variance mixture since the gamma parameter associated with the mean mixture is by assumption equal to zero.

Usage

```
dsmghyp(x, lambda, chi, psi, mu, Sigma, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	matrix with n rows and d columns; density is evaluated at each vector of row values
`lambda`	scalar parameter
`chi`	scalar parameter
`psi`	scalar parameter
`mu`	location vector
`Sigma`	dispersion matrix
`logvalue`	should log density be returned; default is FALSE

Details

See page 78 in QRM for joint density formula (3.30) with Sigma a d-dimensional dispersion matrix (d > 1) consistent with a multivariate distribution). This is a more intuitive parameterization of the alpha-beta-delta model used by Blaesild (1981) in earlier literature since it associates all parameters with mixtures of both mean and variance. Since gamma is 0, we have a normal-variance mixture where the mixing variable W has a GIG generalized inverse gaussian) distribution with parameters lambda, chi, psi. This thickens the tail.

Since gamma equals zero, we have no perturbation of the mean so no ASYMMETRY is introduced and hence the distribution is symmetric.

There is no random number generation associated with the multivariate model in this implementation of the R-language and S-Plus code.

See pp. 77-81 of QRM and appendix A.2.5 for details.

dsmghyp() is frequently called from the function dmghyp().

Value

vector of length n containing values of density or log-density

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dmghyp

Examples

```
## Not run:
dmghyp <- function(x, lambda, chi, psi, mu, Sigma, gamma,logvalue=FALSE)
{
  #Call symmetric form if gamma vector is identically zero:
  if (sum(abs(gamma))==0)
       out <- dsmghyp(x, lambda,chi,psi,mu,Sigma,logvalue=TRUE);
  # lines removed here
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

edf *Empirical Distribution Function*

Description

calculates the empirical distribution function at each element of a vector of observations

Usage

```
edf(v, adjust=FALSE)
```

Arguments

v	a vector
adjust	should the denominator be adjusted to be (n+1)? The default is FALSE

Value

vector of probabilities

Examples

```
data(smi);
data(ftse100);
TS1 <- window(ftse100, "1990-11-09", "2004-03-25");
TS1Augment <- alignDailySeries(TS1, method="before"); #gives 3490 observations
TS2Augment <- alignDailySeries(smi, method="before");
INDEXES.RAW <- merge(TS1Augment,TS2Augment);
rm(TS1, TS1Augment, TS2Augment);
INDEXES <- mk.returns(INDEXES.RAW);
PARTIALINDEXES <- window(INDEXES, "1994-01-01", "2003-12-31");
#Now create a data matrix from the just-created timeSeries
data <- seriesData(PARTIALINDEXES);
#Keep only the data items which are non-zero for both smi and ftse100
data <- data[data[,1]!=0 & data[,2] !=0,];
# Construct pseudo copula data. The 2nd parameter is MARGIN=2
#when applying to columns and 1 applied to rows. Hence this says to
#apply the 'edf()' empirical distribtion function() to the columns
```

```
#of the data.
Udata <- apply(data,2,edf,adjust=1);
plot(Udata);
```

EGIG *Estimate Moments of GIG Distribution*

Description

Calculates moments of univariate generalized inverse Gaussian (GIG) distribution

Usage

```
EGIG(lambda, chi, psi, k=1)
```

Arguments

lambda	lambda parameter
chi	chi parameter
psi	psi parameter
k	order of moment

Details

Normal variance mixtures are frequently obtained by perturbing the variance component of a normal distribution; we multiply by the square root of a mixing variable assumed to have a GIG (generalized inverse gaussian) distribution depending upon three parameters lambda, chi, and psi. See p.77 in QRM.

Normal mean-variance mixtures are created from normal variance mixtures by applying another perturbation of the same mixing variable to the mean component of a normal distribution. These perturbations create Generalized Hyperbolic Distributions. See pp. 78-81 in QRM.

Also see page 497 of QRM Book for a description of the GIG distribution.

Value

mean of distribution

See Also

rGIG ElogGIG

eigenmeth *Make Matrix Positive Definite*

Description

adjusts a negative definite symmetric matrix to make it positive definite

Usage

```
eigenmeth(mat, delta=0.001)
```

Arguments

mat	a symmetric matrix
delta	new size of smallest eigenvalues

Details

see page 231 of QRM

Value

a positive-definite matrix

See Also

fit.tcopula.rank

ElogGIG *Log Moment of GIG*

Description

calculates log moment of generalized hyperbolic distribution

Usage

```
ElogGIG(lambda, chi, psi)
```

Arguments

lambda	lambda parameter
chi	chi parameter
psi	psi parameter

Details

see page 497 of QRM

Value

log moment

See Also

rGIG, EGIG

`EMupdate` *EM Update Step for Generalized Hyperbolic Estimation*

Description

updates estimates of location (mu), dispersion (Sigma) and skewness (gamma) parameters in EM estimation of multivariate generalized hyperbolic distributions

Usage

```
EMupdate(data, mix.pars, mu, Sigma, gamma, symmetric,
        scaling=TRUE, kvalue=1)
```

Arguments

`data`	data matrix
`mix.pars`	current values of lambda, chi and psi
`mu`	current value of mu
`Sigma`	current value of sigma
`gamma`	current value of gamma
`symmetric`	logical variable for elliptically symmetric case
`scaling`	do we scale determinant of Sigma to be fixed value?
`kvalue`	value of determinant in the case of scaling. If not scaling, you do not need to pass this parameter but can let R set its default.

Details

See pp 81-83 of QRM; in that case k is the determinant of the sample covariance matrix. 'EM' stands for the "Expectation-Maximization" type of algorithm used to fit proposed multivariate hyperbolic models to actual data.

Value

a list with updated estimates of mu (location), Sigma (dispersion) and gamma (skewness)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.mNH

equicorr *Equicorrelation Matrix*

Description

constructs an equicorrelation matrix

Usage

```
equicorr(d, rho)
```

Arguments

d	dimension of matrix
rho	value of correlation

Value

an equicorrelation matrix

See Also

rmnorm, rmt

Examples

```
equicorr(7,0.5);
# Bivariate Visualization
ll <- c(0.01,0.99)
BiDensPlot(func=dcopula.gauss,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,P=equicorr(2,0.5));
BiDensPlot(func=dcopula.t,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,nu=4,P=equicorr(2,0.5));
```

ESnorm *Expected Shortfall for Normal Distribution*

Description

calculates expected shortfall for normal distribution

Usage

```
ESnorm(p, mean=0, sd=1)
```

Arguments

p	probability level
mean	mean
sd	standard deviation

Details

see page 45 of QRM

Value

expected shortfall

See Also

ESst

Examples

```
ESnorm(c(0.95,0.99))
```

ESst *Expected Shortfall for Student t Distribution*

Description

calculates expected shortfall for Student t distribution

Usage

```
ESst(p, df, mu=0, sigma=1, scale=FALSE)
```

Arguments

p	probability level
df	degrees of freedom
mu	mean
sigma	standard deviation
scale	should t distribution be scaled to have variance one?

Details

see page 45 of QRM

Value

expected shortfall

See Also

ESnorm

Examples

```
#Set up the quantile probabilities
p <- c(0.90,0.95,0.975,0.99,0.995,0.999,0.9999,0.99999,0.999999);
sigma <- 0.2*10000/sqrt(250);
#Now look at Expected Shortfall for student t with 4 degrees of freedom:
ES.t4 <- ESst(p,4,sigma=sigma,scale=TRUE);
ESst(c(0.95,0.99),4);
```

---

extremalPP *Extremal Point Process*

Description

creates an extremal point process of class MPP

Usage

```
extremalPP(data, threshold = NA, nextremes = NA)
```

Arguments

data	a timeSeries object or vector of numbers to be interpreted as a regular time series
threshold	threshold value (either this or "nextremes" must be given but not both)
nextremes	the number of upper extremes to be used (either this or "threshold" must be given but not both)

Details

see pages 298-301 of QRM

Value

a list describing class MPP (marked point process) consisting of times and magnitudes of threshold exceedances:

times	vector of julian day counts (since 1/1/1960) for each exceedance
marks	vector of exceedances values (differences between value and threshold at each mark)
startime	the julian count one day prior to the first date in the entire timeSeries
endtime	value of last julian count in entire timeSeries
threshold	value of threshold above which exceedances are calculated

See Also

unmark, fit.sePP, fit.seMPP

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
tD <- timeDate("12/31/1995","%m/%d/%Y");
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) > tD);
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
tmp$marks[1:5];
tmp$threshold;
```

---

findthreshold *Find a Threshold*

Description

find threshold (or threshold vector) corresponding to given number of upper order statistics

Usage

```
findthreshold(data, ne)
```

Arguments

data	Data vector. See details section for extracting vector from other types.
ne	vector giving number of excesses above the threshold

Details

If using matrix as data, pass matname[,n] to pass nth column.
If using a dataframe, pass dfname[["colname"]] or dfname[[n]] or dfname$colname
or dfname[, "colname"] or dfname[,n] where n is col number.
If using a timeSeries, pass "as.vector(tS@Data[,n])" to pass nth column of timeSeries data.
When tied data values exist, a threshold is found so that at least the specified number of extremes lies above threshold.

Value

vector of suitable thresholds corresponding to each of the number of excesses given in the ne vector

See Also

fit.GPD

Examples

```
#Load Danish data timeSeries file
data(danish);
targetVector <- as.vector(danish@Data);
# Find threshold giving (at least) fifty exceedances for Danish data
findthreshold(targetVector,50);
```

fit.AC *Fit Archimedean Copula*

Description

Fit an Archimedean copula via maximum likelihood

Usage

```
fit.AC(Udata, name = "clayton")
```

Arguments

Udata	matrix of copula data consisting of n rows of d-dimensional vector observations
name	name of copula, e.g. "clayton" or "gumbel"

Details

see documentation of dcopula.AC for information on extending. This function can be used in place of the older function fit.Archcopula2d().

Value

list containing parameter estimate, standard error, value of log-likelihood at maximum and convergence flag

See Also

dcopula.AC

fit.Archcopula2d *Fit 2D Archimedean Copula*

Description

Fits two-dimensional Archimedean copula by maximum likelihood. This function has been deprecated. Use fit.AC() instead.

Usage

```
fit.Archcopula2d(Udata, name)
```

Arguments

Udata	Matrix of copula data with two columns taking values in unit interval (hence Udata).
name	name of Archimedean copula: "clayton", "gumbel"

Details

see pages 234-236 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimate, standard error, value of log-likelihood at maximum and convergence flag

See Also

fit.gausscopula, fit.tcopula

Examples

```
data(ftse100);
data(smi);
TS1 <- window(ftse100, "1990-11-09", "2004-03-25");
TS1Augment <- alignDailySeries(TS1, method="before");
TS2Augment <- alignDailySeries(smi, method="before");
INDEXES.RAW <- merge(TS1Augment,TS2Augment);
#Cleanup:
rm(TS1, TS1Augment, TS2Augment);
INDEXES <- mk.returns(INDEXES.RAW);
PARTIALINDEXES <- window(INDEXES, "1994-01-01", "2003-12-31");
#Now create a data matrix from the just-created timeSeries
data <- seriesData(PARTIALINDEXES);
#Keep only the data items which are non-zero for both smi and ftse100
data <- data[data[,1]!=0 & data[,2] !=0,];
# Construct pseudo copula data. The 2nd parameter is MARGIN=2
#when applying to columns and 1 applied to rows. Hence this says to
#apply the 'edf()' empirical distribtion function() to the columns
#of the data.
Udata <- apply(data,2,edf,adjust=TRUE);
#Fit 2-dimensional Archimedian copula: choices are gumbel or clayton
#using pseudo data generated via edf() from observed data:
mod.gumbel <- fit.Archcopula2d(Udata,"gumbel");
mod.clayton <- fit.Archcopula2d(Udata,"clayton");
```

---

fit.binomial *Fit Binomial Distribution*

Description

fits binomial distribution by maximum likelihood

Usage

```
fit.binomial(M, m)
```

Arguments

M	vector of numbers of successes
m	vector of numbers of trials

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

See Also

fit.binomialBeta, fit.binomialLogitnorm, fit.binomialProbitnorm

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
mod0 <- fit.binomial(Bdefaults, Bobligors);
```

---

fit.binomialBeta *Fit Beta-Binomial Distribution to defaults and obligors*

Description

fit a beta-binomial distribution by maximum likelihood

Usage

```
fit.binomialBeta(M, m, startvals=c(2, 2), ses=FALSE)
```

Arguments

M	vector of numbers of successes (defaults)
m	vector of numbers of trials (obligors). M and m vectors will have equal length which represents the number of different credit classifications/ratings
startvals	starting values for parameter estimates
ses	whether standard errors should be calculated

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.binomial, fit.binomialLogitnorm, fit.binomialProbitnorm

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw);
spdata.raw;
#attach data so we don't have to qualify the data column names:
attach(spdata.raw);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
mod1 <- fit.binomialBeta(Bdefaults, Bobligors);
```

`fit.binomialLogitnorm` *Fit Logitnormal-Binomial Distribution*

Description

fits a mixed binomial distribution where success probability has a logitnormal distribution This function has been altered in the R-language edition to contain two extra parameters providing upper and lower limits for the input parameters M and m. if convergence occurs at an endpoint of either limit, you need to reset lower and upper parameter estimators and run the function again

Usage

