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Description Implements various mainstream and specialised changepoint methods for finding single and multiple changepoints within data. Many popular non-parametric and frequentist methods are included. The cpt.mean(), cpt.var(), cpt.meanvar() functions should be your first point of call.

Depends R(>= 3.2), methods, stats, zoo(>= 0.9-1)

Suggests testthat, vdiffr

License GPL

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Contents

`changepoint-package` *Methods for Changepoint Detection*

Description

Implements various mainstream and specialised changepoint methods for finding single and multiple changepoints within data. Many popular non-parametric and frequentist methods are included. Users should start by looking at the documentation for cpt.mean(), cpt.var() and cpt.meanvar().

Details

Package:	changepoint
Type:	Package
Version:	2.2.5
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Author(s)

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References

Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

PELT Algorithm: Killick R, Fearnhead P, Eckley IA (2012) Optimal detection of changepoints with a linear computational cost, *JASA* **107(500)**, 1590–1598

Binary Segmentation: Scott, A. J. and Knott, M. (1974) A Cluster Analysis Method for Grouping Means in the Analysis of Variance, *Biometrics* **30(3)**, 507–512

Segment Neighbourhoods: Auger, I. E. And Lawrence, C. E. (1989) Algorithms for the Optimal Identification of Segment Neighborhoods, *Bulletin of Mathematical Biology* **51(1)**, 39–54

See Also

`cpt.mean`,`cpt.var`,`cpt.meanvar`

Examples

```
# change in variance
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(100,0,1),rnorm(100,0,10))
ansvar=cpt.var(x)
plot(ansvar)
print(ansvar) # identifies 1 changepoint at 100

# change in mean
y=c(rnorm(100,0,1),rnorm(100,5,1))
ansmean=cpt.mean(y)
plot(ansmean,cpt.col='blue')
print(ansmean)

# change in mean and variance
z=c(rnorm(100,0,1),rnorm(100,2,10))
ansmeanvar=cpt.meanvar(z)
plot(ansmeanvar,cpt.width=3)
print(ansmeanvar)
```

BINSEG *Binary Segmentation - Only intended for developer use.*

Description

Implements the Binary Segmentation method for identifying changepoints in a given set of summary statistics for a specified cost function and penalty.

This function is called by `cpt.mean`, `cpt.var` and `cpt.meanvar` when `method="BinSeg"`. This is not intended for use by regular users of the package. It is exported for developers to call directly for speed increases or to fit alternative cost functions.

WARNING: No checks on arguments are performed!

Usage

```
BINSEG(sumstat, pen = 0, cost_func = "norm.mean", shape = 1, minseglen = 2,  Q=5)
```

Arguments

sumstat	A matrix containing the summary statistics of data within which you wish to find a changepoint. Currently assumes 3 columns and uses the number of rows as the length of the data +1 (initial value of 0).
pen	Default choice is 0, this should be evaluated elsewhere and a numerical value entered. This should be positive - this isn't checked but results are meaningless if it isn't.
cost_func	The friendly name of the cost function to be called in C. If using your own cost function, this must be the name of the C function to use.
shape	Only required for cost_func="Gamma",default is 1. Must be a positive value, this isn't checked.
minseglen	Positive integer giving the minimum segment length (no. of observations between changes), default is 2. No checks are performed on the input value so it could be larger than feasible to have changes in the data.
Q	The maximum number of changepoints to search for (positive integer). No checks are performed and so a number larger than allowed can be input.

Details

This function is used as a wrapper function to implement the Binary Segmentation algorithm in C. It simply creates the necessary worker vectors, ensures all inputs are the correct type, and passes everything to the C function.

This function is exported for developer use only. It does not perform any checks on inputs (other than type coersion) and is simply a wrapper function for the C code.

Value

A list is returned with elements:

cps	2xQ Matrix containing the changepoint positions on the first row and the test statistic on the second row in the order identified.
cpts	Ordered list of optimal number of changepoints ending with n.
op.cpts	The optimal number changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.
pen	Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

Binary Segmentation: Scott, A. J. and Knott, M. (1974) A Cluster Analysis Method for Grouping Means in the Analysis of Variance, *Biometrics* **30(3)**, 507–512

See Also

cpt.mean,cpt.meanvar,plot-methods,cpt

Examples

```
#This function should only be used by developers, see its use in cpt.mean, cpt.var and cpt.meanvar.
```

`class_input` *Input all required arguments into cpt classes - Only intended for developer use.*

Description

This function helps to input all the necessary information into the correct format for `cpt` and `cpt.range` classes.

This function is called by `cpt.mean`, `cpt.var` and `cpt.meanvar` when `class=TRUE`. This is not intended for use by regular users of the package. It is exported for developers to call directly for speed and convenience.

WARNING: No checks on arguments are performed!

