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Description Functions for extreme value theory, which may be divided into the following groups; exploratory data analysis, block maxima, peaks over thresholds (univariate and bivariate), point processes, gev/gpd distributions.

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R topics documented:

bmw	2
danish	3
decluster	3
dgev	4
dgpd	5
emplot	6
exindex	6
findthresh	8

gev	8
gpd	9
gpd.q	10
gpd.sfall	11
gpd biv	12
gumbel	14
hill	15
interpret.gpd biv	16
meplot	17
nidd.annual	18
nidd.thresh	18
plot.gev	18
plot.gpd	19
plot.gpd biv	20
plot.potd	21
pot	22
qplot	23
quant	24
records	25
riskmeasures	26
rlevel.gev	27
shape	28
siemens	29
sp.raw	29
spto87	30
tailplot	30

Index	32
--------------	-----------

 bmw

Daily Log Returns on BMW Share Price

Description

These data are the daily log returns on BMW share price from Tuesday 2nd January 1973 until Tuesday 23rd July 1996. The data are contained in a numeric vector. The dates of each observation are contained in a `times` attribute, which is an object of class "POSIXct" (see [Date Time Classes](#)). Note that these data form an irregular time series because no trading takes place at the weekend.

Usage

```
data(bmw)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 6146 observations, with a `times` attribute which is a POSIXct object of the same length.

danish *Danish Fire Insurance Claims*

Description

These data describe large fire insurance claims in Denmark from Thursday 3rd January 1980 until Monday 31st December 1990. The data are contained in a numeric vector. The dates of each observation are contained in a `times` attribute, which is an object of class "POSIXct" (see [DateTimeClasses](#)). They were supplied by Mette Rytgaard of Copenhagen Re. Note that these data form an irregular time series.

Usage

```
data(danish)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 2167 observations, with a `times` attribute which is a POSIXct object of the same length.

decluster *Deccluster Point Process*

Description

Declusters clustered point process data so that Poisson assumption is more tenable over a high threshold.

Usage

```
decluster(series, run = NA, picture = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>series</code>	a numeric vector of threshold exceedances with a <code>times</code> attribute which should be a numeric vector containing either the indices or the times/dates of each exceedance (if times/dates, the attribute should be an object of class "POSIXct" or an object that can be converted to that class; see as.POSIXct)
<code>run</code>	parameter to be used in the <code>runs</code> method; any two consecutive threshold exceedances separated by more than this number of observations/days are considered to belong to different clusters
<code>picture</code>	whether or not a picture of declustering should be drawn

Value

The declustered object.

References

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997). *Modelling Extremal Events*. Springer. Chapter 8, 413–429.

See Also

[pot](#), [exindex](#), [as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
# decluster the 200 exceedances of a particular threshold in
# the negative BMW data
data(bmw)
out <- pot(-bmw, ne = 200)
decluster(out$data, 30)
```

dgev

Generalized Extreme Value Distribution

Description

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

Usage

```
pgev(q, xi = 1, mu = 0, sigma = 1)
qgev(p, xi = 1, mu = 0, sigma = 1)
dgev(x, xi = 1, mu = 0, sigma = 1)
rgev(n, xi = 1, mu = 0, sigma = 1)
```

Arguments

q	vector of quantiles
p	vector of probabilities
x	vector of values at which to evaluate density
n	sample size
xi	shape parameter
mu	location parameter
sigma	scale parameter

Value

Probability (pgev), quantile (qgev), density (dgev) or random sample (rgev) for the GEV distribution with shape xi.

See Also[dgpd](#), [gev](#)

dgpd*Generalized Pareto Distribution*

Description

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

Usage

```
pgpd(q, xi, mu = 0, beta = 1)
qgpd(p, xi, mu = 0, beta = 1)
dgpd(x, xi, mu = 0, beta = 1)
rgpd(n, xi, mu = 0, beta = 1)
```

Arguments

q	vector of quantiles.
p	vector of probabilities.
x	vector of values at which to evaluate density
n	sample size
xi	shape parameter.
mu	location parameter.
beta	scale parameter

Value

Probability (pgpd), quantile (qgpd), density (dgpd) or random sample (rgpd) for the GPD distribution with shape xi.

