

Package ‘fExtremes’

July 2, 2014

Version 3010.81

Revision 5532

Date 2013-12-17

Title Rmetrics - Extreme Financial Market Data

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Depends R (>= 2.4.0), timeDate, timeSeries, fBasics, fGarch, fTrading

Imports methods

Suggests RUnit, tcltk

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Description Environment for teaching ``Financial Engineering and Computational Finance''

Note Several parts are still preliminary and may be changed in the future. this typically includes function and argument names, as well as defaults for arguments and return values.

LazyData yes

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <http://www.rmetrics.org>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2013-12-17 23:16:44

R topics documented:

DataPreprocessing	2
ExtremeIndex	4
ExtremesData	7
GevDistribution	11
GevMdaEstimation	13
GevModelling	17
GevRisk	21
GpdDistribution	24
GpdModelling	26
gpdRisk	30
TimeSeriesData	34
ValueAtRisk	34
Index	36

DataPreprocessing *Extremes Data Preprocessing*

Description

A collection and description of functions for data preprocessing of extreme values. This includes tools to separate data beyond a threshold value, to compute blockwise data like block maxima, and to decluster point process data.

The functions are:

blockMaxima	Block Maxima from a vector or a time series,
findThreshold	Upper threshold for a given number of extremes,
pointProcess	Peaks over Threshold from a vector or a time series,
deCluster	Declusters clustered point process data.

Usage

```
blockMaxima(x, block = c("monthly", "quarterly"), doplot = FALSE)
findThreshold(x, n = floor(0.05*length(as.vector(x))), doplot = FALSE)
pointProcess(x, u = quantile(x, 0.95), doplot = FALSE)
deCluster(x, run = 20, doplot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

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". By default monthly blocks from daily data are assumed.
doplot	a logical value. Should the results be plotted? By default TRUE.
n	a numeric value or vector giving number of extremes above the threshold. By default, n is set to an integer representing 5% of the data from the whole data set x.
run	parameter to be used in the runs method; any two consecutive threshold exceedances separated by more than this number of observations/days are considered to belong to different clusters.
u	a numeric value at which level the data are to be truncated. By default the threshold value which belongs to the 95% quantile, $u = \text{quantile}(x, 0.95)$.
x	a numeric data vector from which findThreshold and blockMaxima determine the threshold values and block maxima values. For the function deCluster the argument x represents a numeric vector of threshold exceedances with a times 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).

Details

Computing Block Maxima:

The function blockMaxima calculates block maxima from a vector or a time series, whereas the function blocks is more general and allows for the calculation of an arbitrary function FUN on blocks.

Finding Thresholds:

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

De-Clustering Point Processes:

The function deCluster declusters clustered point process data so that Poisson assumption is more tenable over a high threshold.

Value

blockMaxima
returns a timeSeries object or a numeric vector of block maxima data.

findThreshold
returns a numeric value or vector of suitable thresholds.

pointProcess
returns a timeSeries object or a numeric vector of peaks over a threshold.

deCluster
returns a timeSeries object or a numeric vector for the declustered point process.

Author(s)

Some of the functions were implemented from Alec Stephenson's R-package `evir` ported from Alexander McNeil's S library `EVIS`, *Extreme Values in S*, some from Alec Stephenson's R-package `ismev` based on Stuart Coles code from his book, *Introduction to Statistical Modeling of Extreme Values* and some were written by Diethelm Wuertz.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## findThreshold -
# Threshold giving (at least) fifty exceedances for Danish data:
x = as.timeSeries(data(danishClaims))
findThreshold(x, n = c(10, 50, 100))

## blockMaxima -
# Block Maxima (Minima) for left tail of BMW log returns:
BMW = as.timeSeries(data(bmwRet))
colnames(BMW) = "BMW.RET"
head(BMW)
x = blockMaxima( BMW, block = 65)
head(x)
y = blockMaxima(-BMW, block = 65)
head(y)
y = blockMaxima(-BMW, block = "monthly")
head(y)

## pointProcess -
# Return Values above threshold in negative BMW log-return data:
PP = pointProcess(x = -BMW, u = quantile(as.vector(x), 0.75))
PP
nrow(PP)

## deCluster -
# Decluster the 200 exceedances of a particular
DC = deCluster(x = PP, run = 15, doplot = TRUE)
DC
nrow(DC)
```

Description

A collection and description of functions to simulate time series with a known extremal index, and to estimate the extremal index by four different kind of methods, the blocks method, the reciprocal mean cluster size method, the runs method, and the method of Ferro and Segers.