```
fit.binomialLogitnorm(M, m, startvals=c(-1, 0.5),
lowerParamLimits = c(-5.0, 0.02), upperParamLimits = c(1,0.9))
```

Arguments

`M`	vector of numbers of successes (e.g. number of defaults in a credit-rating class)
`m`	vector of numbers of trials (e.g. number of obligors in a credit-rating class)
`startvals`	starting values for parameter estimates
`lowerParamLimits`	vector with lower limits for each parameter to be used by optimization algorithm
`upperParamLimits`	vector with upper limits for each parameter to be used by optimization algorithm

Details

This function calls the R-language method optim(...method="L-BFGS-B") which uses input parameter vectors of upper and lower limits. Hence if convergence occurs at an endpoint of either limit, you may need to expand the corresponding upper or lower limit and run the function again.

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit:

`par.ests`	vector of optimum parameter estimators
`maxloglik`	value of likelihood function at optimum
`converged`	T or F indicating convergence
`details`	any messages associated with convergence algorithm
`pi`	probability of a single default (see p. 345 in QRM)
`pi2`	probability of two joint defaults (see p. 345 in QRM)
`rhoY`	default correlation (see p. 345 in QRM)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.binomial, fit.binomialBeta, fit.binomialProbitnorm

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
# A little patience is required for the next model ...
mod3 <- fit.binomialLogitnorm(Bdefaults, Bobligors);
```

---

fit.binomialProbitnorm

Fit Probitnormal-Binomial Distribution

Description

Fits a mixed binomial distribution where success probability has a probitnormal distribution. This function has been altered in the R-language edition to contain two extra parameters providing upper and lower limits for the input parameters M and m. if convergence occurs at an endpoint of either limit, you need to reset lower and upper parameter estimators and run the function again

Usage

```
fit.binomialProbitnorm(M, m, startvals=c(-1, 0.5),
lowerParamLimits = c(-3.0, 0.02), upperParamLimits = c(1,0.9))
```

Arguments

M	vector of numbers of successes (e.g. number of defaults in a credit-rating class)
m	vector of numbers of trials (e.g. number of obligors in a credit-rating class)
startvals	starting values for parameter estimates
lowerParamLimits	vector with lower limits for each parameter to be used by optimization algorithm
upperParamLimits	vector with upper limits for each parameter to be used by optimization algorithm

Details

This function calls the R-language method optim(...method="L-BFGS-B") which uses input parameter vectors of upper and lower limits. Hence if convergence occurs at an endpoint of either limit, you may need to expand the corresponding upper or lower limit and run the function again.

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

par.ests	vector of parameter estimators
maxloglik	value of likelihood function at optimum
converged	T or F indicating convergence

details	any messages associated with convergence algorithm
pi	probability of a single default (see p. 345 in QRM)
pi2	probability of two joint defaults (see p. 345 in QRM)
rhoY	default correlation (see p. 345 in QRM)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.binomial, fit.binomialBeta, fit.binomialLogitnorm

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
mod2 <- fit.binomialProbitnorm(Bdefaults, Bobligors);
```

---

fit.gausscopula *Fit Gauss Copula*

Description

fits Gauss copula to pseudo-copula data

Usage

```
fit.gausscopula(Udata)
```

Arguments

Udata	matrix of pseudo-copula data where rows are vector observations with all values in unit interval

Details

see pages 234-235 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

See Also

fit.tcopula, fit.Archcopula2d

Examples

```
data(ftse100);
data(smi);
TS1 <- window(ftse100, "1990-11-09", "2004-03-25");
TS1Augment <- alignDailySeries(TS1, method="before");
TS2Augment <- alignDailySeries(smi, method="before");
INDEXES.RAW <- merge(TS1Augment,TS2Augment);
#Cleanup:
rm(TS1, TS1Augment, TS2Augment);
INDEXES <- mk.returns(INDEXES.RAW);
PARTIALINDEXES <- window(INDEXES, "1994-01-01", "2003-12-31");
#Now create a data matrix from the just-created timeSeries
data <- seriesData(PARTIALINDEXES);
#Keep only the data items which are non-zero for both smi and ftse100
data <- data[data[,1]!=0 & data[,2] !=0,];
# Construct pseudo copula data. The 2nd parameter is MARGIN=2
#when applying to columns and 1 applied to rows. Hence this says to
#apply the 'edf()' empirical distribtion function() to the columns
#of the data.
Udata <- apply(data,2,edf,adjust=1);
mod.gauss <- fit.gausscopula(Udata);
mod.gauss;
```

---

fit.GEV *Fit Generalized Extreme Value Distribution*

Description

fits generalized extreme value distribution (GEV) to block maxima data

Usage

```
fit.GEV(maxima)
```

Arguments

maxima	block maxima data

Details

see pages 271-272 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of the fit

See Also

pGEV, pGPD, fit.GPD

Examples

```
data(nasdaq);
nreturns <- -mk.returns(nasdaq);
monthly.maxima <- aggregateMonthlySeries(nreturns,FUN=max);
monthly.maxima <- seriesData(monthly.maxima)
mod1 <- fit.GEV(monthly.maxima);
```

---

fit.GPD *Fit Generalized Pareto Model*

Description

fits a generalized Pareto distribution to threshold exceedances

Usage

```
fit.GPD(data, threshold=NA, nextremes=NA, method="ml", information="observed")
```

Arguments

data	data vector or times series
threshold	a threshold value (either this or "nextremes" must be given but not both)
nextremes	the number of upper extremes to be used (either this or "threshold" must be given but not both)
method	whether parameters should be estimated by the maximum likelihood method "ml" or the probability-weighted moments method "pwm"
information	whether standard errors should be calculated with "observed" or "expected" information. This only applies to maximum likelihood method; for "pwm" method "expected" information is used if possible.

Details

see page 278 of QRM; this function uses optim() for ML

Value

a list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of the fit

References

Parameter and quantile estimation for the generalized Pareto distribution, JRM Hosking and JR Wallis, Technometrics 29(3), pages 339-349, 1987.

See Also

pGPD, fit.GPDb, pGEV, fit.GEV

Examples

```
data(danish);
plot(danish);
losses <- seriesData(danish);
mod <- fit.GPD(danish,threshold=10);
mod;
modb <- fit.GPD(danish,threshold=10,method="pwm");
modb;
```

---

fit.GPDb *Fit Generalized Pareto Model B*

Description

fits a generalized Pareto distribution to threshold exceedances using nlminb() rather than nlmin()

Usage

```
fit.GPDb(data, threshold=NA, nextremes=NA, method="ml", information="observed")
```

Arguments

data	data vector or times series
threshold	a threshold value (either this or "nextremes" must be given but not both)
nextremes	the number of upper extremes to be used (either this or "threshold" must be given but not both)
method	whether parameters should be estimated by the maximum likelihood method "ml" or the probability-weighted moments method "pwm"
information	whether standard errors should be calculated with "observed" or "expected" information. This only applies to maximum likelihood method; for "pwm" method "expected" information is used if possible.

Details

see page 278 of QRM; this function uses "nlminb" for ML

Value

a list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of the fit

References

Parameter and quantile estimation for the generalized Pareto distribution, JRM Hosking and JR Wallis, Technometrics 29(3), pages 339-349, 1987.

See Also

fit.GPD, fit.GEV, RiskMeasures

Examples

```
data(danish);
losses <- seriesData(danish);
mod <- fit.GPDb(losses,threshold=10);
mod;
```

`fit.mNH` *Fit Multivariate NIG or Hyperbolic Distribution*

Description

fits multivariate NIG or hyperbolic distribution using variant of EM algorithm

Usage

```
fit.mNH(data, symmetric=FALSE, case="NIG",
     kvalue=NA, nit=2000, tol=1e-10)
```

Arguments

`data`	matrix of data where rows are vector observations; common example is data.hyp.5d
`symmetric`	whether symmetric case should be fitted; default is FALSE
`case`	whether NIG ("NIG") or hyperbolic ("hyp") should be fitted
`kvalue`	value to which to constrain determinant of dispersion matrix
`nit`	maximum number of iterations
`tol`	tolerance for convergence

Details

see pages 81-83 in QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of fit

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`fit.mst`, `fit.NH`, `EMupdate`, `MCECMupdate`, `MCECM.Qfunc`

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
window1.start <- timeDate("01/01/1993",format="%m/%d/%Y");
window1.end <-  timeDate("12/31/2000", format="%m/%d/%Y");
sample1 <- (seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) > window1.start &
            seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) < window1.end);
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT",
                "HWP","INTC","JPM","DIS");
DJ30daily <- Ret.DJ[sample1,selection1];
DJ30weekly <- aggregateWeeklySeries(DJ30daily, FUNC= colSums);
mod.NIG <- fit.mNH(DJ30weekly,symmetric=FALSE,case="NIG");
```

---

fit.mst *Fit Multivariate Student t Distribution*

Description

fits multivariate Student's t distribution using variant of EM algorithm

Usage

```
fit.mst(data, nit=2000, tol=1e-10)
```

Arguments

data	matrix of data where rows are vector observations. A good choice might be data.t.5d = rmghyp(n,lambda=(-nu/2),chi=nu,psi=0,Sigma=P,mu=mu,gamma=gamma)
nit	number of iterations of EM-type algorithm
tol	tolerance of improvement for stopping iteration

Details

see page 75 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of fit

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.mNH, fit.NH, fit.st

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
window1.start <- timeDate("01/01/1993",format="%m/%d/%Y");
window1.end <-  timeDate("12/31/2000",format="%m/%d/%Y");
sample1 <- (seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) > window1.start
            & seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) < window1.end);
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT",
              "HWP","INTC","JPM","DIS");
DJ30daily <- Ret.DJ[sample1,selection1];
DJ30weekly <-  aggregateWeeklySeries(DJ30daily, FUNC= colSums);
mod.t <- fit.mst(DJ30weekly);
```

---

fit.NH *Fit NIG or Hyperbolic Distribution*

Description

fits univariate NIG or hyperbolic distribution

Usage

```
fit.NH(data, case="NIG", symmetric=FALSE, se=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	vector of data
case	whether NIG ("NIG") or hyperbolic ("hyp"); default is NIG
symmetric	whether symmetric or asymmetric; default is FALSE
se	whether standard errors should be calculated

Details

See pages 78-80 of QRM. Case 'NIG' sets lambda to -1/2; case 'hyp' sets lambda to 1; no other cases are allowed.

Value

list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of fit

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.st, fit.mNH, fit.mst

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
window1.start <- timeDate("01/01/1993", format="%m/%d/%Y");
window1.end <-  timeDate("12/31/2000",format="%m/%d/%Y");
sample1 <- (seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) > window1.start
      & seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) < window1.end);
DJ30daily <- Ret.DJ[sample1,];
DJ30daily <- 100*seriesData(DJ30daily);
rseries <- DJ30daily[,"MSFT"];
mod.NIG <- fit.NH(rseries);
```

---

fit.norm *Fit Multivariate Normal*

Description

fits multivariate (or univariate) normal by maximum likelihood

Usage

```
fit.norm(data)
```

Arguments

data	matrix of data where each row is a vector observation

Value

list containing MLEs and value of likelihood at maximum

See Also

dmnorm

Examples

```
data <- rmnorm(1000,rho=0.7,d=3);
fit.norm(data);
```

`fit.POT` *Peaks-over-Threshold Model*

Description

fits the POT (peaks-over-threshold) model to a point process of class PP or MPP

Usage

```
fit.POT(PP, markdens = "GPD")
```

Arguments

`PP`	a point process object of class PP or MPP
`markdens`	(optional) name of density of mark distribution, currently must be "GPD"

Details

see pages 301-305 of QRM. Note that if point process is of class PP then function simply esitmates the rate of a homogeneous Poisson process.

Value

a list containing parameters of fitted POT model

`par.ests`	vector of parameter estimates
`par.ses`	vector of parameter std deviations
`ll.max`	logliklihood maximum

References

see pages 301-305 of QRM

See Also

`fit.GPD`, `extremalPP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
         timeDate("12/31/1995",format="%m/%d/%Y"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
mod1 <- fit.POT(tmp);
```

`fit.seMPP` *Fit Marked Self-Exciting Point Process*

Description

fits marked self-exciting process to a point process object of class MPP

Usage

```
fit.seMPP(PP, markdens = "GPD", model = "Hawkes", mark.influence = TRUE,
predictable = FALSE, std.errs = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`PP`	a point process object of class MPP
`markdens`	name of density of mark distribution; currently must be "GPD"
`model`	name of self-exciting model: Hawkes or ETAS
`mark.influence`	whether marks of marked point process may influence the self-excitement
`predictable`	whether previous events may influence the scaling of mark distribution
`std.errs`	whether standard errors should be computed VALUE

Details

see pages 307-309 of QRM

Value

a fitted self-exciting process object of class sePP

See Also

`fit.sePP`, `plot.sePP`, `stationary.sePP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
            timeDate("12/31/1995",format = "%m/%d/%Y"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
mod3a <- fit.seMPP(tmp,mark.influence=FALSE,std.errs=TRUE);
```