See Also[dgev](#), [gpd](#)

emplot

Plot of Empirical Distribution Function

Description

Plots empirical distribution function of a sample.

Usage

```
emplot(data, alog = "x", labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector
alog	whether axes are to be logged: "x" x-axis only; "y" y-axis only; "xy" both axes; "" neither axis.
labels	whether or not axes should be labelled
...	other graphics parameters

Details

This is a simple explanatory function. A straight line on the double log scale indicates Pareto tail behaviour.

See Also

[qplot](#), [meplot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: emplot(danish)
# Danish fire insurance data show Pareto tail behaviour
```

exindex*Estimate Extremal Index*

Description

Plot estimates of extremal index using the blocks method.

Usage

```
exindex(data, block, start = 5, end = NA, reverse = FALSE,
        auto.scale = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector (raw values not block maxima).
block	the block size. A numeric value is interpreted as the number of data values in each successive block. All the data is used, so the last block may not contain block observations. If the data has a times attribute containing (in an object of class "POSIXct", or an object that can be converted to that class; see as.POSIXct) the times/dates of each observation, then block may instead take the character values "month", "quarter", "semester" or "year".
start	lowest value of K at which to plot a point; K is the number of blocks in which a specified threshold is exceeded
end	highest value of K at which to plot a point
reverse	whether plot is to be by increasing threshold (TRUE) or increasing K value (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
...	other graphics parameters

Value

A table of results is returned invisibly.

References

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997). *Modelling Extremal Events*. Springer. Chapter 8, 413-429.

See Also

[gev](#), [hill](#), [as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(bmw)
## Not run: exindex(bmw, 100)
## Not run: exindex(-bmw, 100)
# calculate extremal index for the right and left tails of the BMW
# log returns
```

findthresh	<i>Find Threshold</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

Finds a threshold so that a given number of extremes lie above.

Usage

```
findthresh(data, ne)
```

Arguments

data	data vector
ne	vector giving number of extremes above the threshold

Details

When the data are tied a threshold is found so that at least the specified number of extremes lie above.

Value

Vector of suitable thresholds.

See Also

[hill](#), [gpd](#), [pot](#)

Examples

```
# Find threshold giving (at least) fifty exceedances for Danish data
data(danish)
findthresh(danish, 50)
```

gev	<i>Fit Generalized Extreme Value Distribution</i>
-----	---

Description

Fits generalized extreme value distribution (GEV) to block maxima data.

Usage

```
gev(data, block = NA, ...)
```


Arguments

data	data vector. Interpretation depends on value of block: if no block size is specified then data are interpreted as block maxima; if block size is set, then data are interpreted as raw data and block maxima are calculated.
block	the block size. A numeric value is interpreted as the number of data values in each successive block. All the data is used, so the last block may not contain block observations. If the data has a times attribute containing (in an object of class "POSIXct", or an object that can be converted to that class; see as.POSIXct) the times/dates of each observation, then block may instead take the character values "month", "quarter", "semester" or "year".
...	arguments passed to optim

Value

An object of class `gev` describing the fit and including parameter estimates and standard errors. Fitting is carried out using maximum likelihood.

See Also

[plot.gev](#), [gumbel](#), [optim](#), [as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
# Fit GEV to monthly maxima
data(bmw)
out <- gev(bmw, "month")
# Fit GEV to maxima of blocks of 100 observations
out <- gev(bmw, 100)
# Fit GEV to the data in nidd.annual, the annual maximum water
# levels of the River Nidd, using the "BFGS" optimization method
data(nidd.annual)
out <- gev(nidd.annual, method = "BFGS", control = list(maxit = 500))
```

gpd

Fit Generalized Pareto Model

Description

Returns an object of class "gpd" representing the fit of a generalized Pareto model to excesses over a high threshold.

Usage

```
gpd(data, threshold = NA, nextremes = NA, method = c("ml", "pwm"),
     information = c("observed", "expected"), ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector
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 the maximum likelihood method; for the probability-weighted moments method "expected" information is used if possible
...	arguments passed to <code>optim</code>

Details

The function uses the general purpose optimization function `optim` when `method = "ml"` is chosen.

Value

An object of class "gpd" describing the fit and including parameter estimates and standard errors.