The functiona are:

thetaSim	Simulates a time Series with known theta,
blockTheta	Computes theta from Block Method,
clusterTheta	Computes theta from Reciprocal Cluster Method,
runTheta	Computes theta from Run Method,
ferrosegersTheta	Computes Theta according to Ferro and Seegers,
exindexPlot	Calculate and Plot Theta(1,2,3),
exindexesPlot	Calculate Theta(1,2) and Plot Theta(1).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'fTHETA'
show(object)

thetaSim(model = c("max", "pair"), n = 1000, theta = 0.5)

blockTheta(x, block = 22, quantiles = seq(0.950, 0.995, length = 10),
  title = NULL, description = NULL)
clusterTheta(x, block = 22, quantiles = seq(0.950, 0.995, length = 10),
  title = NULL, description = NULL)
runTheta(x, block = 22, quantiles = seq(0.950, 0.995, length = 10),
  title = NULL, description = NULL)
ferrosegersTheta(x, quantiles = seq(0.950, 0.995, length = 10),
  title = NULL, description = NULL)

exindexPlot(x, block = c("monthly", "quarterly"), start = 5, end = NA,
  doplot = TRUE, plotype = c("thresh", "K"), labels = TRUE, ...)

exindexesPlot(x, block = 22, quantiles = seq(0.950, 0.995, length = 10),
  doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

block	[*Theta] - an integer value, the block size. Currently only integer specified block sizes are supported.
	[exindex*Plot] - the block size. Either "monthly", "quarterly" or an integer value. An integer value is interpreted as the number of data values in each successive block. The default value is "monthly" which correpsond for daily data to an approximately 22-day periods.
description	a character string which allows for a brief description.

doplot	a logical, should the results be plotted?
labels	whether or not axes should be labelled. If set to FALSE then user specified labels can be passed through the "... " argument.
model	[thetaSim] - a character string denoting the name of the model. Either "max" or "pair", the first representing the maximum Frechet series, and the second the paired exponential series.
n	[thetaSim] - an integer value, the length of the time series to be generated.
object	an object of class "fTHETA" as returned by the functions *Theta.
plottype	[exindexPlot] - whether plot is to be by increasing threshold (thresh) or increasing K value (K).
quantiles	[exindexesPlot] - a numeric vector of quantile values.
start, end	[exindexPlot] - start is the lowest value of K at which to plot a point, and end the highest value; K is the number of blocks in which a specified threshold is exceeded.
theta	[thetaSim] - a numeric value between 0 and 1 setting the value of the extremal index for the maximum Frechet time series. (Not used in the case of the paired exponential series.)
title	a character string which allows for a project title.
x	a 'timeSeries' object or any other object which can be transformed by the function as.vector into a numeric vector. "monthly" and "quarterly" blocks require x to be an object of class "timeSeries".
...	additional arguments passed to the plot function.

Value

exindexPlot

returns a data frame of results with the following columns: N, K, un, theta2, and theta. A plot with K on the lower x-axis and threshold Values on the upper x-axis versus the extremal index is displayed.

exindexesPlot

returns a data.frame with four columns: thresholds, theta1, theta2, and theta3. A plot with quantiles on the x-axis and versus the extremal indexes is displayed.

Author(s)

Alexander McNeil, for parts of the exindexPlot function, and
Diethelm Wuertz for the exindexesPlot function.

References

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

See Also

hillPlot, gevFit.

Examples

```
## Extremal Index for the right and left tails
## of the BMW log returns:
data(bmwRet)
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), cex = 0.7)
exindexPlot( as.timeSeries(bmwRet), block = "quarterly")
exindexPlot(-as.timeSeries(bmwRet), block = "quarterly")

## Extremal Index for the right and left tails
## of the BMW log returns:
exindexesPlot( as.timeSeries(bmwRet), block = 65)
exindexesPlot(-as.timeSeries(bmwRet), block = 65)
```

ExtremesData

Explorative Data Analysis

Description

A collection and description of functions for explorative data analysis. The tools include plot functions for empirical distributions, quantile plots, graphs exploring the properties of exceedences over a threshold, plots for mean/sum ratio and for the development of records.