Usage

```
class_input(data, cpttype, method, test.stat, penalty, pen.value, minseglen,
param.estimates, out=list(), Q=NA, shape=NA)
```

Arguments

`data`	Data used in changepoint analysis, see `cpt.mean` for further details.
`cpttype`	Type of changepoint analysis performed as a text string, e.g. "Mean", "Mean and Variance".
`method`	Method used as a text string, see `cpt.mean` for further details.
`test.stat`	The assumed test statistic / distribution of the data as a text string. , see `cpt.mean`, `cpt.meanvar` or `cpt.var` for further details.
`penalty`	Penalty used as a text string, see `cpt.mean` for further details.
`pen.value`	Numerical penalty value used in the analysis (positive).
`minseglen`	Minimum segment length used in the analysis (positive integer).
`param.estimates`	Logical. If TRUE then parameter estimates are calculated. If FALSE no parameter estimates are calculated and the slot is blank in the returned object.
`out`	List of output from `BINSEG`, `PELT` or other `method` used. Function assumes that `method` and format of `out` match.
`Q`	The value of `Q` used in the `BinSeg` or `SegNeigh` methods.
`shape`	Value of the assumed known shape parameter required when test.stat="Gamma".

Details

This function takes all the input required for the cpt or cpt.range classes and enters it into the object.

This function is exported for developer use only. It does not perform any checks on inputs and is simply a convenience function for converting the output of the worker functions into a nice format for the cpt and cpt.range classes.

Value

An object of class cpt or cpt.range as appropriate filled with the given attributes.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

See Also

cpt.var,cpt.mean,plot-methods,cpt

Examples

```
#This function should only be used by developers, see its use in cpt.mean, cpt.var and cpt.meanvar.
```

---

cpt.mean *Identifying Changes in Mean*

Description

Calculates the optimal positioning and (potentially) number of changepoints for data using the user specified method.

Usage

```
cpt.mean(data,penalty="MBIC",pen.value=0,method="AMOC",Q=5,test.stat="Normal",class=TRUE,
param.estimates=TRUE,minseglen=1)
```

Arguments

data	A vector, ts object or matrix containing the data within which you wish to find a changepoint. If data is a matrix, each row is considered a separate dataset.
penalty	Choice of "None", "SIC", "BIC", "MBIC", AIC", "Hannan-Quinn", "Asymptotic", "Manual" and "CROPS" penalties. If Manual is specified, the manual penalty is contained in the pen.value parameter. If Asymptotic is specified, the theoretical type I error is contained in the pen.value parameter. If CROPS is specified, the penalty range is contained in the pen.value parameter; note this is a vector of length 2 which contains the minimum and maximum penalty value.

Note CROPS can only be used if the method is "PELT". The predefined penalties listed DO count the changepoint as a parameter, postfix a 0 e.g."SIC0" to NOT count the changepoint as a parameter.

`pen.value` The theoretical type I error e.g.0.05 when using the Asymptotic penalty. A vector of length 2 (min,max) if using the CROPS penalty. The value of the penalty when using the Manual penalty option - this can be a numeric value or text giving the formula to use. Available variables are, n=length of original data, null=null likelihood, alt=alternative likelihood, tau=proposed changepoint, diffparam=difference in number of alternatve and null parameters.

`method` Choice of "AMOC", "PELT", "SegNeigh" or "BinSeg".

`Q` The maximum number of changepoints to search for using the "BinSeg" method. The maximum number of segments (number of changepoints + 1) to search for using the "SegNeigh" method.

`test.stat` The assumed test statistic / distribution of the data. Currently only "Normal" and "CUSUM" supported.

`class` Logical. If TRUE then an object of class `cpt` is returned.

`param.estimates` Logical. If TRUE and class=TRUE then parameter estimates are returned. If FALSE or class=FALSE no parameter estimates are returned.

`minseglen` Positive integer giving the minimum segment length (no. of observations between changes), default is the minimum allowed by theory.

Details

This function is used to find changes in mean for data using the test statistic specfified in the test.stat parameter. The changes are found using the method supplied which can be single changepoint (AMOC) or multiple changepoints using exact (PELT or SegNeigh) or approximate (BinSeg) methods. A changepoint is denoted as the last observation of the segment / regime.

Value

If `class=TRUE` then an object of S4 class "cpt" is returned. The slot `cpts` contains the changepoints that are returned. For `class=FALSE` the structure is as follows.

If data is a vector (single dataset) then a vector/list is returned depending on the value of method. If data is a matrix (multiple datasets) then a list is returned where each element in the list is either a vector or list depending on the value of method.

If method is AMOC then a vector (one dataset) or matrix (multiple datasets) is returned, the columns are:

`cpt` The most probable location of a changepoint if a change was identified or NA if no changepoint.

`p value` The p-value of the identified changepoint.

If method is PELT then a vector is returned containing the changepoint locations for the penalty supplied. This always ends with n. If the penalty is CROPS then a list is returned with elements:

`cpt.out`	A data frame containing the value of the penalty value where the number of segmentations changes, the number of segmentations and the value of the cost at that penalty value.
`changepoints`	The optimal changepoint for the different penalty values starting with the lowest penalty value

If method is SegNeigh then a list is returned with elements:

`cps`	Matrix containing the changepoint positions for 1,...,Q changepoints.
`op.cpts`	The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.
`pen`	Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.
`like`	Value of the -2*log(likelihood ratio) + penalty for the optimal number of changepoints selected.