References

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

See Also

[plot.gpd](#), [shape](#), [quant](#), [optim](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- gpd(danish, 10)
# Fits GPD to excess losses over 10 for the Danish
# fire insurance data
```

gpd.q

Add Quantile Estimates to plot.gpd

Description

Calculates quantile estimates and confidence intervals for high quantiles above the threshold in a GPD analysis, and adds a graphical representation to an existing plot.

Usage

```
gpd.q(x, pp, ci.type = c("likelihood", "wald"), ci.p = 0.95,
      like.num = 50)
```

Arguments

x	a list object returned by <code>plot.gpd</code> or <code>tailplot</code>
pp	the desired probability for quantile estimate (e.g. 0.99 for the 99th percentile)
ci.type	method for calculating a confidence interval: "likelihood" or "wald"
ci.p	probability for confidence interval (must be less than 0.999)
like.num	number of times to evaluate profile likelihood

Details

The GPD approximation in the tail is used to estimate quantile. The "wald" method uses the observed Fisher information matrix to calculate confidence interval. The "likelihood" method reparametrizes the likelihood in terms of the unknown quantile and uses profile likelihood arguments to construct a confidence interval.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [gpd.sfall](#), [tailplot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: out <- gpd(danish, 10)
## Not run: tp <- tailplot(out)
## Not run: gpd.q(tp, 0.999)
# Estimates 99.9th percentile of Danish fire losses
```

gpd.sfall

Add Expected Shortfall Estimates to a GPD Plot

Description

Calculates expected shortfall (tail conditional expectation) estimates and confidence intervals for high quantiles above the threshold in a GPD analysis, and adds a graphical representation to an existing plot.

Usage

```
gpd.sfall(x, pp, ci.p = 0.95, like.num = 50)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a list object returned by <code>plot.gpd</code> or <code>tailplot</code>
<code>pp</code>	the desired probability for expected shortfall estimate (e.g. 0.99 for the 99th percentile)
<code>ci.p</code>	probability for confidence interval (must be less than 0.999)
<code>like.num</code>	number of times to evaluate profile likelihood

Details

Expected shortfall is the expected size of the loss, given that a particular quantile of the loss distribution is exceeded. The GPD approximation in the tail is used to estimate expected shortfall. The likelihood is reparametrised in terms of the unknown expected shortfall and profile likelihood arguments are used to construct a confidence interval.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [tailplot](#), [gpd.q](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: out <- gpd(danish, 10)
## Not run: tp <- tailplot(out)
## Not run: gpd.q(tp, 0.999)
# Estimates 99.9th percentile of Danish fire losses
## Not run: gpd.sfall(tp, 0.999)
# Estimates associated expected shortfall for Danish fire losses
```

gpd biv

Implements Bivariate POT Method

Description

Returns an object of class "gpd biv" representing the fit of a bivariate POT (peaks over thresholds) model for joint excesses over thresholds.

Usage

```
gpd biv(data1 = NA, data2 = NA, u1 = NA, u2 = NA, ne1 = NA, ne2 = NA,
        global = FALSE, method = "BFGS", ...)
```

Arguments

data1	first data vector
data2	second data vector
u1	threshold for data1 (either this or ne1 must be given but not both)
u2	threshold for data2 (either this or ne2 must be given but not both)
ne1	number of upper extremes to be used for data1 (either this or u1 must be given but not both)
ne2	number of upper extremes to be used for data2 (either this or u2 must be given but not both)
global	should a global maximisation of the likelihood with respect to marginal and dependence parameters be undertaken. The default alternative is a two-stage local fit where first the marginal parameters are estimated and then the dependence parameter. This is much faster than a global fit.
method	the optimization method (see <code>optim</code>). The argument has been created (as distinct from ...) in order to make the "BFGS" method the default, as the default used by <code>optim</code> is not recommended for the one-dimensional optimizations that occur when <code>global = FALSE</code> .
...	other arguments passed to <code>optim</code>

Details

This function implements a model suggested by Richard Smith (see references below). The marginal excess distributions are GPD distributions, as suggested by univariate EVT and implemented in `gpd`. The dependence specification is known as the logistic or Gumbel dependence structure, but it would be easy to program alternatives.