`fit.sePP` *Fit Self-Exciting Process*

Description

fits fits self-exciting process to a point process object of class PP (unmarked) or MPP (marked)

Usage

```
fit.sePP(PP, model = "Hawkes", mark.influence = TRUE, std.errs = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`PP`	a point process object of class PP (unmarked) or MPP (marked)
`model`	(optional)name of self-exciting model: Hawkes or ETAS
`mark.influence`	(optional)whether marks of marked point process may influence the self-excitement
`std.errs`	(optional) whether standard errors should be computed VALUE

Details

see pages 306-307 of QRM

Value

a fitted self-exciting process object of class sePP

See Also

`fit.seMPP`, `plot.sePP`, `stationary.sePP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
    timeDate("12/31/1995",format="%m/%d/%Y"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
mod2a <- fit.sePP(tmp,mark.influence=FALSE,std.errs=TRUE);
```

fit.st *Fit Student t Distribution*

Description

fits univariate Student's t distribution

Usage

```
fit.st(data)
```

Arguments

data	vector of data

Details

see page 75 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates, standard errors and details of fit

See Also

fit.NH, fit.mNH, fit.mst

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
window1.start <- timeDate("01/01/1993",format="%m/%d/%Y");
window1.end <-  timeDate("12/31/2000",format="%m/%d/%Y");
sample1 <- (seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) > window1.start
     & seriesPositions(Ret.DJ) < window1.end);
DJ30daily <- Ret.DJ[sample1,];
DJ30daily <- 100*seriesData(DJ30daily);
rseries <- DJ30daily[,"MSFT"];
mod.t <- fit.st(rseries);
```

fit.tcopula.rank *Fit t Copula Using Rank Correlations*

Description

fits t copula to pseudo-copula data

Usage

```
fit.tcopula.rank(Udata, method="Kendall")
```

Arguments

Udata	matrix of pseudo-copula data where rows are vector observations with all values in unit interval
method	method to use for calculating rank correlations; default is "Kendall", which is theoretically justified

Details

see pages 229-231 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

See Also

fit.tcopula, fit.gausscopula, fit.Archcopula2d

Examples

```
# Multivariate Fitting with Gauss and t: Simulation
# Create an equicorrelation matrix:
P <- equicorr(3,0.6);
set.seed(113);
#Generate a new set of random data from a t-copula (10df) with the same Sigma matrix:
Udatasim2 <- rcopula.t(1000,df=10,Sigma=P);
#Now fit the copula to the simulated data using (Kendall) rank correlations
#and the fit.tcopula.rank() method:
mod.t2 <- fit.tcopula.rank(Udatasim2);
mod.t2;
```

---

fit.tcopula *Fit t Copula*

Description

fit t copula to pseudo-copula data

Usage

```
fit.tcopula(Udata)
```

Arguments

Udata	matrix of pseudo-copula data where rows are vector observations with all values in unit interval

Details

see pages 235-236 of QRM

Value

list containing parameter estimates and details of fit

See Also

`fit.gausscopula`, `fit.Archcopula2d`

Examples

```
data(ftse100);
data(smi);
TS1 <- window(ftse100, "1990-11-09", "2004-03-25");
TS1Augment <- alignDailySeries(TS1, method="before");
TS2Augment <- alignDailySeries(smi, method="before");
INDEXES.RAW <- merge(TS1Augment,TS2Augment);
#Cleanup:
rm(TS1, TS1Augment, TS2Augment);
INDEXES <- mk.returns(INDEXES.RAW);
PARTIALINDEXES <- window(INDEXES, "1994-01-01", "2003-12-31");
#Now create a data matrix from the just-created timeSeries
data <- seriesData(PARTIALINDEXES);
#Keep only the data items which are non-zero for both smi and ftse100
data <- data[data[,1]!=0 & data[,2] !=0,];
# Construct pseudo copula data. The 2nd parameter is MARGIN=2
#when applying to columns and 1 applied to rows. Hence this says to
#apply the 'edf()' empirical distribtion function() to the columns
#of the data.
Udata <- apply(data,2,edf,adjust=1);
#Fit a t-copula to the data:
mod.t <- fit.tcopula(Udata);
mod.t;
```

`ftse100.df` *FTSE 100 Stock Market Index as dataframe object*

Description

The `ftse100` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the FTSE index from January 1980 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(ftse100.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at ftse100.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at ftse100.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFTo-TimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`ftse100`

`ftse100` *FTSE 100 Stock Market Index as timeSeries object*

Description

The `ftse100` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the FTSE index from January 1980 to March 2004 in its ftse100@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(ftse100)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at ftse100@Data and the corresponding dates at ftse100@positions.

See Also

`ftse100.df`

`FXGBP.RAW.df` *Sterling Exchange Rates as data.frame object January 1987 to March 2004. The .df indicates the dataframe object.*

Description

The `FXGBP.RAW.df` dataframe provides daily exchange rates for major currencies (dollar, yen, euro, Swiss franc) against the British pound for the period January 1987 through March 2004

Usage

```
data(FXGBP.RAW.df)
```

Format

This dataframe contains the following 5 columns:

DATE	the date for the corresponding rates
GBP.USD	exchange rate against U.S. dollar
GBP.EUR	exchange rate against Euro
GBP.JYN	exchange rate against Japanese yen
GBP.CHF	exchange rate against Swiss Frank

There are 4360 rows with daily rates from 1987 to 2004. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

FXGBP.RAW

FXGBP.RAW *Sterling Exchange Rates as timeSeries object*

Description

The FXGBP.RAW timeSeries dataset provides daily exchange rates for major currencies (dollar, yen, euro, Swiss franc) against the British pound for the period January 1987 through March 2004

Usage

```
data(FXGBP.RAW)
```

Format

This timeSeries contains the following 4 columns:

GBP.USD	exchange rate against U.S. dollar
GBP.EUR	exchange rate against Euro
GBP.JYN	exchange rate against Japanese yen
GBP.CHF	exchange rate against Swiss Frank

There are 4360 rows with daily rates from 1987 to 2004

See Also

FXGBP.RAW.df

GEV *Generalized Extreme Value Distribution*

Description

Cumulative probability, quantiles, density and random generation from the generalized extreme value distribution.

Usage

```
pGEV(q, xi, mu=0, sigma=1)
qGEV(p, xi, mu=0, sigma=1)
dGEV(x, xi, mu=0, sigma=1, logvalue=FALSE)
rGEV(n, xi, mu=0, sigma=1)
```

Arguments

x	vector of values at which to evaluate density
q	vector of quantiles
p	vector of probabilities
n	sample size
xi	shape parameter
mu	location parameter
sigma	scale parameter
logvalue	whether or not log values of density should be returned (useful for ML)

Value

Probability (pGEV), quantile (qGEV), density (dGEV) or random sample (rGEV) for the GEV distribution with shape xi (with location parameter mu and location parameter sigma)

See Also

fit.GEV, fit.GPD, pGPD

Examples

```
#Compare cdf of GEV to that of Gumbel when xi = 0 with location parameter 1 and scale 2.5
quantValue <- 4.5;
pG <- pGEV(q=quantValue, xi=0, mu=1.0, sigma=2.5)
pg <- pGumbel(q=quantValue, mu=1.0, sigma=2.5);
```

---

ghyp *Univariate Generalized Hyperbolic Distribution*

Description

Density and random number generation for univariate generalized hyperbolic distribution in new QRM (Chi-Psi-Gamma) parameterization. (The dispersion matrix Sigma is identically 1, i.e. a scalar 1.) See pp. 77-81 in QRM.

Usage

```
dghyp(x, lambda, chi, psi, mu=0, gamma=0, logvalue=FALSE)
rghyp(n, lambda, chi, psi, mu=0, gamma=0)
```

Arguments

x	vector of values at which to evaluate density
n	sample size
lambda	scalar mixing parameter
chi	scalar mixing parameter
psi	scalar mixing parameter
mu	location parameter
gamma	skewness parameter
logvalue	should log density be returned; default is FALSE

Details

See page 78 in QRM for joint density formula (3.30) with Sigma (dispersion matrix) the identity and d=1 (meaning a univariate distribution) applies.

The univariate QRM parameterization is defined in terms of parameters chi-psi-gamma instead of the alpha-beta-delta model used by Blaesild (1981) in earlier literature. If gamma is 0, we have a normal variance mixture where the mixing variable W has a GIG generalized inverse gaussian) distribution with parameters lambda, chi, psi. This thickens the tail.

If gamma exceeds zero, we have a normal mean-variance mixture where the mean is also perturbed to equal mu + (W * gamma) which introduces ASYMMETRY as well.

Values for lambda and mu are identical in both QRM and B parameterizations. Sigma does not appear in the parameter list since in the univariate case its value is identically 1.

Value

values of density or log-density (dghyp) or random sample (rghyp)

Note

Density values from dgyhp() should be identical to those from dghypB() if the alpha-beta-delta parameters of the B type are translated to the corresponding gamma-chi-psi parameters of the QRM type by formulas on pp 79-80.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dghypB, besselM3, dmghyp

Examples

```
data(DJ);
#Make returns from timeSeries (the default is log-returns).
#Ret.DJ is a timeSeries class.
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
DJ30dailyTS <- window(Ret.DJ, from="1993-01-01", to="2000-12-31");
DJ30daily <- 100*seriesData(DJ30dailyTS);
#Extract only the Microsoft returns as 'rseries'; remember this is a vector--not a timeSe
rseries <- DJ30daily[,"MSFT"];
#The default case for fit.NH(() is NIG requiring lambda = -1/2.
mod.NIG <- fit.NH(rseries);
xvals <- seq(from=min(rseries),to=max(rseries),length=100);
yvals.NIG <- dghyp(xvals,lambda=-1/2,chi=mod.NIG$par.ests[1],
  psi=mod.NIG$par.ests[2],mu=mod.NIG$par.ests[3],gamma=mod.NIG$par.ests[4]);
```

ghypB *Univariate Generalized Hyperbolic Distribution B*

Description

Density and random number generation for univariate generalized hyperbolic distribution in standard parameterization (alpha-beta-delta). (The dispersion matrix Sigma is identically 1, i.e. a scalar 1.) See pp. 77-81 in QRM.

Usage

```
dghypB(x, lambda, delta, alpha, beta=0, mu=0, logvalue=FALSE)
rghypB(n, lambda, delta, alpha, beta=0, mu=0)
```

Arguments

x	values at which to evaluate density
n	sample size
lambda	scalar parameter
delta	scalar parameter
alpha	scalar parameter
beta	skewness parameter
mu	location parameter
logvalue	Should log density be returned? Default is FALSE

Details

See page 78 in QRM for joint density formula (3.30) with Sigma (dispersion matrix) the identity and d=1 (meaning a univariate distribution) applies.

The B parameterization corresponds to the original alpha-beta-delta model used by Blaesild (1981) in earlier literature. If gamma is 0, we have a normal variance mixture defined by the paramters alpha-beta-delta. This thickens the tail.

If gamma exceeds zero, we have a normal mean-variance mixture where the mean is also perturbed to equal mu + (W * gamma) which introduces ASYMMETRY as well.

Values for lambda and mu are identical in both QRM and B parameterizations.

Sigma does not appear in parameter list since in the univariate case its value is assumed to be identically 1.

Value

values of density or log-density (dghypB) or random sample (rghypB)

Note

Density values from dgyhp() should be identical to those from dghypB() if the alpha-beta-delta parameters of the B type are translated to the corresponding gamma-chi-psi parameters of the QRM type by formulas on pp 79-80.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`dghyp`, `besselM3`

`GPD` *Generalized Pareto Distribution*

Description

Cumulative probability, quantiles, density and random generation from the generalized Pareto distribution.

Usage

```
pGPD(q, xi, beta=1)
qGPD(p, xi, beta=1)
dGPD(x, xi, beta=1, logvalue=FALSE)
rGPD(n, xi, beta=1)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector of values at which to evaluate density
`q`	vector of quantiles
`p`	vector of probabilities
`n`	sample size
`xi`	shape parameter
`beta`	scale parameter
`logvalue`	whether or not log values of density should be returned (useful for ML)

Value

Probability (pGPD), quantile (qGPD), density (dGPD) or random sample (rGPD) for the GPD with shape xi.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`fit.GPD`, `pGEV`, `fit.GEV`

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Build a loglikelihood function for MLE which can be called from optim()
negloglik <- function(theta)
{
  -sum(dGPD(excesses.nl,theta[1],abs(theta[2]),logvalue=TRUE));
}
## End(Not run)
```

Gumbel *Gumbel Distribution*

Description

Density, quantiles, and cumulative probability of the Gumbel distribution. The standard Gumbel has mu value of 0 and sigma value of 1.

Usage

```
dGumbel(x, mu=0, sigma=1, logvalue=FALSE)
qGumbel(p, mu=0, sigma=1)
pGumbel(q, mu=0, sigma=1)
rGumbel(n, mu=0, sigma=1)
```

Arguments

x	vector of values at which to evaluate density or cdf
q	vector of quantiles
p	vector of probabilities
mu	
sigma	
logvalue	whether or not log values of density should be returned (useful for ML)
n	

number of values to simulate for random Gumbel

Value

Probability (pGumbel), quantile (qGumbel), density (dGumbel) and random vector (rGumbel) for the Gumbel distribution with location parameter mu and scale parameter sigma.

Examples