If method is BinSeg then a list is returned with elements:

`cps`	2xQ Matrix containing the changepoint positions on the first row and the test statistic on the second row.
`op.cpts`	The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.
`pen`	Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

Change in Normal mean: Hinkley, D. V. (1970) Inference About the Change-Point in a Sequence of Random Variables, *Biometrika* **57**, 1–17

CUSUM Test: M. Csorgo, L. Horvath (1997) Limit Theorems in Change-Point Analysis, *Wiley*

PELT Algorithm: Killick R, Fearnhead P, Eckley IA (2012) Optimal detection of changepoints with a linear computational cost, *JASA* **107(500)**, 1590–1598

CROPS: Haynes K, Eckley IA, Fearnhead P (2014) Efficient penalty search for multiple changepoint problems (in submission), arXiv:1412.3617

Binary Segmentation: Scott, A. J. and Knott, M. (1974) A Cluster Analysis Method for Grouping Means in the Analysis of Variance, *Biometrics* **30(3)**, 507–512

Segment Neighbourhoods: Auger, I. E. And Lawrence, C. E. (1989) Algorithms for the Optimal Identification of Segment Neighborhoods, *Bulletin of Mathematical Biology* **51(1)**, 39–54

MBIC: Zhang, N. R. and Siegmund, D. O. (2007) A Modified Bayes Information Criterion with Applications to the Analysis of Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data. *Biometrics* **63**, 22-32.

See Also

`cpt.var`,`cpt.meanvar`,`plot-methods`,`cpt`

Examples

```
# Example of a change in mean at 100 in simulated normal data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(100,0,1),rnorm(100,10,1))
cpt.mean(x,penalty="SIC",method="AMOC",class=FALSE) # returns 100 to show that the null hypothesis
#was rejected and the change in mean is at 100 and the confidence level is 1.
ans=cpt.mean(x,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="AMOC")
cpts(ans)# returns 100 to show that the null hypothesis was rejected, the change in mean is at 100
#and we are 99% confident of this result
cpt.mean(x,penalty="Manual",pen.value=0.8,method="AMOC",test.stat="CUSUM")
# returns 101 as the changepoint location


# Example of multiple changes in mean at 50,100,150 in simulated normal data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,1),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,1))
cpt.mean(x,penalty="Manual",pen.value="2*log(n)",method="BinSeg",Q=5,class=FALSE)
# returns optimal number of changepoints is 3, locations are 50,100,150.

# Example of using the CROPS penalty in data set above
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,1),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,1))
out=cpt.mean(x, pen.value = c(4,1500),penalty = "CROPS",method = "PELT")
cpts.full(out)  # returns 7 segmentations for penalty values between 4 and 1500.
# We find segmentations with 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 changepoints.
# Note that the empty final row indicates no changepoints.
pen.value.full(out) # gives associated penalty transition points
# CROPS does not give an optimal set of changepoints thus we may wish to explore further
plot(out,diagnostic=TRUE)
# looks like the segmentation with 3 changepoints, 50,100,150 is the most appropriate
plot(out,ncpts=3)


# Example multiple datasets where the first row has multiple changes in mean and the second row has
#no change in mean
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,1),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,1))
y=rnorm(200,0,1)
z=rbind(x,y)
cpt.mean(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="SegNeigh",Q=5,class=FALSE) # returns list
#that has two elements, the first has 3 changes in mean and variance at 50,100,150 and the second
#has no changes in variance
ans=cpt.mean(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="PELT")
cpts(ans[[1]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
cpts(ans[[2]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
```

`cpt.meanvar` *Identifying Changes in Mean and Variance*

Description

Calculates the optimal positioning and (potentially) number of changepoints for data using the user specified method.

Usage

```
cpt.meanvar(data,penalty="MBIC",pen.value=0,method="AMOC",Q=5,test.stat="Normal",
class=TRUE,param.estimates=TRUE,shape=1,minseglen=2)
```

Arguments

data	A vector, ts object or matrix containing the data within which you wish to find a changepoint. If data is a matrix, each row is considered a separate dataset.
penalty	Choice of "None", "SIC", "BIC", "MBIC", AIC", "Hannan-Quinn", "Asymptotic", "Manual" and "CROPS" penalties. If Manual is specified, the manual penalty is contained in the pen.value parameter. If Asymptotic is specified, the theoretical type I error is contained in the pen.value parameter. If CROPS is specified, the penalty range is contained in the pen.value parameter; note this is a vector of length 2 which contains the minimum and maximum penalty value. Note CROPS can only be used if the method is "PELT". The predefined penalties listed DO count the changepoint as a parameter, postfix a 0 e.g."SIC0" to NOT count the changepoint as a parameter.
pen.value	The theoretical type I error e.g.0.05 when using the Asymptotic penalty. A vector of length 2 (min,max) if using the CROPS penalty. The value of the penalty when using the Manual penalty option - this can be a numeric value or text giving the formula to use. Available variables are, n=length of original data, null=null likelihood, alt=alternative likelihood, tau=proposed changepoint, diffparam=difference in number of alternatve and null parameters.
method	Choice of "AMOC", "PELT", "SegNeigh" or "BinSeg".
Q	The maximum number of changepoints to search for using the "BinSeg" method. The maximum number of segments (number of changepoints + 1) to search for using the "SegNeigh" method.
test.stat	The assumed test statistic / distribution of the data. Currently only "Normal", "Gamma", "Exponential" and "Poisson" are supported.
class	Logical. If TRUE then an object of class cpt is returned.
param.estimates	Logical. If TRUE and class=TRUE then parameter estimates are returned. If FALSE or class=FALSE no parameter estimates are returned.
shape	Value of the assumed known shape parameter required when test.stat="Gamma".
minseglen	Positive integer giving the minimum segment length (no. of observations between changes), default is the minimum allowed by theory.