The functions are:

emdPlot	Plot of empirical distribution function,
qqparetoPlot	Exponential/Pareto quantile plot,
mePlot	Plot of mean excesses over a threshold,
mrlPlot	another variant, mean residual life plot,
mxfPlot	another variant, with confidence intervals,
msratioPlot	Plot of the ratio of maximum and sum,
recordsPlot	Record development compared with iid data,
ssrecordsPlot	another variant, investigates subsamples,
sllnPlot	verifies Kolmogorov's strong law of large numbers,
lilPlot	verifies Hartman-Wintner's law of the iterated logarithm,
xacfPlot	ACF of exceedences over a threshold,
normMeanExcessFit	fits mean excesses with a normal density,
ghMeanExcessFit	fits mean excesses with a GH density,
hypMeanExcessFit	fits mean excesses with a HYP density,
nigMeanExcessFit	fits mean excesses with a NIG density,
ghtMeanExcessFit	fits mean excesses with a GHT density.

Usage

```
emdPlot(x, doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("xy", "x", "y", " "),
        labels = TRUE, ...)

qqparetoPlot(x, xi = 0, trim = NULL, threshold = NULL, doplot = TRUE,
             labels = TRUE, ...)

mePlot(x, doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
mrlPlot(x, ci = 0.95, umin = mean(x), umax = max(x), nint = 100, doplot = TRUE,
        plottype = c("autoscale", ""), labels = TRUE, ...)
mxPlot(x, u = quantile(x, 0.05), doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)

msratioPlot(x, p = 1:4, doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)

recordsPlot(x, ci = 0.95, doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
ssrecordsPlot(x, subsamples = 10, doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("lin", "log"),
              labels = TRUE, ...)

sllnPlot(x, doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
lilPlot(x, doplot = TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)

xacfPlot(x, u = quantile(x, 0.95), lag.max = 15, doplot = TRUE,
         which = c("all", 1, 2, 3, 4), labels = TRUE, ...)

normMeanExcessFit(x, doplot = TRUE, trace = TRUE, ...)
ghMeanExcessFit(x, doplot = TRUE, trace = TRUE, ...)
hypMeanExcessFit(x, doplot = TRUE, trace = TRUE, ...)
nigMeanExcessFit(x, doplot = TRUE, trace = TRUE, ...)
ghtMeanExcessFit(x, doplot = TRUE, trace = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

ci	[recordsPlot] - a confidence level. By default 0.95, i.e. 95%.
doplot	a logical value. Should the results be plotted? By default TRUE.
labels	a logical value. Whether or not x- and y-axes should be automatically labelled and a default main title should be added to the plot. By default TRUE.
lag.max	[xacfPlot] - maximum number of lags at which to calculate the autocorrelation functions. The default value is 15.
nint	[mrlPlot] - the number of intervals, see umin and umax. The default value is 100.
p	[msratioPlot] - the power exponents, a numeric vector. By default a sequence from 1 to 4 in unit integer steps.
plottype	[emdPlot] - which axes should be on a log scale: "x" x-axis only; "y" y-axis only; "xy"

	both axes; "" neither axis.
	[msratioPlot] - a logical, if set to "autoscale", then the scale of the plots are automatically determined, any other string allows user specified scale information through the ... argument.
	[ssrecordsPlot] - one from two options can be select either "lin" or "log". The default creates a linear plot.
subsamples	[ssrecordsPlot] - the number of subsamples, by default 10, an integer value.
threshold, trim	[qPlot][xacfPlot] - a numeric value at which data are to be left-truncated, value at which data are to be right-truncated or the threshold value, by default 95%.
trace	a logical flag, by default TRUE. Should the calculations be traced?
u	a numeric value at which level the data are to be truncated. By default the threshold value which belongs to the 95% quantile, $u = \text{quantile}(x, 0.95)$.
umin, umax	[mriPlot] - range of threshold values. If umin and/or umax are not available, then by default they are set to the following values: $umin = \text{mean}(x)$ and $umax = \text{max}(x)$.
which	[xacfPlot] - a numeric or character value, if which="all" then all four plots are displayed, if which is an integer between one and four, then the first, second, third or fourth plot will be displayed.
x, y	numeric data vectors or in the case of x an object to be plotted.
xi	the shape parameter of the generalized Pareto distribution.
...	additional arguments passed to the FUN or plot function.

Details

Empirical Distribution Function:

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

Quantile–Quantile Pareto Plot:

`qqparetoPlot` creates a quantile-quantile plot for threshold data. If ξ is zero the reference distribution is the exponential; if ξ is non-zero the reference distribution is the generalized Pareto with that parameter value expressed by 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.

Mean Excess Function Plot:

Three variants to plot the mean excess function are available: A sample mean excess plot over increasing thresholds, and two mean excess function plots with confidence intervals for discrimination in the tails of a distribution. In general, an upward trend in a mean excess function 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. Here are some hints: Because upper plotting points are the average of a handful of extreme excesses, these may be omitted for a prettier plot. For `mr1Plot` and `mxPlot` the upper tail is investigated; for the lower tail reverse the sign of the data vector.

Plot of the Maximum/Sum Ratio:

The ratio of maximum and sum is a simple tool for detecting heavy tails of a distribution and for giving a rough estimate of the order of its finite moments. Sharp increases in the curves of a `msratioPlot` are a sign for heavy tail behaviour.

Plot of the Development of Records:

These are functions that investigate the development of records in a dataset and calculate the expected behaviour for iid data. `recordsPlot` counts records and reports the observations at which they occur. In addition subsamples can be investigated with the help of the function `ssrecordsPlot`.

Plot of Kolmogorov's and Hartman-Wintner's Laws:

The function `s11nPlot` verifies Kolmogorov's strong law of large numbers, and the function `l1lPlot` verifies Hartman-Wintner's law of the iterated logarithm.

ACF Plot of Exceedences over a Threshold:

This function plots the autocorrelation functions of heights and distances of exceedences over a threshold.

Value

The functions return a plot.

Note

The plots are labeled by default with a x-label, a y-label and a main title. If the argument `labels` is set to `FALSE` neither a x-label, a y-label nor a main title will be added to the graph. To add user defined label strings just use the function `title(xlab="...", ylab="...", main="...")`.

Author(s)

Some of the functions were implemented from Alec Stephenson's R-package `evir` ported from Alexander McNeil's S library `EVIS`, *Extreme Values in S*, some from Alec Stephenson's R-package `ismev` based on Stuart Coles code from his book, *Introduction to Statistical Modeling of Extreme Values* and some were written by Diethelm Wuertz.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.
 Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## Danish fire insurance data:
data(danishClaims)
danishClaims = as.timeSeries(danishClaims)

## emdPlot -
# Show Pareto tail behaviour:
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), cex = 0.7)
emdPlot(danishClaims)

## qqparetoPlot -
# QQ-Plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data:
qqparetoPlot(danishClaims, xi = 0.7)

## mePlot -
# Sample mean excess plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire:
mePlot(danishClaims)

## ssrecordsPlot -
# Record fire insurance losses in Denmark:
ssrecordsPlot(danishClaims, subsamples = 10)
```