Value

An object of class "gpdbiv" representing the fit and including parameter estimates and standard errors.

References

Multivariate Threshold Methods, Richard L. Smith, in *Extreme Value Theory and Applications*, ed. J. Galambos, published by Kluwer, pages 225-248, 1994.

Markov Chain Models for Threshold Exceedances, R.L. Smith, J.A. Tawn, S.G. Coles, *Biometrika* **84**, 249-268, 1997.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpdbiv](#), [interpret.gpdbiv](#)

Examples

```
data(bmw) ; data(siemens)
out <- gpdbiv(-bmw, -siemens, ne1 = 100, ne2 = 100)
interpret.gpdbiv(out, 0.05, 0.05)
## Not run: plot(out)
```

gumbel

*Fit Gumbel Distribution***Description**

Fits gumbel distribution (GEV with $\xi = 0$) to block maxima data.

Usage

```
gumbel(data, block = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector. Interpretation depends on value of block: if no block size is specified then data are interpreted as block maxima; if block size is set, then data are interpreted as raw data and block maxima are calculated.
block	the block size. A numeric value is interpreted as the number of data values in each successive block. All the data is used, so the last block may not contain block observations. If the data has a times attribute containing (in an object of class "POSIXct", or an object that can be converted to that class; see as.POSIXct) the times/dates of each observation, then block may instead take the character values "month", "quarter", "semester" or "year".
...	arguments passed to <code>optim</code>

Details

This function is primarily intended for comparison with GEV for assessing the need for a heavy-tailed Frechet (or short-tailed Weibull) to model block maxima.

Value

An object of class "gev" describing the fit and including parameter estimates and standard errors. Fitting is carried out using maximum likelihood.

See Also

[plot.gev](#), [gev](#), [optim](#), [as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
# Fit Gumbel to maxima of blocks of 100 observations
data(bmw)
out <- gumbel(bmw, 100)
# Fit Gumbel to the data in nidd.annual, the annual maximum water
# levels of the River Nidd, using the "BFGS" optimization method
data(nidd.annual)
out <- gumbel(nidd.annual, method = "BFGS", control = list(maxit = 500))
```

hill

Create Hill Plot

Description

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

Usage

```
hill(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 Also

[shape](#), [quant](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: hill(danish)
# Hill plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
## Not run: hill(danish, option = "quantile", end = 500, p = 0.999)
# Hill plot of estimated 0.999 quantile of Danish fire insurance data
```

interpret.gpdbiv

Interpret Results of Bivariate GPD Fit

Description

Interprets the results of a bivariate GPD model fitted using the bivariate POT method.

Usage

```
interpret.gpdbiv(out, x, y)
```

Arguments

out	a gpdbiv object
x	a scalar value greater than first threshold
y	a scalar value greater than second threshold

Details

First marginal probabilities of exceeding the points x and y are calculated, and then joint and conditional probabilities.

Value

A vector of probabilities is invisibly returned, in printed order.

Side Effects

A simple interpretation of the fit in terms of exceedance probabilities for the point (x,y) is printed.

See Also

[gpdbiv](#), [plot.gpdbiv](#)

Examples

```
data(bmw) ; data(siemens)
out <- gpd biv(-bmw, -siemens, ne1 = 100, ne2 = 100)
interpret.gpd biv(out, 0.05, 0.05)
# probabilities of 5% falls in BMW and Siemens stock prices
```

meplot

Sample Mean Excess Plot

Description

Plots sample mean excesses over increasing thresholds.

Usage

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

Arguments

data	data vector
omit	number of upper plotting points to be omitted
labels	whether or not axes are to be labelled
...	other graphics parameters

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

[gpd](#), [qplot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: meplot(danish)
# Sample mean excess plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
```

nidd.annual	<i>The River Nidd Data</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Description

These data represent annual maximal levels of the River Nidd in Yorkshire. These data are suitable for analysis with gev.

Usage

```
data(nidd.annual)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 35 observations.

nidd.thresh	<i>The River Nidd Data</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Description

These data represent high river levels of the River Nidd in Yorkshire above a threshold value of 65. These data are suitable for analysis with gpd.