Details

This function is used to find changes in mean and variance for data using the test statistic specified in the test.stat parameter. The changes are found using the method supplied which can be single

changepoint (AMOC) or multiple changepoints using exact (PELT or SegNeigh) or approximate (BinSeg) methods. A changepoint is denoted as the last observation of the segment / regime.

Value

If `class=TRUE` then an object of S4 class "cpt" is returned. The slot `cpts` contains the changepoints that are returned. For `class=FALSE` the structure is as follows.

If data is a vector (single dataset) then a vector/list is returned depending on the value of method. If data is a matrix (multiple datasets) then a list is returned where each element in the list is either a vector or list depending on the value of method.

If method is AMOC then a vector (one dataset) or matrix (multiple datasets) is returned, the columns are:

`cpt`	The most probable location of a changepoint if a change was identified or NA if no changepoint.
`p value`	The p-value of the identified changepoint.

If method is PELT then a vector is returned containing the changepoint locations for the penalty supplied. This always ends with n. If the penalty is CROPS then a list is returned with elements:

`cpt.out`	A data frame containing the value of the penalty value where the number of segmentations changes, the number of segmentations and the value of the cost at that penalty value.
`changepoints`	The optimal changepoints for the different penalty values starting with the lowest penalty value

If method is SegNeigh then a list is returned with elements:

`cps`	Matrix containing the changepoint positions for 1,...,Q changepoints.
`op.cpts`	The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.
`pen`	Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.
`like`	Value of the -2*log(likelihood ratio) + penalty for the optimal number of changepoints selected.

If method is BinSeg then a list is returned with elements:

`cps`	2xQ Matrix containing the changepoint positions on the first row and the test statistic on the second row.
`op.cpts`	The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.
`pen`	Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

Change in Normal mean and variance: Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

Change in Gamma shape parameter: Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

Change in Exponential model: Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

Change in Poisson model: Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

PELT Algorithm: Killick R, Fearnhead P, Eckley IA (2012) Optimal detection of changepoints with a linear computational cost, *JASA* **107(500)**, 1590–1598

CROPS: Haynes K, Eckley IA, Fearnhead P (2014) Efficient penalty search for multiple change-point problems (in submission), arXiv:1412.3617

Binary Segmentation: Scott, A. J. and Knott, M. (1974) A Cluster Analysis Method for Grouping Means in the Analysis of Variance, *Biometrics* **30(3)**, 507–512

Segment Neighbourhoods: Auger, I. E. And Lawrence, C. E. (1989) Algorithms for the Optimal Identification of Segment Neighborhoods, *Bulletin of Mathematical Biology* **51(1)**, 39–54

MBIC: Zhang, N. R. and Siegmund, D. O. (2007) A Modified Bayes Information Criterion with Applications to the Analysis of Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data. *Biometrics* **63**, 22-32.

See Also

cpt.var,cpt.mean,plot-methods,cpt

Examples

```
# Example of a change in scale parameter (mean and variance) at 100 in simulated gamma data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rgamma(100,shape=1,rate=1),rgamma(100,shape=1,rate=5))
cpt.meanvar(x,penalty="SIC",method="AMOC",test.stat="Gamma",class=FALSE,shape=1) # returns 97 to
#show that the null hypothesis was rejected and the change in scale parameter is at 97
ans=cpt.meanvar(x,penalty="AIC",method="AMOC",test.stat="Gamma",shape=1)
cpts(ans)
# returns 97 to show that the null hypothesis was rejected, the change in scale parameter is at 97


# Example of multiple changes in mean and variance at 50,100,150 in simulated normal data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,3),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,10))
cpt.meanvar(x,penalty="Manual",pen.value="4*log(n)",method="BinSeg",Q=5,class=FALSE)
# returns optimal number of changepoints is 4, locations are 50,100,150,152.

# Example of using the CROPS penalty in the above example
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,3),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,10))
out=cpt.meanvar(x,pen.value=c(2*log(length(x)),100*log(length(x))),penalty="CROPS",method="PELT")
cpts.full(out)
# returns 6 segmentations for penalty values between 2log(n) and 100log(n).
```

```
# We find segmentations with 9, 7, 4, 3, 1 and 0 changepoints.
# Note that the empty final row indicates no changepoints.
pen.value.full(out) # gives associated penalty transition points
# CROPS does not give an optimal set of changepoints thus we may wish to explore further
plot(out,diagnostic=TRUE)
# looks like the segmentation with 4 changepoints, 50,100,150,200 is the most appropriate
plot(out,ncpts=3)


# Example multiple datasets where the first row has multiple changes in mean and variance and the
#second row has no change in mean or variance
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,5,3),rnorm(50,10,1),rnorm(50,3,10))
y=rnorm(200,0,1)
z=rbind(x,y)
cpt.meanvar(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="SegNeigh",Q=5,class=FALSE) # returns list
#that has two elements, the first has 3 changes in mean and variance at 50,100,150 and the second
#has no changes in mean or variance
ans=cpt.meanvar(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="PELT")
cpts(ans[[1]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
cpts(ans[[2]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
```

`cpt.var` *Identifying Changes in Variance*

Description

Calculates the optimal positioning and (potentially) number of changepoints for data using the user specified method.