```
#Simulate 1000 Gumbel variates:
rGumbelSim <- rGumbel(1000, 1.0, 2.5);
#Compare cdf of GEV to that of Gumbel when xi = 0 with location parameter 1 and scale 2.5
quantValue <- 4.5;
pG <- pGEV(q=quantValue, xi=0, mu=1.0, sigma=2.5)
pg <- pGumbel(q=quantValue, mu=1.0, sigma=2.5);
```

hessb *Approximate Hessian Matrix*

Description

calculates a numerical approximation of Hessian matrix

Usage

```
hessb(f, x, ep=0.0001, ...)
```

Arguments

f	function
x	value of function at which to approximate Hessian
ep	precision for numerical differencing
...	other arguments of function f

Value

matrix of approximate second derivatives

Examples

```
## Not run:
#within fit.NH we approximate 2nd derivatives to calc standard errors
if(se)
{
  hessmatrix <- hessb(negloglik,par.ests)
  vcmatrix <- solve(hessmatrix)
  par.ses <- sqrt(diag(vcmatrix))
  names(par.ses) <- names(par.ests)
  dimnames(vcmatrix) <- list(names(par.ests), names(par.ests))
}
else
{
  par.ses <- NA
  vcmatrix <- NA
}
## End(Not run)
```

hillPlot *Create Hill Plot*

Description

Plot the Hill estimate of the tail index of heavy-tailed data, or of an associated quantile estimate.

Usage

```
hillPlot(data, option = c("alpha", "xi", "quantile"), start = 15,
   end = NA, reverse = FALSE,
   p = NA, ci = 0.95, auto.scale = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector
option	whether "alpha", "xi" (1/alpha) or "quantile" (a quantile estimate) should be plotted
start	lowest number of order statistics at which to plot a point
end	highest number of order statistics at which to plot a point
reverse	whether plot is to be by increasing threshold (TRUE) or increasing number of order statistics (FALSE)
p	probability required when option "quantile" is chosen
ci	probability for asymptotic confidence band; for no confidence band set ci to zero
auto.scale	whether or not plot should be automatically scaled; if not, xlim and ylim graphical parameters may be entered
labels	whether or not axes should be labelled
...	other graphics parameters

Details

This plot is usually calculated from the alpha perspective. For a generalized Pareto analysis of heavy-tailed data using the gpd function, it helps to plot the Hill estimates for xi. See pp. 286-289 in QRM. Especially note that Example 7.28 suggests the best estimates occur when the threshold is very small, perhaps 0.1 statistics in a sample of size 1000. Hence you should NOT be using a 95 estimates.

Value

None

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

xiplot, plotTail

Examples

```
data(danish);
#Run hillPlot to show what happens with the Hill Plot.
#See Example 7.27, p. 287 in QRM
hillPlot(danish, option = "alpha", start = 5, end = 250, p = 0.99);
hillPlot(danish, option = "alpha", start = 5, end = 60, p = 0.99);
```

hsi.df — *Hang Seng Stock Market Index (dataframe) January 1994 to March 2004*

Description

The `hsi.df` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the Hanh Seng Index from January 1994 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(hsi.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at hsi.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at hsi.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`hsi`

hsi — *Hang Seng Stock Market Index (timeSeries)*

Description

The `hsi` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the Hanh Seng Index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its hsi@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(hsi)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at hsi@Data and the corresponding dates at hsi@positions.

See Also

`hsi.df` This timeSeries data set provides the daily closing values

`jointnormalTest` *Test of Multivariate Normality*

Description

provides test of multivariate normality based on analysing Mahalanobis distances

Usage

```
jointnormalTest(data, dist="chisquare")
```

Arguments

`data`	matrix of data with each row representing an observation
`dist`	"chisquare" performs test against chi-squared distribution, which is an approximation; "beta" performs test against a scaled beta

Details

see pages 69-70 of QRM

Value

p-value for Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Side Effects

a QQplot against the reference distribution is created

See Also

`MardiaTest`

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Ret.DJ <- mk.returns(DJ);
selection1 <- c("AXP","EK","BA","C","KO","MSFT",
                "HWP","INTC","JPM","DIS");
partialDJ30dailyTS <- Ret.DJ[,selection1];
#Choose only the data from 1/1/1993 to 12/31/2000.
partialDJ30daily <- window(partialDJ30dailyTS,from="1993-01-01",
                           to="2000-12-31");
partialDJ30dailyMatrix <- seriesData(partialDJ30daily);
#Note the tests on the ten stocks selected from DJ30 fail the test miserably
#except possibly the quarterly values.  The QQ plots are very revealing.
#See p. 72 in QRM Book.
jointnormalTest(partialDJ30dailyMatrix);
```

Kendall — *Kendall's Rank Correlation*

Description

calculates a matrix of Kendall's rank correlations

Usage

```
Kendall(data, noforce=TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	data matrix
noforce	must be set to FALSE if you really want to calculate Kendall's rank correlations for more than 5000 data (which will be slow)

Details

see pages 229-230 in QRM

Value

matrix of rank correlations

See Also

Spearman, fit.tcopula.rank

Examples

```
data <- rmnorm(1000,d=3,rho=0.5);
Kendall(data);
```

kurtosisSPlus — *S-Plus Version of Kurtosis which differs from the R-versions*

Description

The values calculated by R and S-Plus differ when we use the call kurtosis(x, method="moment") which causes serious consequences in the fit.NH() function call. Hence we introduce the S-Plus version here. S-Plus has only the "moment" and "fisher" methods. R has a 3rd type, the "excess" which should parallel the R "moment" type but fails.

Usage

```
kurtosisSPlus(x, na.rm = FALSE, method = "fisher")
```

Arguments

x	data vector
na.rm	TRUE or FALSE indicating whether to remove any NA values from the data vector
method	either the 'moment' or 'fisher' method

Details

use R-code which reflects the way S-Plus calculates Kurtosis so we match up the answer regardless of whether using S-Plus or R

Value

a single number reflecting the kurtosis statistic as calculated via the S-Plus method (either "moment" or "fisher")

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

---

lbeta *Log Beta Function*

Description

calculates logarithm of beta function

Usage

```
lbeta(a, b)
```

Arguments

a	vector of values of argument 1
b	vector of values of argument 2

Value

vector of values of logarithm of beta function

MardiaTest *Mardia's Tests of Multinormality*

Description

conducts Mardia's tests of multinormality based on multivariate skewness and kurtosis statistics

Usage

```
MardiaTest(data)
```

Arguments

data	data matrix

Details

see page 70 of QRM

Value

vector consisting of skewness statistic, p-value for skewness statistic, kurtosis statistic and p-value for kurtosis statistic

See Also

jointnormalTest

Examples

```
data <- rmnorm(1000,d=10,rho=0.6);
MardiaTest(data);
```

MCECM.Qfunc *Optimization Function for MCECM Fitting of GH*

Description

a functional form that must be optimized when fitting members of generalized hyperbolic family with an MCECM algorithm

Usage

```
MCECM.Qfunc(lambda, chi, psi, delta, eta, xi)
```

Arguments

lambda	lambda parameter
chi	chi parameter
psi	pi parameter
delta	delta statistic
eta	eta statistic
xi	xi statistic

Details

this is the Q2 function on page 82 of QRM

Value

value of function

See Also

MCECMupdate, EMupdate, fit.mNH

MCECMupdate *MCECM Update Step for Generalized Hyperbolic*

Description

updates estimates of mixing parameters in EM estimation of generalized hyperbolic

Usage

```
MCECMupdate(data, mix.pars, mu, Sigma, gamma, optpars, optfunc, xieval=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	data matrix
mix.pars	current values of lambda, chi and psi
mu	current value of mu
Sigma	current value of Sigma
gamma	current value of gamma
optpars	parameters we need to optimize over (may differ from case to case)
optfunc	the function to be optimized
xieval	is it necessary to evaluate the log moment xi?

Details

see Algorithm 3.14, steps (5) and (6) on page 83 of QRM

Value

list containing new estimates of mixing parameters as well as convergence information for optimization

See Also

fit.mNH

MEplot *Sample Mean Excess Plot*

Description

Plots sample mean excesses over increasing thresholds.

Usage

```
MEplot(data, omit = 3, labels=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector or Data slot from a time series (e.g tS@Data); do not pass entire timeSeries
omit	number of upper plotting points to be omitted
labels	whether or not axes are to be labelled
...	further parameters of MEplot function

Details

An upward trend in plot shows heavy-tailed behaviour. In particular, a straight line with positive gradient above some threshold is a sign of Pareto behaviour in tail. A downward trend shows thin-tailed behaviour whereas a line with zero gradient shows an exponential tail. Because upper plotting points are the average of a handful of extreme excesses, these may be omitted for a prettier plot.

See Also

fit.GPD

Examples

```
# Sample mean excess plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
data(danish);
MEplot(data=danish@Data);
```

mghyp *Multivariate Generalized Hyperbolic Distribution*

Description

Density and random number generation for density of multivariate generalized hyperbolic distribution in new QRM (Chi-Psi-Sigma- Gamma) parameterization. Note Sigma is the dispersion matrix. See pp. 77-81.

Usage

```
dmghyp(x, lambda, chi, psi, mu, Sigma, gamma, logvalue=FALSE)
rmghyp(n, lambda, chi, psi, Sigma=equicorr(d, rho), mu=rep(0, d),
     gamma=rep(0, d), d=2, rho=0.7)
```

Arguments

x	matrix with n rows and d columns; density is evaluated at each vector of row values
lambda	scalar parameter
chi	scalar parameter
psi	scalar parameter
mu	location vector
Sigma	dispersion matrix
d	dimension of distribution
rho	correlation value to build equicorrelation matrix
gamma	vector of skew parameters
logvalue	should log density be returned; default is FALSE
n	length of vector

Details

See page 78 in QRM for joint density formula (3.30) with Sigma a d-dimensional dispersion matrix (d > 1) consistent with a multivariate distribution). This is a more intuitive parameterization of the alpha-beta-delta model used by Blaesild (1981) in earlier literature since it associates all parameters with mixtures of both mean and variance. Here gamma is assumed equal to 0 so we have a normal variance mixture where the mixing variable W has a GIG generalized inverse gaussian) distribution with parameters lambda, chi, psi. This thickens the tail.

If gamma exceeds zero, we have a normal mean-variance mixture where the mean is also perturbed to equal mu + (W * gamma) which introduces ASYMMETRY as well.

The default d=2 for the random generator gives a two-dimensional matrix of n values.

See pp. 77-81 of QRM and appendix A.2.5 for details.

Value

values of density or log-density or randomly generated values

Note

See page 78 in QRM; if gamma is a zero vector distribution is elliptical and dsmghyp is called. If lambda = (d+1)/2, we drop generalized and call the density a d-dimensional hyperbolic density. If lambda = 1, the univariate marginals are one-dimensional hyperbolics. If lambda = -1/2, distribution is NIG (normal inverse gaussian). If lambda greater than 0 and chi = 0, we get the VG (variance gamma) If we can define a constant nu such that lambda = (-1/2)*nu AND chi = nu then we have a multivariate skewed-t distribution. See p. 80 of QRM for details.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dsmghyp, dmt, dmnorm

Examples

```
Sigma <- diag(c(3,4,5)) %*% equicorr(3,0.6) %*% diag(c(3,4,5));
mu <- c(1,2,3);
ghdata <- rmghyp(n=1000,lambda=0.5,chi=1,psi=1,Sigma,mu);
### (Multivariate generalized) Hyperbolic distribution: visualization with
# PERSPECTIVE or CONTOUR plots
par(mfrow=c(2,2));
ll <- c(-4,4);
#pass the multivariate generalized hyperbolic density to be plotted:
BiDensPlot(func=dmghyp,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,mu=c(0,0),Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7),
             lambda=1,chi=1,psi=1,gamma=c(0,0));
BiDensPlot(func=dmghyp,type="contour",xpts=ll,ypts=ll,mu=c(0,0),
           Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7),lambda=1,chi=1,psi=1,gamma=c(0,0));
BiDensPlot(func=dmghyp,xpts=ll,ypts=ll,mu=c(0,0),
           Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7),lambda=1,chi=1,psi=1,gamma=c(0.5,-0.5));
BiDensPlot(func=dmghyp,type="contour",xpts=ll,ypts=ll,mu=c(0,0),
           Sigma=equicorr(2,-0.7),lambda=1,chi=1,psi=1,gamma=c(0.5,-0.5));
par(mfrow=c(1,1));
```

---

mk.returns *Make Financial Return Data*

Description

makes financial return data from asset price data

Usage

```
mk.returns(tsdata, type="log")
```

Arguments

tsdata	a timeSeries object containing prices
type	whether "log" or "relative" returns should be constructed

Value

a timeSeries object containing returns

See Also

timeSeriesClass, TimeSeriesClassRMetrics

Examples

```
data(ftse100);
ftse100.r <- mk.returns(ftse100);
```

---

momest *Moment Estimator of Default Probabilities*

Description

calculates moment estimator of default probabilities and joint default probabilities for a homogeneous group