Usage

```
data(nidd.thresh)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 154 observations.

plot.gev	<i>Plot Fitted GEV Model</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

The plot method plot.gev provides two different residual plots for assessing fitted GEV model. The user selects the plot type from a menu. See the examples below.

Usage

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

Arguments

x a gev object
 ... other graphics parameters

Details

Data are converted to unit exponentially distributed residuals under null hypothesis that GEV fits. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered.

See Also

[gev](#), [qplot](#)

Examples

```
data(bmw)
out <- gev(bmw, 100)
## Not run: plot(out)

## Not run: Make a plot selection (or 0 to exit):
## Not run: 1: plot: Scatterplot of Residuals
## Not run: 2: plot: QQplot of Residuals
```

plot.gpd

Plot Fitted GPD Model

Description

The plot method plot.gpd provides four different plots for assessing fitted GPD model. The user selects the plot type from a menu. See the examples below.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gpd'
plot(x, optlog = NA, extend = 1.5, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x a gpd object
 optlog optional argument for plots 1 and 2 giving a particular choice of logarithmic axes: "x" x-axis only; "y" y-axis only; "xy" both axes; "" neither axis.
 extend optional argument for plots 1 and 2 expressing how far x-axis should extend as a multiple of the largest data value. This argument must take values greater than 1 and is useful for showing estimated quantiles beyond data.
 labels optional argument for plots 1 and 2 specifying whether or not axes should be labelled
 ... other graphics parameters

Value

If plot 1 or 2 is selected as the final plot, a list object containing details of the plot is returned invisibly. This object should be used as the first argument of `gpd.q` or `gpd.sfall` to add quantile estimates or expected shortfall estimates to the plot.

See Also

[gpd](#), [quant](#), [shape](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- gpd(danish, 10)
## Not run: plot(out)

## Not run: Make a plot selection (or 0 to exit):
## Not run: 1: plot: Excess Distribution
## Not run: 2: plot: Tail of Underlying Distribution
## Not run: 3: plot: Scatterplot of Residuals
## Not run: 4: plot: QQplot of Residuals
```

plot.gpdbiv

Plot Fitted Bivariate GPD Model

Description

Provides a number of plots summarising a bivariate GPD model fitted using the bivariate POT method. See the examples below.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gpdbiv'
plot(x, extend = 1.1, n.contours = 15, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>gpdbiv</code> object
<code>extend</code>	optional argument expressing how far x-axis should extend as a multiple of the largest data value.
<code>n.contours</code>	number of contours in bivariate contour plots
<code>...</code>	other graphics parameters

Details

Option 1 plots the threshold exceedance data; option 2 plots contours of the fitted bivariate distribution function in the joint upper tail (above both thresholds); option 3 plots corresponding contours of the fitted joint survival function; plots 4 and 5 show the fitted tails of the marginal distributions.

See Also

[gpd](#), [gpd biv](#), [tailplot](#), [interpret.gpd biv](#), [plot.gpd](#)

Examples

```
data(bmw) ; data(siemens)
out <- gpd biv(-bmw, -siemens, ne1 = 100, ne2 = 100)
## Not run: plot(out)

## Not run: Make a plot selection (or 0 to exit):
## Not run: 1: plot: Exceedance data
## Not run: 2: plot: Contours of Bivariate Distribution Function
## Not run: 3: plot: Contours of Bivariate Survival Function
## Not run: 4: plot: Tail of Marginal 1
## Not run: 5: plot: Tail of Marginal 2
```

plot.potd

Plot Fitted POT Model

Description

The plot method `plot.potd` provides seven different plots for assessing fitted POT model. The user selects the plot type from a menu. See the examples below.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` an object returned by the function `pot`
`...` other graphics parameters

Details

Plot 1 displays the exceedance process of the chosen threshold. Plots 2-4 assess the Poisson nature of the exceedance process by looking at the scaled gaps between exceedances, which should be iid unit exponentially distributed. Plots 5-6 assess the GPD nature of the excesses by looking at suitably defined residuals, which should again be iid unit exponentially distributed. Option 8 allows the user to call GPD plotting functions.

Value

If plot 1 or 2 from the GPD plots is selected as the final plot (i.e. option 8 is selected, followed by option 1 or 2), a list object containing details of the plot is returned invisibly. This object should be used as the first argument of `gpd.q` or `gpd.sf.all` to add quantile estimates or expected shortfall estimates to the plot.