Usage

```
cpt.var(data,penalty="MBIC",pen.value=0,know.mean=FALSE,mu=NA,method="AMOC",Q=5,
test.stat="Normal",class=TRUE,param.estimates=TRUE,minseglen=2)
```

Arguments

`data`	A vector, ts object or matrix containing the data within which you wish to find a changepoint. If data is a matrix, each row is considered a separate dataset.
`penalty`	Choice of "None", "SIC", "BIC", "MBIC", "AIC", "Hannan-Quinn", "Asymptotic", "Manual" and "CROPS" penalties. If Manual is specified, the manual penalty is contained in the pen.value parameter. If Asymptotic is specified, the theoretical type I error is contained in the pen.value parameter. If CROPS is specified, the penalty range is contained in the pen.value parameter; note this is a vector of length 2 which contains the minimum and maximum penalty value. Note CROPS can only be used if the method is "PELT". The predefined penalties listed DO count the changepoint as a parameter, postfix a 0 e.g."SIC0" to NOT count the changepoint as a parameter.

`pen.value` The theoretical type I error e.g.0.05 when using the Asymptotic penalty. A vector of length 2 (min,max) if using the CROPS penalty. The value of the penalty when using the Manual penalty option - this can be a numeric value or text giving the formula to use. Available variables are, n=length of original data, null=null likelihood, alt=alternative likelihood, tau=proposed changepoint, diffparam=difference in number of alternatve and null parameters.

`know.mean` Only required for test.stat="Normal". Logical, if TRUE then the mean is assumed known and mu is taken as its value. If FALSE, and mu=NA (default value) then the mean is estimated via maximum likelihood. If FALSE and the value of mu is supplied, mu is not estimated but is counted as an estimated parameter for decisions.

`mu` Only required for test.stat="Normal". Numerical value of the true mean of the data. Either single value or vector of length nrow(data). If data is a matrix and mu is a single value, the same mean is used for each row.

`method` Choice of "AMOC", "PELT", "SegNeigh" or "BinSeg".

`Q` The maximum number of changepoints to search for using the "BinSeg" method. The maximum number of segments (number of changepoints + 1) to search for using the "SegNeigh" method.

`test.stat` The assumed test statistic / distribution of the data. Currently only "Normal" and "CSS" supported.

`class` Logical. If TRUE then an object of class `cpt` is returned.

`param.estimates` Logical. If TRUE and class=TRUE then parameter estimates are returned. If FALSE or class=FALSE no parameter estimates are returned.

`minseglen` Positive integer giving the minimum segment length (no. of observations between changes), default is the minimum allowed by theory.

Details

This function is used to find changes in variance for data using the test statistic specified in the test.stat parameter. The changes are found using the method supplied which can be single changepoint (AMOC) or multiple changepoints using exact (PELT or SegNeigh) or approximate (BinSeg) methods. A changepoint is denoted as the last observation of the segment / regime. Note that for the test.stat="CSS" option the preset penalties are log(.) to allow comparison with test.stat="Normal".

Value

If `class=TRUE` then an object of S4 class "cpt" is returned. The slot `cpts` contains the changepoints that are returned. For `class=FALSE` the structure is as follows.

If data is a vector (single dataset) then a vector/list is returned depending on the value of method. If data is a matrix (multiple datasets) then a list is returned where each element in the list is either a vector or list depending on the value of method.

If method is AMOC then a vector (one dataset) or matrix (multiple datasets) is returned, the columns are:

`cpt` The most probable location of a changepoint if a change was identified or NA if no changepoint.

p value The p-value of the identified changepoint.

If method is PELT then a vector is returned containing the changepoint locations for the penalty supplied. This always ends with n. If the penalty is CROPS then a list is returned with elements:

cpt.out A data frame containing the value of the penalty value where the number of segmentations changes, the number of segmentations and the value of the cost at that penalty value.

segmentations The optimal segmentations for the different penalty values starting with the lowest penalty value

If method is SegNeigh then a list is returned with elements:

cps Matrix containing the changepoint positions for 1,...,Q changepoints.

op.cpts The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.

pen Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.

like Value of the -2*log(likelihood ratio) + penalty for the optimal number of changepoints selected.

If method is BinSeg then a list is returned with elements:

cps 2xQ Matrix containing the changepoint positions on the first row and the test statistic on the second row.

op.cpts The optimal changepoint locations for the penalty supplied.

pen Penalty used to find the optimal number of changepoints.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

Normal: Chen, J. and Gupta, A. K. (2000) *Parametric statistical change point analysis*, Birkhauser

CSS: C. Inclan, G. C. Tiao (1994) Use of Cumulative Sums of Squares for Retrospective Detection of Changes of Variance, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **89(427)**, 913–923

PELT Algorithm: Killick R, Fearnhead P, Eckley IA (2012) Optimal detection of changepoints with a linear computational cost, *JASA* **107(500)**, 1590–1598

CROPS: Haynes K, Eckley IA, Fearnhead P (2014) Efficient penalty search for multiple changepoint problems (in submission), arXiv:1412.3617

Binary Segmentation: Scott, A. J. and Knott, M. (1974) A Cluster Analysis Method for Grouping Means in the Analysis of Variance, *Biometrics* **30(3)**, 507–512

Segment Neighbourhoods: Auger, I. E. And Lawrence, C. E. (1989) Algorithms for the Optimal Identification of Segment Neighborhoods, *Bulletin of Mathematical Biology* **51(1)**, 39–54

MBIC: Zhang, N. R. and Siegmund, D. O. (2007) A Modified Bayes Information Criterion with Applications to the Analysis of Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data. *Biometrics* **63**, 22-32.