Usage

```
momest(data, trials, limit=10.)
```

Arguments

data	vector of numbers of defaults in each time period
trials	vector of group sizes in each time period
limit	maximum order of joint default probability to estimate

Details

first returned value is default probability estimate; second value is estimate of joint default probability for two firms; and so on. See pages 375-376 in QRM

Value

vector of default probability and joint default probability estimates

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.binomialBeta, fit.binomialLogitnorm, fit.binomialProbitnorm

Examples

```
#MODEL RISK See especially Section 8.4.6 on p. 364 of QRM book
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
#momest() is an internal function in functionsCredit.R to
#calculate moment estimators for default probabilities. The first
#parameter input is a vector containing the number of defaults in
#each time period; the 2nd parameter input is a vector containing the
#number of credits in the group during the time period.
momest(Bdefaults,Bobligors);
#The values calculated from momest(Bdefaults,Bobligors) are the
#parameter estimates shown in Table 8.6, p.365 of QRM book under the
#model column labeled 'B'
#The first value returned is the probability of a single default.
pi.B <- momest(Bdefaults, Bobligors)[1];  #one obligor defaulting pi = .04896
#second value returned is probability of joint default probability for two firms.
pi2.B <- momest(Bdefaults, Bobligors)[2]; #two obligors defaulting jointly pi2 = .0031265
```

---

nasdaq.df — *NASDAQ Stock Market Index (data.frame object) January 3, 1994 to March 25, 2004*

Description

The nasdaq timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the daily closing values of the NASDAQ index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its nasdaq@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(nasdaq)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at nasdaq.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at nasdaq.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFTo-TimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

nasdaq

`nasdaq` *NASDAQ Stock Market Index (timeSeries object) January 3, 1994 to March 25, 2004*

Description

The `nasdaq` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the daily closing values of the NASDAQ index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its nasdaq@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(nasdaq)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at nasdaq@Data and the corresponding dates at nasdaq@positions.

See Also

`nasdaq.df`

`nikkei.df` *Nikkei Stock Market Index (data.frame Object) January 4, 1994-March 25, 2004*

Description

The `nikkei.df` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the Nikkei index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its nikkei@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(nikkei.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at nikkei.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at nikkei.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFTo-TimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`nikkei`

nikkei — *Nikkei Stock Market Index (timeSeries Object) January 4, 1994-March 25, 2004*

Description

The nikkei timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the Nikkei index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its nikkei@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(nikkei)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at nikkei@Data and the corresponding dates at nikkei@positions.

See Also

nikkei.df

Pconstruct — *Assemble a Correlation Matrix for ML Copula Fitting*

Description

takes a vector of values representing the terms of a lower triangular matrix A with ones on the diagonal and calculates the correlation matrix corresponding to the covariance matrix AA'

Usage

```
Pconstruct(theta)
```

Arguments

theta	elements of a lower triangular matrix A with ones on the diagonal

Details

see page 235 in QRM

Value

correlation matrix corresponding to cobariance matrix AA'

See Also

Pdeconstruct, fit.gausscopula, fit.tcopula

Examples

```
P <- Pconstruct(c(1,2,3,4,5,6));
eigen(P);
Pdeconstruct(P);
```

`Pdeconstruct` *Disassemble a Correlation Matrix for ML Copula Fitting*

Description

takes a correlation matrix P and returns the elements of a lower-triangular matrix A with ones on the diagonal such that P is the corelation matrix corresponding to the covariance matrix AA'

Usage

```
Pdeconstruct(P)
```

Arguments

`P`	a correlation matrix

Details

see page 235 in QRM

Value

elements of a lower-triangular matrix

See Also

`Pconstruct`, `fit.gausscopula`, `fit.tcopula`

Examples

```
P <- Pconstruct(c(1,2,3,4,5,6));
Pdeconstruct(P);
```

`plot.MPP` *Plot Marked Point Process*

Description

creates a picture of a marked point process

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MPP':
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a point process object of class MPP (marked point process)
`...`	further parameters which may be passed to the plot function (see R help about the plot function for further information)

Details

Creates an appropriate plot on graphical device. The input variable PP will be internally separated into x and y values to pass to plot()

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`extremalPP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
      timeDate("1995-12-31",format = "%Y-%m-%d")) &
        (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) <
            timeDate("2004-01-01",format = "%Y-%m-%d"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
plot.MPP(tmp);
```

`plot.PP` *Plot Point Process*

Description

creates a picture of an unmarked point process.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'PP':
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a point process object of class PP which must be unmarked
`...`	further parameters which may be passed to the plot function (see R help about the plot function for further information)

Details

Creates an appropriate plot on graphical device. The input variable x will be internally separated into starttime and endtime values to pass to plot.stepfun()

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`extremalPP`, `unmark`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
      timeDate("1995-12-31",format = "%Y-%m-%d")) &
        (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) <
            timeDate("2004-01-01",format = "%Y-%m-%d"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
#The following functions are contained in functionsHawkes.R.
#Plot the 100 largest exceedances. Create an MPP (marked point process) class
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
#Be sure to graph with plot.PP instead of plot.MPP:
tmp2 <- unmark(tmp);
plot.PP(tmp2);
```

`plot.sePP` *Plot Self-Exciting Point Process*

Description

plots a fitted self-exciting point process model, either unmarked or marked

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sePP':
plot(x,...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a fitted self-exciting point process model created by either fit.sePP or fit.seMPP. 'x' is the generic value passed to all S3 plot functions.
`...`	further parameters which may be passed to the plot function (see R help about the plot function for further information)

Details

Creates an appropriate plot on graphical device. The input variable will be internally separated into x and y values to pass to plot()

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`fit.sePP`, `fit.seMPP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
      timeDate("1995-12-31",format = "%Y-%m-%d")) &
        (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) <
            timeDate("2004-01-01",format = "%Y-%m-%d"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
mod2a <- fit.sePP(tmp,mark.influence=FALSE,std.errs=TRUE);
plot.sePP(mod2a);
```

plotFittedGPDvsEmpiricalExcesses *Graphically Compare Empirical Distribution of Excesses and GPD Fit*

Description

Build a graph which plots the GPD fit of excesses over a threshold u and the corresponding empirical distribution function for observed excesses.

Usage

```
plotFittedGPDvsEmpiricalExcesses(data, threshold = NA, nextremes = NA)
```

Arguments

data	data vector or times series; to be safe, pass data slot of timeSeries
threshold	a threshold value (either this or "nextremes" must be given but not both)
nextremes	the number of upper extremes to be used (either this or "threshold" must be given but not both)

Details

See graphs 7.4(c) and 7.5(c) in QRM, pp. 281-2.

Value

a plot showing empirical cdf of excesses vs points fitted to the estimated GPD for excesses

See Also

fit.GPD, plotTail, MEplot, xiplot

Examples

```
data(danish);
plotFittedGPDvsEmpiricalExcesses(danish@Data, nextremes=109);
plotFittedGPDvsEmpiricalExcesses(danish@Data,threshold=10);
```

plotMultiTS *Plot Multiple Time Series*

Description

Plots multiple timeSeries objects on the same graph. Use this function if the plot.timeSeries() method from fCalendar returns the error "Error in xy.coords(x, y, xlabel, ylabel, log) :"
"'x' and sQuotey lengths differ"

Usage

```
plotMultiTS(tS, colvec = 1:ncol(tS), type = "l", ltypvec = 1, lwdvec = 1, yrange
```

Arguments

tS	a timeSeries object with multiple data columns
colvec	By default all columns will be used. Use *eqncolvec = c(1,3)* to use only columns 1 and 3
type	the typical types for plot functions: defaults to *lines*
ltypvec	the typical types for lines in plots; For example $1 = solid$ and $2 = dashed$. Will be expanded to a vector for columns selected.
lwdvec	the typical line-width for lines in plots.
yrange	the maximum and minimum values to appear on the y-axis of the plot
format	desired format for the date labels on x axis (defaults to year only)
at	the parameter for an *axis.POSIXct* call. Use only if you know the start and end dates and want a more granular set of labels on the x-axis than the default will provide.
reference.grid	set to TRUE if you want vertical and horizontal grid lines added to plot
...	Any additional parameters to pass to plot (such as *par* parameters)

See Also

timeSeriesClass

Examples

```
data(DJ);
Sdata <- window(DJ, from="1993-01-01", to="2000-12-31");
#select only 4 stocks from 30-stock index:
tsSelections <- c("GE","INTC","KO","JNJ");
Sdata <- Sdata[,tsSelections];
Zdata <- log(Sdata);
rm(Sdata);
#Plot all 4 columns on same graph:
plotMultiTS(Zdata, reference.grid=TRUE);
#plot only columns 2 and 3 on the graph:
plotMultiTS(Zdata, colvec= c(2,3),reference.grid=TRUE, format="%Y-%m");
```

---

plotTail *Tail Plot of GPD Model*

Description

plots the tail estimate corresponding to a GPD model of excesses over a high threshold

Usage

```
plotTail(object, extend=2, fineness=1000, ...)
```

Arguments

object	return value from fitting GPD to excesses over a high threshold via fit.GPD
extend	how far plot should extend expressed as multiple of largest data value
fineness	number of points at which to evaluate the tail estimate
...	additional arguments for plot function

Details

see pages 282-284 in QRM

Side Effects

a plot of the tail estimate is produced on a graphical device

See Also

fit.GPD, MEplot

Examples

```
data(danish);
mod <- fit.GPD(danish,threshold=10);
mod$par.ests;
plotTail(mod);
```

---

probitnorm *Probit-Normal Distribution*

Description

density, cumulative probability and random number generation for distribution of random variable Q on unit interval such that the probit transform of Q has a normal distribution with parameters mu and sigma

Usage

```
dprobitnorm(x, mu, sigma)
pprobitnorm(q, mu, sigma)
rprobitnorm(n, mu, sigma)
```

Arguments

x	vector of values in unit interval at which to evalualte density
q	vector of values in unit interval at which to evalualte cumulative probabilities
n	sample size
mu	scalar parameter
sigma	scalar parameter

Details

see pages 353-354 in QRM

Value

vector of density values (dprobitnorm), cumulative probabilities (pprobitnorm) or random sample (rprobitnorm)

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

dbeta, dclaytonmix

Examples

```
#MODEL RISK See especially Section 8.4.6 on p. 364 of QRM book
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
pi.B <- momest(Bdefaults, Bobligors)[1];#one obligor defaulting pi = .04896
#second value returned is probability of joint default probability for two firms.
pi2.B <- momest(Bdefaults, Bobligors)[2]; #two obligors defaulting jointly pi2 = .0031265
#Build 1000 equally-spaced value on unit interval as multiples of .000999; discard
#all values except those below 0.25 because we want to look at the tail, i.e. Q > 0.25
#via the tail function [1 - P(Q <= 0.25)]
# Model Risk Experiment
# Calibrate a 1-Factor Creditmetrics (probitnormal) model to pi.B and pi2.B for all model
#The following values are shown in Table 8.6, column B, row labeled 'Probit-normal'.
#In other words, find the probitnorm mu and sigma values which give same probabilities as
#momest()
probitnorm.pars <- cal.probitnorm(pi.B,pi2.B);
probitnorm.pars;
q <- (1:1000)/1001;
q <- q[q<0.25];
# We could also look at mixing densities. Remember that density values for continuous
#variables may exceed 1 since they give an approximation for the change in the cdf value
#as we change the x value. Hence if the cdf increases by 0.2 as we increase x from 0.1 to
#0.2, the density should be about 2.0 (dF(x)/dx).
d.probitnorm <- dprobitnorm(q,probitnorm.pars[1],probitnorm.pars[2]);
```

---

psifunc *Psi or Digamma Function*

Description

calculates psi or digamma function

Usage

```
psifunc(x=2, logvalue=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of values at which to calculate function
logvalue	whether logarithm of function should be returned; default is FALSE

Value

vector of values of psi or digamma function

See Also

besselM3

QQplot *Generic Quantile-Quantile Plot*

Description

constructs a quantile-quantile plot against a given reference distribution (only normal, exponential, and student-t are currently supported)

Usage

```
QQplot(data, position=0.5, reference="normal", ...)
```

Arguments

data	vector of data
position	determines the plotting positions (see ppoints in R-help)
reference	name of reference distribution (only normal, exp, student-t currently allowed)
...	Any further parameters required by quantile function of reference distribution. For example, if reference="exp", you may want to pass 'rate'. If using the normal distribution, you may want to pass mu and sigma. If using the student-t, you may wish to pass the df parameter.

Details

Special forms like ParetoQQ plots can also be created via this function. E.g., to create a ParetoQQ plot, merely pass log(data) in place of data as the first parameter and use reference="exp" as the reference distribution. The ParetoQQ plot should provide a linear graph when a log transform of the data is plotted against the exponential distribution. See Beirlant et al, "Statistics of Extremes", Chapter 1.2.1 for descriptions of various QQ plots.