See Also

[gpd](#), [pot](#), [plot.gpd](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- pot(danish,10)
## Not run: plot(out)

## Not run: Make a plot selection (or 0 to exit):
## Not run: 1: plot: Point Process of Exceedances
## Not run: 2: plot: Scatterplot of Gaps
## Not run: 3: plot: Qplot of Gaps
## Not run: 4: plot: ACF of Gaps
## Not run: 5: plot: Scatterplot of Residuals
## Not run: 6: plot: Qplot of Residuals
## Not run: 7: plot: ACF of Residuals
## Not run: 8: plot: Go to GPD Plots
```

pot

Peaks Over Thresholds Model

Description

Fits a Poisson point process to the data, an approach sometimes known as peaks over thresholds (POT), and returns an object of class "potd".

Usage

```
pot(data, threshold = NA, nextremes = NA, run = NA, picture = TRUE,
     ...)
```

Arguments

data	numeric vector of data, which may have a <code>times</code> attribute containing (in an object of class "POSIXct", or an object that can be converted to that class; see as.POSIXct) the times/dates of each observation. If no <code>times</code> attribute exists, the data are assumed to be equally spaced.
threshold	a threshold value (either this or <code>nextremes</code> must be given but not both)
nextremes	the number of upper extremes to be used (either this or <code>threshold</code> must be given but not both)
run	if the data are to be declustered the run length parameter for the runs method (see decluster) should be entered here
picture	whether or not a picture should be drawn if declustering is performed
...	arguments passed to <code>optim</code>

Details

Uses `optim` for point process likelihood maximization.

Value

An object of class "potd" describing the fit and including parameter estimates and standard errors.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.potd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [decluster](#), [optim](#), [as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- pot(danish, 10)
# Fits POT model to Danish fire insurance losses
```

qplot

Exploratory QQplot for Extreme Value Analysis

Description

Creates a QQplot for threshold data against the exponential distribution or the generalized Pareto distribution.

Usage

```
qplot(data, xi = 0, trim = NA, threshold = NA, line = TRUE,
       labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data vector
<code>xi</code>	the ξ value of a generalized Pareto distribution
<code>trim</code>	value at which data are to be right-truncated
<code>threshold</code>	value at which data are to be left-truncated
<code>line</code>	whether or not a straight line is to be added
<code>labels</code>	whether or not the axes are to be labelled
<code>...</code>	other graphics parameters

Details

If ξ is zero the reference distribution is the exponential; if ξ is non-zero the reference distribution is the generalized Pareto with that value of ξ . In the case of the exponential, the plot is interpreted as follows. Concave departures from a straight line are a sign of heavy-tailed behaviour. Convex departures show thin-tailed behaviour.

See Also

[gpd](#), [meplot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: qplot(danish)
# QQplot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
```

quant

Plot of GPD Tail Estimate of a High Quantile

Description

Creates a plot showing how the estimate of a high quantile in the tail of a dataset based on the GPD approximation varies with threshold or number of extremes.

Usage

```
quant(data, p = 0.99, models = 30, start = 15, end = 500, reverse =
      TRUE, ci = 0.95, auto.scale = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	numeric vector of data
p	desired probability for quantile estimate (e.g. 0.99 gives 99th percentile)
models	number of consecutive gpd models to be fitted
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 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

For every model gpd is called. Evaluation may be slow. Confidence intervals by the Wald method (which is fastest).

Value

A table of results is returned invisibly.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [gpd.q](#), [shape](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: quant(danish, 0.999)
# Estimates of the 99.9th percentile of the Danish losses using
# the GPD model with various thresholds
```

records

Calculate Record Development

Description

Creates a data frame showing the development of records in a dataset and calculating the expected behaviour for iid data.

Usage

```
records(data, do.plot = TRUE, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data vector
do.plot	whether a plot of record development should be created
conf.level	confidence level for record development plot
...	graphics parameters

Details

Records are counted and the observations at which they occur recorded. This is compared with the expected behaviour for iid data.

Value

A data frame.

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: records(danish)
# Record fire insurance losses in Denmark
```

riskmeasures	<i>Calculates Quantiles and Expected Shortfalls</i>
--------------	---

Description

Makes a rapid calculation of point estimates of prescribed quantiles and expected shortfalls using the output of the function `gpd`.