See Also

cpt.mean,cpt.meanvar,plot-methods,cpt

Examples

```
# Example of a change in variance at 100 in simulated normal data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(100,0,1),rnorm(100,0,10))
cpt.var(x,penalty="SIC",method="AMOC",class=FALSE) # returns 100 to show that the null hypothesis
#was rejected and the change in variance is at 100
ans=cpt.var(x,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="AMOC")
cpts(ans)# returns 100 to show that the null hypothesis was rejected, the change in variance is at
#100 and we are 99% confident of this result

# Example of multiple changes in variance at 50,100,150 in simulated data
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,0,10),rnorm(50,0,5),rnorm(50,0,1))
cpt.var(x,penalty="Manual",pen.value="log(2*log(n))",method="BinSeg",test.stat="CSS",Q=5,
class=FALSE) # returns optimal number of changepoints is 4, locations are 50,53,99,150.

# Example of using CROPS in the above example
set.seed(1)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,0,10),rnorm(50,0,5),rnorm(50,0,1))
out=cpt.var(x,pen.value=c(log(length(x)),100*log(length(x))),penalty="CROPS",method="PELT")
cpts.full(out) # returns 7 segmentations for penalty values between log(n) and 100log(n).
# We find segmentations with 7, 5, 4,3,2,1 and 0 changepoints.
# Note that the empty final row indicates no changepoints.
pen.value.full(out) # gives associated penalty transition points
# CROPS does not give an optimal set of changepoints thus we may wish to explore further
plot(out,diagnostic=TRUE)
# looks like the segmentation with 3 changepoints, 50,100,150 is the most appropriate
plot(out,ncpts=3)

# Example multiple datasets where the first row has multiple changes in variance and the second row
#has no change in variance
set.seed(10)
x=c(rnorm(50,0,1),rnorm(50,0,10),rnorm(50,0,5),rnorm(50,0,1))
y=rnorm(200,0,1)
z=rbind(x,y)
cpt.var(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="SegNeigh",Q=5,class=FALSE) # returns list that
#has two elements, the first has 3 changes in variance at 50,100,149 and the second has no changes
#in variance
ans=cpt.var(z,penalty="Asymptotic",pen.value=0.01,method="PELT")
cpts(ans[[1]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
cpts(ans[[2]]) # same results as for the SegNeigh method.
```

`decision` *Decision Function - Only intended for developer use.*

Description

Uses the function parameters to decide if a proposed changepoint is a true changepoint or due to random variability. Test is conducted using the user specified penalty.

This function is called by `cpt.mean`, `cpt.var` and `cpt.meanvar` when `method="AMOC"`. This is not intended for use by regular users of the package. It is exported for developers to call directly for speed increases or to fit alternative cost functions.

WARNING: No checks on arguments are performed!

Usage

```
decision(tau,null,alt=NA,penalty="MBIC",n=0,diffparam=1,pen.value=0)
```

Arguments

`tau`	A numeric value or vector specifying the proposed changepoint location(s).
`null`	The value of the null test statistic. If tau is a vector, so is null. If the test statistic is already known (i.e. doesn't have null and alternative components), replace the null argument with the test statistic.
`alt`	The value of the alternative test statistic (at tau). If tau is a vector, so is alt. If the test statistic is already known, then it is used in replacement of the null argument and the alternative should not be specified (default NA to account for this)
`penalty`	Choice of "None", "SIC", "BIC", "MBIC", AIC", "Hannan-Quinn", "Asymptotic" and "Manual" penalties. If Manual is specified, the manual penalty is contained in the pen.value parameter. If Asymptotic is specified, the theoretical type I error is contained in the pen.value parameter. The predefined penalties listed DO count the changepoint as a parameter, postfix a 0 e.g."SIC0" to NOT count the changepoint as a parameter.
`n`	The length of the original data, required to give sensible "no changepoint" output.
`diffparam`	The difference in the number of parameters in the null and alternative hypotheses, required for the SIC, BIC, AIC, Hanna-Quinn and possibly Manual penalties.
`pen.value`	The theoretical type I error e.g.0.05 when using the Asymptotic penalty. The value of the penalty when using the Manual penalty option - this can be a numeric value or text giving the formula to use. Available variables are, n=length of original data, null=null likelihood, alt=alternative likelihood, tau=proposed changepoint, diffparam=difference in number of alternatve and null parameters.

Details

This function is used to test whether tau is a true changepoint or not. This test uses the null-alternative as the test statistic and performs the test where the null hypothesis is no change point and the alternative hypothesis is a single changepoint at tau. The test is (null-alt)>=penalty, if TRUE then the changepoint is deemed a true changepoint, if FALSE then n (length of data) is returned.

If the test statistic is already known then it replaces the null value and the alternative is not required (default NA). In this case the test is null>=penalty, if TRUE then the changepoint is deemed a true changepoint, if FALSE then n (length of data) is returned.

This function is exported for developer use only. It does not perform any checks on inputs and is included for convenience and speed for those who are developing their own cost functions.

Value

A list is returned with two elements, cpt and pen.

cpt	If tau is a single value then a single value is returned: Either the value of the true changepoint location or n (length of data) if no changepoint is found. If tau is a vector of length m then a vector of length m is returned:Each element is either the value of the true changepoint location or n (length of data) if no changepoint is found. The first element is for the first value of tau and the final element is for the final value of tau.
pen	The numeric value of the penalty used for the test(s).