Value

NULL returned

Side Effects

QQ-plot is created on graphical device

See Also

dghyp

Examples

```
QQplot(rnorm(1000),reference="normal");
QQplot(rexp(1000),reference="exp", rate=0.3);
```

---

qst *Student's t Distribution (3 parameter)*

Description

Quantiles for 3-parameter version of Student's t distribution

Usage

```
qst(p, df, mu=0, sigma=1, scale=FALSE)
```

Arguments

p	vector of probabilities
df	vector of degrees of freedom
mu	vector of location parameters
sigma	vector of scale parameters
scale	whether distribution should be scaled so that mu and sigma are mean and standard deviation; default is FALSE

Value

quantiles for Student's t distribution

See Also

ESst

Examples

```
#Set up the quantile probabilities
p <- c(0.90,0.95,0.975,0.99,0.995,0.999,0.9999,0.99999,0.999999);
sigma <- 0.2*10000/sqrt(250);
#Now look at VaR for student t with 4 degrees of freedom:
VaR.t4 <- qst(p,4,sigma=sigma,scale=TRUE);
```

rAC *Generate Archimedean Copula*

Description

generates data from a multivariate Archimedean copula with arbitrary dimension using the mixture construction of Marshall and Olkin

Usage

```
rAC(name, n, d, theta)
```

Arguments

name	Name of the Archimedean copula from following list: clayton, gumbel, frank, BB9, GIG. Names are case-sensitive.
n	number of realizations
d	dimension of copula
theta	parameter(s) of copula

Details

this function may easily be augmented with further Archimedean copulas. It may be used in place of the older functions rcopula.clayton(), rcopula.gumbel(), and rcopula.frank(). In addition, it allows simulation of BB9 and GIG copulas which don't have individual simulation routines. Be very careful because the name argument is case-sensitive.

Value

a matrix of dimension n times d where rows are realizations

See Also

rcopula.clayton, rcopula.frank, rcopula.gumbel, rcopula.gauss, rcopula.t

Examples

```
#simulate values from Archimedan copula of type gumbel
rAC("gumbel", n=3000, d=7,theta =3);
```

rACp *Simulate a Generalized Archimedean Copula representing p factors*

Description

Generate a sample from a generalized Archimedean copula.

Usage

```
rACp(n, d, theta, A, name = "gumbel")
```

Arguments

n	sample size of copula to be generated
d	dimension of the simulated copula
theta	vector of parameters for each of p factors corresponding to underlying exchangeable copulas
A	matrix with dimension d by p containing asymmetry parameters. Rows must sum to 1.
name	name of underlying exchangeable Archimedean copula from following list: clayton, gumbel, frank, BB9, GIG. Names are case-sensitive.

Details

See pages 224-6 of QRM for a bivariate example of this copula. The idea carries naturally to higher dimensions.

Value

a matrix of dimension n times d where rows are realizations.

See Also

rAC, rcopula.Gumbel2Gp rcopula.GumbelNested

Examples

```
alpha <- c(0.95,0.7);
wtmatrix <- cbind(alpha, 1-alpha);
data <- rACp(1000,d=2, theta=c(4,1), A=wtmatrix, name="gumbel");
```

rBB9Mix *Mixture Distribution Yielding BB9 Copula*

Description

generates random sample from mixing distribution required for sampling from Joe's BB9 copula using Laplace transform method

Usage

```
rBB9Mix(n, theta)
```

Arguments

n	size of sample
theta	values of two parameters of BB9 copula; first must be positive; second must be greater than one.

Details

see page 224 of QRM. Algorithm essentially generates V corresponding to Joe's BB9 copula. For this copula algorithm uses fairly naive rejection and is SLOW!

Value

random sample of size n

References

Joe, H. Multivariate Models and Dependence Concepts, Chapman and Hall, 1997. See page 154 for BB9 copula.

See Also

rAC

rbinomial.mixture *Sample Mixed Binomial Distribution*

Description

random generation from mixed binomial distribution

Usage

```
rbinomial.mixture(n=1000, m=100, model="probitnorm", ...)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
m	vector of numbers of coin flips
model	name of mixing distribution: "probitnorm", "logitnorm","beta","
...	further parameters of mixing distribution

Details

see pages 354-355 and pages 375-377 of QRM

Value

vector of numbers of successes

See Also

rbeta, rprobitnorm, rlogitnorm

Examples

```
pi <- 0.04896; #one obligor defaulting pi = .04896
pi2 <- 0.00321; #two obligors defaulting jointly pi2 = .0031265
beta.pars <- cal.beta(pi,pi2);
probitnorm.pars <- cal.probitnorm(pi,pi2);
n <- 1000;
m <- rep(500,n);
M.beta <- rbinomial.mixture(n,m,"beta",shape1=beta.pars[1],
          shape2=beta.pars[2]);
M.probitnorm <- rbinomial.mixture(n,m,"probitnorm",
    mu=probitnorm.pars[1],sigma=probitnorm.pars[2]);
```

---

rcopula.clayton *Clayton Copula Simulation*

Description

generates a random sample from the Clayton copula

Usage

```
rcopula.clayton(n, theta, d)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
theta	parameter value
d	dimension of copula

Details

see pages 222-224 in QRM

Value

matrix with n rows and d columns where rows are realizations

See Also

rAC, rcopula.gumbel, rcopula.gauss, rcopula.t, rcopula.frank

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.clayton(1000,2,4);
pairs(data);
```

---

rcopula.frank *Frank Copula Simulation*

Description

generates a random sample from the Frank copula

Usage

```
rcopula.frank(n, theta, d)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
theta	parameter value
d	dimension of copula

Details

see pages 222-224 in QRM

Value

matrix with n rows and d columns where rows are realizations

See Also

rAC, rcopula.gumbel, rcopula.clayton, rcopula.gauss, rcopula.t

Examples

```
#generate data for a 2-dimensional frank copula with theta=4
simdata <- rcopula.frank(1000,2,4);
pairs(simdata);
simdata <- rAC("frank",1000,2,4)
```

rcopula.gauss *Gauss Copula Simulation*

Description

generates a random sample from the Gaussian copula

Usage

```
rcopula.gauss(n, Sigma=equicorr(d, rho), d=2, rho=0.7)
```

Arguments

n	number of observations
Sigma	correlation matrix
d	dimension of copula
rho	correlation parameter for specifying an equicorrelation structure

Details

This function is set up to allow quick simulation of Gauss copulas with an equicorrelation structure. Simply enter a value for the dimension d and the correlation parameter rho. For more general correlation matrices specify Sigma.

Value

a matrix with n rows and d columns

See Also

rAC, rcopula.gumbel, rcopula.clayton, rcopula.frank, rcopula.t

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.gauss(2000,d=6,rho=0.7);
pairs(data);
```

rcopula.gumbel *Gumbel Copula Simulation*

Description

generates a random sample from the Gumbel copula

Usage

```
rcopula.gumbel(n, theta, d)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
theta	parameter value
d	dimension of copula

Details

see pages 222-224 in QRM

Value

matrix with n rows and d columns where rows are realizations

See Also

rAC, rcopula.frank rcopula.clayton, rcopula.gauss, rcopula.t

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.gumbel(1000,3,4);
pairs(data);
```

---

rcopula.Gumbel2Gp *Gumbel Copula with Two-Group Structure*

Description

generates sample from a Gumbel copula with two-group structure constructed using three Gumbel generators

Usage

```
rcopula.Gumbel2Gp(n=1000, gpsizes=c(2, 2), theta=c(2, 3, 5))
```

Arguments

n	sample size
gpsizes	vector of length two containing sizes of the groups
theta	parameter vector of length 3 giving parameters of the three Gumbel generators

Details

see page 227 of QRM for an example of construction

Value

matrix of dimension n by sum(gpsizes) where rows are realizations

See Also

rAC, rcopula.GumbelNested

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.Gumbel2Gp(n=3000,gpsizes=c(3,4),
                          theta=c(2,3,5));
pairs(data);
```

`rcopula.GumbelNested`

Gumbel Copula with Nested Structure

Description

generates sample from a d dimensional Gumbel copula with nested structure constructed using (d-1) Gumbel generators

Usage

```
rcopula.GumbelNested(n, theta)
```

Arguments

`n`	sample size
`theta`	vector of admissable Gumbel copula parameters of length (d-1) ordered by increasing size

Details

see page 226 of QRM for trivial tri-variate example

Value

matrix of dimension n by d where rows are realizations

See Also

`rAC`, `rcopula.Gumbel2Gp`

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.GumbelNested(n=3000,theta=1:6);
pairs(data);
```

`rcopula.t` *t Copula Simulation*

Description

generates a random sample from the t copula

Usage

```
rcopula.t(n, df, Sigma=equicorr(d, rho), d=2, rho=0.7)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of observations
`df`	degrees of freedom
`Sigma`	correlation matrix
`d`	dimension of copula
`rho`	correlation parameter for specifying an equicorrelation structure

Details

This function is set up to allow quick simulation of t copulas with an equicorrelation structure. Simply enter a value for the dimension d and the correlation parameter rho. For more general correlation matrices specify Sigma.

Value

a matrix with n rows and d columns

See Also

`rAC`, `rcopula.gumbel`, `rcopula.clayton`, `rcopula.gauss`, `rcopula.frank`

Examples

```
data <- rcopula.t(2000,df=4,d=6,rho=0.7);
pairs(data);
```

rFrankMix *Mixture Distribution Yielding Frank Copula*

Description

generates random sample from discrete mixing distribution required for sampling from Frank's copula using Laplace transform method

Usage

```
rFrankMix(n, theta)
```

Arguments

n	size of sample
theta	value of parameter of Frank copula

Details

see page 224 of QRM. Algorithm generates V corresponding to Frank's copula.

Value

random sample of size n

See Also

rAC

Examples

```
#Pass the parameter values n=20 and theta=0.5
result <- rFrankMix(20,0.5);
```

rGIG *Generate Random Vector from Generalized Inverse Gaussian Distribution*

Description

random generation for the generalized inverse Gaussian distribution

Usage

```
rGIG(n, lambda, chi, psi, envplot=FALSE, messages=FALSE)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
lambda	scalar parameter
chi	scalar parameter
psi	scalar parameter
envplot	whether a plot of the rejection envelope should be made; default is FALSE
messages	whether a message about rejection rate should be returned; default is FALSE

Details

uses a rejection algorithm suggested by Atkinson (1982)

Value

random sample of size n

References

Atkinson A.C. (1982). The simulation of generalized inverse Gaussian and hyperbolic random variables. SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing 3(4): 502-515.

See Also

rghyp, rmghyp

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Create a mean-variance normal mixture of random
#variables called the generalized hyperbolic
#It is not necessarily elliptical but its univariate
#version will be.  See p. 78 in QRM.
# This is the GH model.
rghyp <- function(n, lambda, chi, psi, mu=0, gamma=0)
{
  #generate a series of random Generalized Inverse Gaussian
  #variables: see p. 77 of QRM text
  W <- rGIG(n, lambda, chi, psi);
  # Generate a similar random sequence of standard normals:
  Z <- rnorm(n);
  #Mix the two distributions using equation 3.25 (p. 77) but
  #with gamma possibly 0 or a scalar
  sqrt(W) * Z + mu + gamma * W;
}
## End(Not run)
```

RiskMeasures *Calculate Risk Measures from GPD Fit*

Description

calculates risk measures like VaR and expected shortfall based on a generalized Pareto model fitted to losses over a high threshold

Usage

```
RiskMeasures(out, p)
```

Arguments

out	results of a GPD fit to excesses over high thresholds
p	vector of probability levels for risk measures

Details

see pages 282-284 of QRM

Value

matrix with quantile and shortfall estimates for each probability level

See Also

fit.GPD, showRM

Examples

```
data(danish);
out <- fit.GPD(danish,threshold=10);
RiskMeasures(out,c(0.99,0.999));
```

rlogitnorm *Random Number Generation from Logit-Normal Distribution*

Description

Random number generation for distribution of random variable Q on unit interval such that the probit transform of Q has a normal distribution with parameters mu and sigma

Usage

```
rlogitnorm(n, mu, sigma)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
mu	scalar parameter
sigma	scalar parameter

Details

see pages 353-354 in QRM

Value

random sample of size n

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

rbeta, rclaytonmix, rprobitnorm

Examples

```
#set number, mean, and variance:
num <- 1000;
mu <- 2.0;
sigma <- 1.25;
#Simulate values from logistic norm mix
simVals <- rlogitnorm(num,mu,sigma);
```

---

rmnorm *Multivariate Normal Random Sample*

Description

generates random sample from multivariate normal

Usage

```
rmnorm(n, Sigma=equicorr(d, rho), mu=rep(0, d), d=2, rho=0.7)
```

Arguments

n	number of realizations
Sigma	a covariance matrix
mu	a mean vector
d	dimension of distribution
rho	correlation value to build equicorrelation matrix

Details

function is set up to quickly simulate equicorrelation structures by specifying d and rho

Value

an n by d matrix

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

rmt, equicorr

Examples

```
Sigma <- diag(c(3,4,5)) %*% equicorr(3,0.6) %*% diag(c(3,4,5));
mu <- c(1,2,3);
ndata <- rmnorm(1000,Sigma,mu);
fit.norm(ndata);
```

---

rmt *Multivariate t*

Description

generates random sample from multivariate t

Usage