Usage

```
riskmeasures(x, p)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	results of a <code>gpd</code> fit
<code>p</code>	a vector of probability levels

Details

This function simply calculates point estimates and (at present) makes no attempt to calculate confidence intervals for the risk measures. If confidence levels are required use `gpd.q` and `gpd.sfall` which interact with graphs of the tail of a loss distribution and are much slower.

Value

A matrix with three columns: probability level, quantile estimate, shortfall estimate.

See Also

[gpd](#), [tailplot](#), [gpd.q](#), [gpd.sfall](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- gpd(danish, 10)
riskmeasures(out, c(0.999, 0.9999))
# gives estimates of 0.999 and 0.9999 quantiles of Danish loss
# distribution as well as the associated expected shortfall estimates
```

`rlevel.gev`*Calculate Return Levels Based on GEV Fit*

Description

Calculates the k-block return level and 95% confidence interval based on a GEV model for block maxima, where k is specified by the user. The k-block return level is that level exceeded once every k blocks, on average.

Usage

```
rlevel.gev(out, k.blocks = 20, add = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>out</code>	an object returned by the function <code>gev</code>
<code>k.blocks</code>	specifies the particular return level to be estimated; default set arbitrarily to 20
<code>add</code>	whether the return level should be added graphically to a time series plot; if FALSE a graph of the profile likelihood curve showing the return level and its confidence interval is produced
<code>...</code>	other graphics parameters

Details

The GEV likelihood is reparameterized in terms of the unknown return level and profile likelihood arguments are used to construct a confidence interval.

Value

Vector containing lower 95% bound of confidence interval, estimated return level and upper 95% bound.

See Also

[gev](#), [plot.gev](#)

Examples

```
data(bmw)
out <- gev(bmw, "month")
# Fit GEV to monthly maxima of daily returns on BMW share price
## Not run: rlevel.gev(out, 40)
# Calculate the 40 month return level
```

 shape

Plot for GPD Shape Parameter

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

data	numeric vector of data
models	number of consecutive gpd models to be fitted
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 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

For every model gpd is called. Evaluation may be slow.

Value

A table of results is returned invisibly.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [hill](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: data(danish)
## Not run: shape(danish)
# Shape plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
```

`siemens`*Daily Log Returns on Siemens Share Price*

Description

These data are the daily log returns on Siemens share price from Tuesday 2nd January 1973 until Tuesday 23rd July 1996. The data are contained in a numeric vector. The dates of each observation are contained in a `times` attribute, which is an object of class "POSIXct" (see [DateTimeClasses](#)). Note that these data form an irregular time series because no trading takes place at the weekend.

Usage

```
data(siemens)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 6146 observations, with a `times` attribute which is a POSIXct object of the same length.

`sp.raw`*SP Data to June 1993*

Description

The daily closing values of the S&P index from Monday 4th January 1960 until Friday 11th June 1993. The data are contained in a numeric vector. The dates of each observation are contained in a `times` attribute, which is an object of class "POSIXct" (see [DateTimeClasses](#)).

Usage

```
data(sp.raw)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 8415 observations, with a `times` attribute which is a POSIXct object of the same length.

 spto87

SP Return Data to October 1987

Description

The daily log returns on the S&P index value from Tuesday 5th January 1960 until Friday 16 October 1987. The data are contained in a numeric vector. The dates of each observation are contained in a `times` attribute, which is an object of class "POSIXct" (see [DateTimeClasses](#)).

Usage

```
data(spto87)
```

Format

A numeric vector containing 6985 observations, with a `times` attribute which is a POSIXct object of the same length.

 tailplot

Plot Tail Estimate From GPD Model

Description

Interacts with the output of `gpd` to produce a plot of the tail of the underlying distribution of the data. This is one of the options of `plot.gpd`, but `tailplot` enables the user to bypass the menu of the former.