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

SIC/BIC: Schwarz, G. (1978) Estimating the Dimension of a Model, *The Annals of Statistics* **6(2)**, 461–464

MBIC: Zhang, N. R. and Siegmund, D. O. (2007) A Modified Bayes Information Criterion with Applications to the Analysis of Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data. *Biometrics* **63**, 22-32.

AIC: Akaike, H. (1974) A new look at the statistical model identification, *Automatic Control, IEEE Transactions on* **19(6)**, 716–723

Hannan-Quinn: Hannan, E. J. and B. G. Quinn (1979) The Determination of the Order of an Autoregression, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, B* **41**, 190–195

See Also

cpt.mean,cpt.var,cpt.meanvar

Examples

```
# Example of finding a change
out=c(100,765.1905,435.6529) # tau, null, alt
decision(out[1],out[2],out[3],penalty="SIC",n=200,diffparam=1) # returns 100 as a true changepoint

# Example of no change found
out=c(53,-22.47768,-24.39894) # tau, null, alt
decision(out[1],out[2],out[3],penalty="Manual",n=200,diffparam=1,pen.value="2*log(n)")
```

ftse100 — *FTSE 100 Daily Returns: 2nd April 1984 – 13th September 2012*

Description

This dataset gives the daily returns (c_t+1/c_t -1) of the UK FTSE 100 index from 2nd April 1984 until the 13th September 2012.

Usage

```
ftse100
```

Format

A matrix of dimension 7187 x 2 where the first column is the Date and the second column is the Daily Return.

Source

Yahoo! Finance

HC1 — *G+C Content in Human Chromosome 1*

Description

This dataset gives the G+C content in 3kb windows along the Human Chromosome from 10Mb to 33Mb (no missing data).

Usage

```
HC1
```

Format

A vector of length 23553.

Source

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mapview/map_search.cgi?taxid=9606&build=previous

Lai2005fig3 *Normalized glioblastoma profile for chromosome 13*

Description

This dataset is taken from Lai W, Johnson MJ, Kucherlapati R, Park PJ, Bioinformatics , 2005. The paper states that the original source of the data is from Bredel et al. (2005). The data is Chromosome 13 in GBM31.

Usage

```
Lai2005fig3
```

Format

A matrix of dimensions 797 x 5. The columns are Spot, CH, POS.start, POS.end, GBM31.

Source

http://compbio.med.harvard.edu/Supplements/Bioinformatics05b/Profiles/Chrom_13_GBM31.xls

Lai2005fig4 *Normalized glioblastoma profile for an excerpt of chromosome 7, the EGFR locus.*

Description

This dataset is taken from Lai W, Johnson MJ, Kucherlapati R, Park PJ, Bioinformatics , 2005. The paper states that the original source of the data is from Bredel et al. (2005). The data is an excerpt of chromosome 7 in GBM29 from 40 to 65 Mb.

Usage

```
Lai2005fig4
```

Format

A matrix of dimensions 193 x 5. The columns are Spot, CH, POS.start, POS.end, GBM31.

Source

http://compbio.med.harvard.edu/Supplements/Bioinformatics05b/Profiles/Chrom_7_from40_to65Mb_GBM29.xls

ncpts *Generic Function - ncpts*

Description

Generic function

Usage

```
ncpts(object)
```

Arguments

object	Depending on the class of object depends on the method used (and if one exists)

Details

Generic Function

Value

Depends on the class of object, see individual methods

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

See Also

ncpts-methods

Examples

```
x=new("cpt") # new cpt object
ncpts(x) # returns the number of changepoints (i.e. length of the cpts slot in x minus 1)
```

nseg *Generic Function - nseg*

Description

Generic function

Usage

```
nseg(object)
```

Arguments

object	Depending on the class of object depends on the method used (and if one exists)

Details

Generic Function

Value

Depends on the class of object, see individual methods

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

See Also

nseg-methods

Examples

```
x=new("cpt") # new cpt object
nseg(x) # returns the number of segments (i.e. length of the cpts slot)
```

PELT *PELT (Pruned Exact Linear Time) - Only intended for developer use.*

Description

Implements the PELT method for identifying changepoints in a given set of summary statistics for a specified cost function and penalty.

This function is called by `cpt.mean`, `cpt.var` and `cpt.meanvar` when `method="PELT"`. This is not intended for use by regular users of the package. It is exported for developers to call directly for speed increases or to fit alternative cost functions.

WARNING: No checks on arguments are performed!

Usage

```
PELT(sumstat, pen = 0, cost_func = "norm.mean", shape = 1, minseglen = 1)
```

Arguments

`sumstat`	A matrix containing the summary statistics of data within which you wish to find a changepoint. Currently assumes 3 columns and uses the number of rows as the length of the data +1 (initial value of 0).
`pen`	Default choice is 0, this should be evaluated elsewhere and a numerical value entered. This should be positive - this isn't checked but results are meaningless if it isn't.
`cost_func`	The friendly name of the cost function to be called in C. If using your own cost function, this must be the name of the C function to use.
`shape`	Only required for cost_func="Gamma",default is 1. Must be a positive value, this isn't checked.
`minseglen`	Positive integer giving the minimum segment length (no. of observations between changes), default is 1. No checks are performed on the input value so it could be larger than feasible to have changes in the data.