```
rmt(n, df=4, Sigma=equicorr(d, rho), mu=rep(0, d), d=2, rho=0.7)
```

Arguments

n	number of realizations
df	degrees of freedom
Sigma	a dispersion matrix
mu	a mean vector
d	dimension of distribution
rho	correlation value to build equicorrelation matrix

Details

function is set up to quickly simulate equicorrelation structures by specifying d and rho

Value

an n by d matrix

See Also

rmnorm, equicorr, rmghyp

Examples

```
Sigma <- diag(c(3,4,5)) %*% equicorr(3,0.6) %*% diag(c(3,4,5));
mu <- c(1,2,3);
tdata <- rmt(1000,4,Sigma,mu);
mod1 <- fit.mst(tdata);
```

---

rstable *Stable Distribution*

Description

random sample from stable distribution

Usage

```
rstable(n, alpha, beta=1)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
alpha	scalar parameter strictly larger than 0 and smaller than 2 (but avoid alpha=1)
beta	scalar parameter between -1 and 1

Details

see pages 224 and 498 of QRM; default value beta=1 combined with an alpha value less than 1 gives positive stable distribution which we require for Gumbel copula generation; the case alpha=1 has not been implemented

Value

sample of size n

References

Forthcoming John Nolan Book; see Definition 1.8 and Theorem 1.19

See Also

rcopula.gumbel

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Use rstable() method in copula simulation function
rcopula.Gumbel2Gp <- function(n = 1000,
       gpsizes =c(2,2), theta =c(2,3,5))
{
  Y <- rstable(n,1/theta[1])*(cos(pi/(2*theta[1])))^theta[1];
  innerU1 <- rcopula.gumbel(n,theta[2]/theta[1],gpsizes[1]);
  innerU2 <- rcopula.gumbel(n,theta[3]/theta[1],gpsizes[2]);
  U <- cbind(innerU1,innerU2);
  Y <- matrix(Y, nrow = n, ncol = sum(gpsizes));
  out <- exp( - ( - log(U)/Y)^(1/theta[1]));
  return(out);
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

rtcopulamix *Mixing Distribution on Unit Interval Yielding t Copula Model*

Description

random generation for mixing distribution on unit interval yielding t copula model

Usage

```
rtcopulamix(n, pi, rho.asset, nu)
```

Arguments

n	sample size
pi	default probability
rho.asset	asset correlation parameter
nu	degree of freedom parameter

Details

see page 361 in QRM; we consider exchangeable case of this model

Value

random values on unit interval

See Also

rbeta, rclaytonmix, rlogitnorm, rprobitnorm

Examples

```
#set number, mean, and variance:
num <- 1000;
pi <- 0.9;
rho = 0.5;
df <- 4;
simVals <- rtcopulamix(num,pi,rho,df);
```

---

seMPP.negloglik *Marked Self-Exciting Point Process Log-Likelihood*

Description

evaluates negative log-likelihood of a marked self-exciting point process model; this will be objective function massed to nlminb() or optim().

Usage

```
seMPP.negloglik(theta, PP, case, markdens)
```

Arguments

theta	vector of parameters of self-exciting model
PP	point-process data
case	a numerical variable coding whether Hawkes or ETAS forms are used and whether marks may have an influence on future points
markdens	name of density for marks; currently must be "GPD"

Value

value of log-likelihood

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

fit.seMPP, fit.sePP

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Example of using seMPP.negloglik as objective function passed
#to optimizer function
fit.seMPP <- function(PP,markdens="GPD",model="Hawkes",
       mark.influence=TRUE,predictable=FALSE,std.errs=FALSE)
{
  if (class(PP) != "MPP") stop("Not marked point process data");
  marks <- PP$marks;
  groundmod <- fit.sePP(PP,model,mark.influence=TRUE,std.errs=FALSE);
  #lines removed here...
```

```
  if(predicatable)
  {
    theta <- c(par.ests,0);
    fit <- nlminb(start=theta, objective=seMPP.negloglik,
            PP=PP,case=case, markdens=markdens);
    #Lines removed here ...
  }
}
## End(Not run)
```

`sePP.negloglik` *Self-Exciting Point Process Log-Likelihood*

Description

evaluates negative log-likelihood of a self-exciting point process model (unmarked)

Usage

```
sePP.negloglik(theta, PP, case)
```

Arguments

`theta`	parameters of self-exciting model
`PP`	point-process data
`case`	a numerical variable coding whether Hawkes or ETAS forms are used and whether marks may have an influence on future points

Value

value of log-likelihood

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

`fit.sePP`, `fit.seMPP`

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Example of using sePP.negloglik as objective function passed
#to optimizer function
fit.sePP <- function(PP,markdens="GPD",model="Hawkes",
      mark.influence=T,predictable=F,std.errs=F)
{
  #lines removed here...
  fit <- nlminb(start=theta, objective=sePP.negloglik, PP=PP,case=case);
  par.ests <- fit$par;
  par.ests <- abs(par.ests)
  ll.max <- -sePP.negloglik(par.ests,PP,case)
```

```
  #Lines removed here ...
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

showRM *Show Risk Measure Estimates on Tailplot*

Description

shows estimates of risk measures (like VaR and ES) on a tailplot

Usage

```
showRM(object, alpha, RM="VaR", extend=2, ci.p=0.95, like.num=50.)
```

Arguments

object	results of fit.GPD
alpha	probability level
RM	risk measure, VaR or ES
extend	how far to extend picture; x-axis extends to this value times the largest observation
ci.p	confidence level for confidence interval
like.num	number of evaluations of profile likelihood

Details

see pages 282-284 in QRM

Value

point estimate and confidence interval for risk measure

Side Effects

plotTail is called

See Also

plotTail, fit.GPD, RiskMeasures

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(danish);
#Fit the GPD using MLE a
mod <- fit.GPD(danish,threshold=10);
showRM(mod,0.99,RM="VaR");
showRM(mod,0.99,RM="ES");
showRM(mod,0.995,RM="VaR");
showRM(mod,0.995,RM="ES");
## End(Not run)
```

`signalSeries` *signalSeries object*

Description

Structured after the S-Plus signalSeries object. It contains a data slot of any type and a NUMERIC positions slot rather than the date slot of a timeSeries. In other words, each data value has a numeric value associated with its position in the overall list

Usage

```
signalSeries(data, positions., units, units.position, from = 1, by = 1)
```

Arguments

`data`	a component which is typically a dataframe
`positions.`	a numeric component describing the positions of the data values
`units`	character vector describing the type of units used in the data structure
`units.position`	character vector describing the type of units used for the positions
`from`	starting value of positions
`by`	amount to skip between positions

Details

If no arguments are supplied, the default (empty) signalSeries object is returned. Otherwise, a signalSeries object is created with the given positions and data, and units if they are supplied. As an alternative to supplying the positions directly, they can be supplied by giving from and by, in which case the positions are generated as a numeric sequence with the right length to match the data

Value

a signalSeries object with the given data and positions

See Also

`aggregateSignalSeries`

Examples

```
signalSeries(); #default object with no data or positions
#Create matrix of simulated values from multivariate-t distribution
m <- 90; n <- 3000;
dataSim <- rmt(m*n,df=3,rho=0.5,d=2);
dataSimSS <- signalSeries(dataSim);
```

`smi.df` *Swiss Market Index (dataframe Object) November 9, 1990 to March 25, 2004. The .df indicates the dataframe object.*

Description

The `smi.df` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the Swiss Market index from November 1990 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(smi.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at smi.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at smi.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`smi`

`smi` *Swiss Market Index (timeSeries Object) November 9, 1990 to March 25, 2004*

Description

The `smi` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the Swiss Market index from November 1990 to March 2004 in its smii@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(smi)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at smi@Data and the corresponding dates at smi@positions.

See Also

`smi.df`

`sp500.df` *Standard and Poors 500 Index (data.frame Object) January 2, 1990-March 25, 2004*

Description

The `sp500.df` data.frame provides the daily closing value for the S and P 500 Index from January 1980 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(sp500.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at sp500.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at sp500.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`sp500`

`sp500` *Standard and Poors 500 Index (timeSeries Object) January 2, 1990-March 25, 2004*

Description

The `sp500` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the S and P 500 Index from January 1980 to March 2004 in its sp500@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(dji)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at sp500@Data and the corresponding dates at sp500@positions.

See Also

`sp500.df`

spdata.df *Standard and Poors Default Data*

Description

The spdata.df data.frame has 100 rows and 4 columns. It contains default data for A, BBB, BB, B and C-rated companies for the years 1981 to 2000

Usage

```
data(spdata)
```

Format

a matrix containing 100 rows and 4 columns.
The colums are:

year	year of default
rating	rating category (A, BBB, BB, B, CCC)
firms	number of companies in rating category
number of defaults	number of companies defaulting in category

The rows are the years from 1981-2000

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

Source

Standard and Poors Credit Monitor

See Also

spdata, spdata.raw, momest

Examples

```
#Easier to use data.frame than timeSeries for this set
data(spdata.df);
#the data being used is spdata.df which has 100 rows and 4 columns:
#'year', 'rating', 'firms', defaults'
#Must attach MASS and nlme libraries to run mixed effect regression model
library(MASS);
library(nlme);
#Use R- library MASS to get glmmPQL which runs a mixed-effects model.
#It will measure random effects and fixed effects.
#'year' -'ratings' determine the unique results(20 years 1981-2000 with 5 obligor
#class ratings each year)
results <- glmmPQL(cbind(defaults,firms-defaults) ~ -1 + rating,
    random = ~1| year, family=binomial(probit), data=spdata.df);
results;
```

```
summary(results);
summary(results)$tTable[,1];
rm(spdata.df);
detach("package:nlme");
detach("package:MASS");
```

`spdata.raw.df` *Standard and Poors Default Data (Dataframe)*

Description

The `spdata.raw.df` data frame has 20 rows and 11 columns. It contains default data for A, BBB, BB, B and C-rated companies for the years 1981 to 2000

Usage

```
data(spdata.raw.df)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following 11 columns:

year	year of default
Aobligors	number of A-rated companies
Adefaults	number of A-rated companies defaulting in year
BBBobligors	number of BBB-rated companies
BBBdefaults	number of BBB-rated companies that default in year
BBobligors	number of BB-rated companies
BBdefaults	number of BB-rated companies that default in year
Bobligors	number of B-rated companies
Bdefaults	number of B-rated companies that default in year
CCCobligors	number of CCC-rated companies
CCCdefaults	number of CCC-rated companies that default in year

There are 20 rows with values for the years from 1981 to 2000

Source

Standard & Poors Credit Monitor

See Also

`spdata.raw`, `spdata`, `momest`

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw.df);
attach(spdata.raw.df);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
BBdefaultRate <- BBdefaults/BBobligors;
BBBdefaultRate <- BBBdefaults/BBBobligors;
```

```
AdefaultRate <- Adefaults/Aobligors;
CCCdefaultRate <- CCCdefaults/CCCobligors;
```

`spdata.raw` *Standard and Poors Default Data (timeSeries object)*

Description

The `spdata.raw` timeSeries has 20 rows (dates) and 10 columns (obligors). It contains default data for A, BBB, BB, B and C-rated companies for the years 1981 to 2000.

Usage

```
data(spdata.raw)
```

Format

This timeSeries contains the following 10 columns:

Aobligors	number of A-rated companies
Adefaults	number of A-rated companies defaulting in year
BBBobligors	number of BBB-rated companies
BBBdefaults	number of BBB-rated companies that default in year
BBobligors	number of BB-rated companies
BBdefaults	number of BB-rated companies that default in year
Bobligors	number of B-rated companies
Bdefaults	number of B-rated companies that default in year
CCCobligors	number of CCC-rated companies
CCCdefaults	number of CCC-rated companies that default in year

There are 20 rows with values for the years from 1981 to 2000

Source

Standard & Poors Credit Monitor

See Also

`spdata.raw.df`, `spdata`, `momest`

Examples

```
data(spdata.raw);
attach(spdata.raw);
BdefaultRate <- Bdefaults/Bobligors;
#Get an array of BB default rates for the 20 years 1981-2000:
BBdefaultRate <- BBdefaults/BBobligors;
BBBdefaultRate <- BBBdefaults/BBBobligors;
AdefaultRate <- Adefaults/Aobligors;
CCCdefaultRate <- CCCdefaults/CCCobligors;
```

spdata *Standard and Poors Default Data*

Description

The spdata timeSeries dataset has 100 rows and 3 columns. It contains default data for A, BBB, BB, B and C-rated companies for the years 1981 to 2000

Usage

```
data(spdata)
```

Format

a matrix containing 100 rows and 4 columns.
The colums are:

rating	rating category (A, BBB, BB, B, CCC)
firms	number of companies in rating category
number of defaults	number of companies defaulting in category