Usage

```
tailplot(x, optlog = NA, extend = 1.5, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>gpd</code> object
<code>optlog</code>	optional argument giving a particular choice of logarithmic axes: "x" x-axis only; "y" y-axis only; "xy" both axes; "" neither axis.
<code>extend</code>	optional argument expressing how far x-axis should extend as a multiple of the largest data value. This argument must take values greater than 1 and is useful for showing estimated quantiles beyond data.
<code>labels</code>	optional argument specifying whether or not axes should be labelled
<code>...</code>	other graphics parameters

Value

A list object containing details of the plot is returned invisibly. This object should be used as the first argument of `gpd.q` or `gpd.sfall` to add quantile estimates or expected shortfall estimates to the plot.

See Also

[gpd](#), [plot.gpd](#), [shape](#), [quant](#)

Examples

```
data(danish)
out <- gpd(danish, 10)
## Not run: tailplot(out)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

- bmw, [2](#)
- danish, [3](#)
- nidd.annual, [18](#)
- nidd.thresh, [18](#)
- siemens, [29](#)
- sp.raw, [29](#)
- spto87, [30](#)

*Topic **distribution**

- dgev, [4](#)
- dgpd, [5](#)

*Topic **hplot**

- emplot, [6](#)
- exindex, [6](#)
- hill, [15](#)
- meplot, [17](#)
- plot.gev, [18](#)
- plot.gpd, [19](#)
- plot.gpdbiv, [20](#)
- plot.potd, [21](#)
- qplot, [23](#)
- quant, [24](#)
- records, [25](#)
- shape, [28](#)
- tailplot, [30](#)

*Topic **htest**

- interpret.gpdbiv, [16](#)
- riskmeasures, [26](#)
- rlevel.gev, [27](#)

*Topic **iplot**

- gpd.q, [10](#)
- gpd.sfall, [11](#)

*Topic **manip**

- decluster, [3](#)
- findthresh, [8](#)

*Topic **models**

- gev, [8](#)
- gpd, [9](#)
- gpdbiv, [12](#)

- gumbel, [14](#)

- pot, [22](#)

- as.POSIXct, [3](#), [4](#), [7](#), [9](#), [14](#), [22](#), [23](#)

- bmw, [2](#)

- danish, [3](#)
- DateTimeClasses, [2](#), [3](#), [29](#), [30](#)
- decluster, [3](#), [22](#), [23](#)
- dgev, [4](#), [5](#)
- dgpd, [5](#), [5](#)

- emplot, [6](#)
- exindex, [4](#), [6](#)

- findthresh, [8](#)

- gev, [5](#), [7](#), [8](#), [14](#), [19](#), [27](#)
- gpd, [5](#), [8](#), [9](#), [11–13](#), [17](#), [20–26](#), [28](#), [31](#)
- gpd.q, [10](#), [12](#), [25](#), [26](#)
- gpd.sfall, [11](#), [11](#), [26](#)
- gpdbiv, [12](#), [16](#), [21](#)
- gumbel, [9](#), [14](#)

- hill, [7](#), [8](#), [15](#), [28](#)

- interpret.gpdbiv, [13](#), [16](#), [21](#)

- meplot, [6](#), [17](#), [24](#)

- nidd.annual, [18](#)
- nidd.thresh, [18](#)

- optim, [9](#), [10](#), [14](#), [23](#)

- pgev (dgev), [4](#)
- pgpd (dgpd), [5](#)
- plot.gev, [9](#), [14](#), [18](#), [27](#)
- plot.gpd, [10–12](#), [19](#), [21–23](#), [25](#), [28](#), [31](#)
- plot.gpdbiv, [13](#), [16](#), [20](#)
- plot.potd, [21](#), [23](#)

pot, [4](#), [8](#), [22](#), [22](#)

qgev (dgev), [4](#)

qgpd (dgpd), [5](#)

qplot, [6](#), [17](#), [19](#), [23](#)

quant, [10](#), [16](#), [20](#), [24](#), [31](#)

records, [25](#)

rgev (dgev), [4](#)

rgpd (dgpd), [5](#)

riskmeasures, [26](#)

rlevel.gev, [27](#)

shape, [10](#), [16](#), [20](#), [25](#), [28](#), [31](#)

siemens, [29](#)

sp.raw, [29](#)

spto87, [30](#)

tailplot, [11](#), [12](#), [21](#), [26](#), [30](#)