Details

This function is used as a wrapper function to implement the PELT algorithm in C. It simply creates the necessary worker vectors, ensures all inputs are the correct type, and passes everything to the C function.

This function is exported for developer use only. It does not perform any checks on inputs (other than type coersion) and is simply a wrapper function for the C code.

Value

A list is returned with elements:

`lastchangecpts`	Vector of length n containing the last changepoint prior to each timepoint.

cpts	Ordered list of optimal number of changepoints ending with n.
lastchangelike	Vector of lenght n containing the likelihood of the optimal segmentation up to each timepoint.
ncpts	Number of changes identified.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

PELT Algorithm: Killick R, Fearnhead P, Eckley IA (2012) Optimal detection of changepoints with a linear computational cost, *JASA* **107(500)**, 1590–1598

CROPS: Haynes K, Eckley IA, Fearnhead P (2014) Efficient penalty search for multiple changepoint problems (in submission), arXiv:1412.3617

See Also

cpt.mean,cpt.meanvar,plot-methods,cpt

Examples

```
#This function should only be used by developers, see its use in cpt.mean, cpt.var and cpt.meanvar.
```

---

penalty_decision *Penalty Decision Function - Only intended for developer use.*

Description

Evaluates the arguments to give a numeric value for the penalty.

This function is called by cpt.mean, cpt.var and cpt.meanvar. This is not intended for use by regular users of the package. It is exported for developers to call directly for speed increases or to fit alternative cost functions.

WARNING: No checks on arguments are performed!

Usage

```
penalty_decision(penalty, pen.value, n, diffparam, asymcheck, method)
```

Arguments

penalty	Choice of "None", "SIC", "BIC", "MBIC", AIC", "Hannan-Quinn", "Asymptotic" and "Manual" penalties. If Manual is specified, the manual penalty is contained in the pen.value parameter. If Asymptotic is specified, the theoretical type I error is contained in the pen.value parameter. The predefined penalties listed DO count the changepoint as a parameter, postfix a 0 e.g."SIC0" to NOT count the changepoint as a parameter.
pen.value	The theoretical type I error e.g.0.05 when using the Asymptotic penalty. The value of the penalty when using the Manual penalty option - this can be a numeric value or text giving the formula to use. Available variables are, n=length of original data, null=null likelihood, alt=alternative likelihood, tau=proposed changepoint, diffparam=difference in number of alternatve and null parameters.
n	The length of the original data, required to give sensible "no changepoint" output.
diffparam	The difference in the number of parameters (degrees of freedom) when a change is added, required for the SIC, BIC, AIC, Hanna-Quinn and possibly Manual penalties. Do NOT include the changepoint when calculating this number as this is automatically added.
asymcheck	A text string which translates to the asymptotic formula for a specific cost function. Currently implemented values are: `mean.norm`, `var.norm`, `meanvar.norm`, `reg.norm`, `var.css`, `mean.cusum`, `meanvar.gamma`, `meanvar.exp`, `meanvar.poisson`.
method	Method used as a text string, see `cpt.mean` for further details.

Details

This function takes the text string input and converts it to a numerical value for the specific length of data specified by n.

This function is exported for developer use only. It does not perform any checks on inputs and is included for convenience and speed for those who are developing their own cost functions.

Value

The numeric value of the penalty.

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

References

SIC/BIC: Schwarz, G. (1978) Estimating the Dimension of a Model, *The Annals of Statistics* **6(2)**, 461–464

MBIC: Zhang, N. R. and Siegmund, D. O. (2007) A Modified Bayes Information Criterion with Applications to the Analysis of Comparative Genomic Hybridization Data. *Biometrics* **63**, 22-32.

AIC: Akaike, H. (1974) A new look at the statistical model identification, *Automatic Control, IEEE Transactions on* **19(6)**, 716–723

Hannan-Quinn: Hannan, E. J. and B. G. Quinn (1979) The Determination of the Order of an Autoregression, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, B* **41**, 190–195

See Also

cpt.mean,cpt.var,cpt.meanvar

Examples

```
# Example of finding a change
out=c(100,765.1905,435.6529) # tau, null, alt
decision(out[1],out[2],out[3],penalty="SIC",n=200,diffparam=1) # returns 100 as a true changepoint

# Example of no change found
out=c(53,-22.47768,-24.39894) # tau, null, alt
decision(out[1],out[2],out[3],penalty="Manual",n=200,diffparam=1,pen.value="2*log(n)")
```

---

seg.len *Generic Function - seg.len*

Description

Generic function

Usage

```
seg.len(object)
```

Arguments

object	Depending on the class of object depends on the method used (and if one exists)

Details

Generic Function

Value

Depends on the class of object, see individual methods

Author(s)

Rebecca Killick

See Also

seg.len-methods

Examples

```
x=new("cpt") # new cpt object
seg.len(x) # returns the length of each segment in the data (i.e. no. of obs between changepoints)
```

`wave.c44137` *Wave data from buoy c44137*

Description

This dataset gives the significant wave heights from buoy c44137 obtained from the Fisheries and Oceans Canada, East Scotian Slop. The data are taken at hourly intervals from January 2005 until September 2012.

Usage

```
wave.c44137
```

Format

A vector of length 63651.

Source

http://www.meds-sdmm.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/isdm-gdsi/waves-vagues/search-recherche/list-liste/data-donnees-eng.asp?medsid=C44137

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