The rows are the years from 1981-2000

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

Source

Standard and Poors Credit Monitor

See Also

spdata.df, spdata.raw, momest

Examples

```
#Must attach MASS and nlme libraries to run mixed effect regression model
library(MASS);
library(nlme);
#Load timeSeries:
data(spdata); #timeSeries
ratingval <- spdata@recordIDs$rating;
yearval <- as.numeric(spdata@recordIDs$DATE);
#Use R- library MASS to get glmmPQL which runs a mixed-effects model.
#It will measure random effects and fixed effects.
#'year' -'ratings' determine the unique results(20 years 1981-2000 with 5 obligor
#class ratings each year)
results <- glmmPQL(cbind(defaults,firms-defaults) ~ -1 + ratingval,
     random = ~1| yearval, family=binomial(probit), data=spdata);
results;
summary(results);
```

```
summary(results)$tTable[,1];
detach("package:nlme");
detach("package:MASS");
```

`Spearman` *Spearman's Rank Correlation*

Description

calculates a matrix of Sperman's rank correlations

Usage

```
Spearman(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	data matrix

Details

see pages 229-230 in QRM

Value

matrix of rank correlations

See Also

`Kendall`

Examples

```
data <- rmnorm(1000,d=3,rho=0.5);
Spearman(data);
```

`stationary.sePP` *Stationarity of Self-Exciting Model*

Description

checks a sufficient condition for stationarity of a self-exciting model and gives information about cluster size

Usage

```
stationary.sePP(sePP)
```

Arguments

`sePP`	a fitted self-exciting process created with fit.sePP or marked self-exciting process created with fit.seMPP

Value

a vector consisting of binary flag for stationarity condition, estimated number of direct decendents of any event and estimated size of cluster generated by any new event

References

Daley and Vere-Jones, An Introduction to the Theory of Point Processes, Springer, 2nd Edition 2003, page 203

See Also

`fit.sePP`, `fit.seMPP`

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
        timeDate("12/31/1995",format = "%m/%d/%Y"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
mod3a <- fit.seMPP(tmp,mark.influence=FALSE,std.errs=TRUE);
#Note that stationary.sePP applies to both sePP and seMPP processes.
stationary.sePP(mod3a);
```

---

symmetrize *Ensure Symmetric Matrix*

Description

ensures a matrix that should be symmetric is really symmetric

Usage

```
symmetrize(matrix)
```

Arguments

`matrix`	a matrix that should be symmetric

Details

deals with situations where rounding errors cause symmetric matrices to appear asymmetric

Value

a matrix that is symmetric

Examples

```
## Not run:
#lines of code taken from fit.mst() in functionsNormix.R
# ...
Sigma <- var(data);
Sigma <- symmetrize(Sigma);
beta <- as.vector(solve(Sigma)
mean <- as.numeric(mu+EW*gamma);
covariance <- EW*Sigma + varW*outer(gamma,gamma);
## End(Not run)
```

---

timeSeriesClass *timeSeries Objects in R*

Description

The R-language has developed multiple 'time-series' type objects through multiple contributors. The time-series objects in R-language closest to those in S-Plus appear to be those belonging to the timeSeries class described in fCalendar library from R-metrics. Dates and times are implemented as 'timeDate' objects wtihin 'timeSeries'. The class contains functions for the generation and representation of 'timeSeries' objects and mathematical operations on the objects.
Use timeSeries() as the constructor for the class.

Usage:
timeSeries(data, charvec, units=NULL, format="ISO", zone="GMT",
FinCenter=myFinCenter,
recordIDs=data.frame(),title=NULL, documentaion = NULL, ...)

Arguments

`data`	a vector or matrix or data frame containing numeric values
`charvec`	a character vector of dates and times
`units`	(optional) character string allowing overwrite of current column names
`format`	(optional) timeDate string format, defaulting to 'ISO'
`zone`	(optional)time zone where the data were recorded
`FinCenter`	location of financial center as Continent/City

Details

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: You can extract the DATE segment from a timeSeries object using
1) the seriesPosition function:(e.g. use seriesPositions(sp500))
2) the positions attribute (e.g. dates <- sp500@positions)

You can extract the NUMERIC segment from a timeSeries object using
1) the seriesData function (e.g. use seriesData(sp500))
2) the Data attribute (e.g. returns <- sp500@Data)

Value

a timeSeries object

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

TimeSeriesClassRMetrics

TimeSeriesClassRMetrics

timeSeries Class and Methods

Description

A collection and description of functions and methods dealing with regular and irregular 'timeSeries' objects. Dates and times are implemented as 'timeDate' objects. Included are functions and methods for the generation and representation of 'timeSeries' objects, and for mathematical operations.

The functions and methods for the Generation of 'timeSeries' Objects are:

'timeSeries()'	Creates a 'timeSeries' object from scratch,
'read.timeSeries()'	Reads a 'timeSeries' from a spreadsheet file,
'as.timeSeries()'	S3: Creates 'time Series' from a 'matrix',
'is.timeSeries()'	S3: Tests if an object is of class a 'timeSeries',
'print.timeSeries()'	S3: Print method for a 'timeSeries' object,
'plot.timeSeries()'	S3: Plot method for a 'timeSeries' object,
'lines.timeSeries()'	S3: Lines method for a 'timeSeries' object,
'Ops.timeSeries()'	S3: Arith method for a 'timeSeries' object,
'[.timeSeries()'	S3: "[" method for a 'timeSeries' object,
'head.timeSeries()'	S3: returns the head of a 'timeSeries' object,
'tail.timeSeries()'	S3: returns the tail of a 'timeSeries' object.

The functions and methods for the Representation of 'timeSeries' Objects are:

'seriesData()'	Extracts data slot from a 'timeSeries',
'seriesPositions()'	Extracts positions slot from a 'timeSeries',
'start.timeSeries()'	S3: Extracts start date of a 'timeSeries',
'end.timeSeries()'	S3: Extracts end date of a 'timeSeries',
'as.vector.timeSeries()'	S3: Converts a 'timeSeries' to a vector,
'as.matrix.timeSeries()'	S3: Converts a 'timeSeries' to a matrix,
'as.data.frame.timeSeries()'	S3: Converts a 'timeSeries' to a data.frame.

The functions and methods for Math Operations of 'timeSeries' Objects are:

'applySeries()'	Applies a function to margins of a 'timeSeries',
'alignDailySeries()'	Aligns a daily 'timeSeries' to new positions,
'window()'	Selects a piece from a 'timeSeries' object,
'merge()'	Merges a 'timeSeries' object with a 'matrix',
'ohlcDailyPlot()'	Plots open high low close bar chart,
'revSeries()'	Reverts the order of 'timeSeries' object,
'diffSeries()'	Takes differences from a 'timeSeries' object,

‘lagSeries()’	Lags a ‘timeSeries’ object,
‘outlierSeries()’	Removes outliers from a ‘timeSeries’ object,
‘returnSeries()’	Computes returns from a ‘timeSeries’ object,
‘logSeries()’	Returns logarithms of a ‘timeSeries’ object,
‘absSeries()’	Returns absolute values of a ‘timeSeries’ object.

Functions calls include:
timeSeries(data, charvec, units = NULL, format = "ISO", zone = "GMT", FinCenter = myFinCenter, recordIDs = data.frame(), title = NULL, documentation = NULL, ...)

read.timeSeries(file, zone = "GMT", FinCenter = "", title = "", documentation = "", sep = ";")

as.timeSeries(x, dimnames = TRUE, format = "")
is.timeSeries(object)
The following are S3 method for class 'timeSeries':
print(x, ...)
plot(x, reference.grid = TRUE, lty = 1, ...)
lines(x, ...)
Ops(e1, e2)
x[i = min(1, nrow(x@Data]):nrow(x@Data),
j = min(1, ncol(x@Data)):ncol(x@Data))
head(x, ...)
tail(x, ...)

seriesData(object)
seriesPositions(object)
The following are S3 method for class 'timeSeries':
start(x, ...)
end(x, ...)
as.vector(x, mode = "any")
as.matrix(x)
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = NULL)

applySeries(x, from = NULL, to = NULL, by=c("monthly","quarterly"), FUN = colAvgs, units = NULL, ...);
window(x, from, to);
diffSeries(x, lag = 1, diff = 1, trim = FALSE, pad = NA);
lagSeries(x, k = 1, trim = FALSE, units = NULL);
outlierSeries(x, sd = 10, complement = TRUE);
merge(x, y, units = NULL);
returnSeries(x, type = c("continuous", "discrete"), percentage = FALSE, trim = TRUE, digits = 4, units = NULL);
revSeries(x);
logSeries(x);
absSeries(x);
alignDailySeries(x, method = c("before", "after", "interp", "fillNA"), include.weekends = FALSE, units = NULL);
ohlcDailyPlot(x, volume = TRUE, colOrder = c(1:5), units = 1e6, xlab = c("Date", "Date"), ylab = c("Price", "Volume"), main = c("O-H-L-C", "Volume"), grid.nx = 7, grid.lty = "solid", ...);

Details

Generation of Time Series Objects:
We have defined a timeSeries class which is in many aspects similar to the S-Plus class with the same name, but has also some important differences. The class has seven Slots, the 'Data' slot which holds the time series data in matrix form, the 'position' slot which holds the time/date as a character vector, the 'format' and 'FinCenter' slots which are the same as for the 'timeDate' object, the 'units' slot which holds the column names of the data matrix, and a 'title' and a 'documentation' slot which hold descriptive character strings. Date and time is managed in the same way as for timeDate objects.

Author(s)

documentation by Scott Ulman for R-language distribution

See Also

timeSeriesClass

---

unmark *Unmark Point Process*

Description

strips marks from a marked point process

Usage

```
unmark(PP)
```

Arguments

PP	a point process object of class PP

Details

If necessary, more details than the description above

Value

Describe the value returned If it is a LIST, use

comp1	Description of 'comp1'
comp2	Description of 'comp2'

...

See Also

fit.sePP, fit.seMPP, extremalPP

Examples

```
data(sp500);
sp500.nreturns <- -mk.returns(sp500);
window <- (seriesPositions(sp500.nreturns) >
        timeDate("12/31/1995",format = "%m/%d/%Y"));
sp500.nreturns <- sp500.nreturns[window];
tmp <- extremalPP(sp500.nreturns,ne=100);
tmp2 <- unmark(tmp);
```

---

volfunction *Self-Excitement Function*

Description

calculates a self-excitement function for use in the negloglik() methods used in fit.sePP() and fit.seMPP()

Usage

```
volfunction(anytimes, times, marks, theta, model)
```

Arguments

anytimes	vector of times at which to calculate self-excitement function
times	times of point events
marks	marks associated with point events
theta	parameters of self-excitement function
model	model number

Details

see page 306 of QRM

Value

a vector of same length as "anytimes"

See Also

fit.sePP, fit.seMPP

Examples

```
## Not run:
seMPP.negloglik <- function(theta, PP, case, markdens)
 {
   theta <- abs(theta);
   times <- PP$times;
   marks <- PP$marks;
   endtime <- PP$endtime;
   starttime <- PP$starttime;
   mu <- theta[1];
```

```
    phi <- theta[2];
    voltheta <- theta[-c(1,2,(length(theta)-2),
         (length(theta)-1),length(theta))];
    evol <- volfunction(times,times,marks,voltheta,case);
    lambda.contrib <- mu+phi*evol
    # ... remaining lines ommitted here
  }
## End(Not run)
```

`xdax.df` *Xetra DAX German Index (timeSeries Object) January 3, 1994-March 25, 2004*

Description

The `xdax.df` dataframe provides the daily closing value for the German Xextra DAX index from January 1994 to March 2004. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(xdax.df)
```

Format

This dataframe object contains the prices for the index at xdax.df[,2] and the corresponding dates at xdax.df$DATE. The dataframe can be converted to a timeSeries by calling the ConvertDFToTimeSeries() method in functionsUtility.R.

See Also

`xdax`

`xdax` *Xetra DAX German Index (timeSeries Object) January 3, 1994-March 25, 2004*

Description

The `xdax` timeSeries dataset provides the daily closing value for the German Xextra DAX index from January 1994 to March 2004 in its xdax@Data slot. QRMlib's R-version 1.4.2 and above supplies data in both timeSeries and data.frame versions.

Usage

```
data(xdax)
```

Format

This timeSeries object contains the prices for the index at xdax@Data and the corresponding dates at xdax@positions.

See Also

xdax.df

`xiplot` *GPD Shape Parameter Plot*

Description

creates a plot showing how the estimate of shape varies with threshold or number of extremes.

Usage

```
xiplot(data, models=30., start=15., end=500., reverse=TRUE,
ci=0.95, auto.scale=TRUE, labels=TRUE, table=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	vector or time series of data
`models`	number of consecutive gpd models to be fitted; i.e. the number of different thresholds at which to re-estimate xi; this many xi estimates will be plotted
`start`	lowest number of exceedances to be considered
`end`	maximum number of exceedances to be considered
`reverse`	should plot be by increasing threshold (TRUE) or number of extremes (FALSE)
`ci`	probability for asymptotic confidence band; for no confidence band set to FALSE
`auto.scale`	whether or not plot should be automatically scaled; if not, xlim and ylim graphical parameters may be entered
`labels`	whether or not axes should be labelled; default is TRUE
`table`	should a table of results be printed; default is FALSE
`...`	further parameters of xiplot function

Details

For every model "fit.GPD" is called. Evaluation may be slow.

See Also

fit.GPD, MEplot

Examples

```
# Shape plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data:
data(danish);
xiplot(danish);
```

Index