 GevDistribution

Generalized Extreme Value Distribution

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function, random number generation, and true moments for the GEV including the Frechet, Gumbel, and Weibull distributions.

The GEV distribution functions are:

dgev	density of the GEV distribution,
pgev	probability function of the GEV distribution,
qgev	quantile function of the GEV distribution,
rgev	random variates from the GEV distribution,
gevMoments	computes true mean and variance,
gevSlider	displays density or rvs from a GEV.

Usage

```
dgev(x, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, log = FALSE)
```

```

pgev(q, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, lower.tail = TRUE)
qgev(p, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, lower.tail = TRUE)
rgev(n, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1)

gevMoments(xi = 0, mu = 0, beta = 1)

gevSlider(method = c("dist", "rvs"))

```

Arguments

<code>log</code>	a logical, if TRUE, the log density is returned.
<code>lower.tail</code>	a logical, if TRUE, the default, then probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.
<code>method</code>	a character string denoting what should be displayed. Either the density and "dist" or random variates "rvs".
<code>n</code>	the number of observations.
<code>p</code>	a numeric vector of probabilities. [hillPlot] - probability required when option quantile is chosen.
<code>q</code>	a numeric vector of quantiles.
<code>x</code>	a numeric vector of quantiles.
<code>xi, mu, beta</code>	<code>xi</code> is the shape parameter, <code>mu</code> the location parameter, and <code>beta</code> is the scale parameter. The default values are <code>xi=1</code> , <code>mu=0</code> , and <code>beta=1</code> . Note, if <code>xi=0</code> the distribution is of type Gumbel.

Value

`d*` returns the density,
`p*` returns the probability,
`q*` returns the quantiles, and
`r*` generates random variates.

All values are numeric vectors.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for R's `evd` and `evir` package, and
 Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.
 Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## rgev -
# Create and plot 1000 Weibull distributed rdv:
r = rgev(n = 1000, xi = -1)
plot(r, type = "l", col = "steelblue", main = "Weibull Series")
grid()

## dgev -
# Plot empirical density and compare with true density:
hist(r[abs(r)<10], nclass = 25, freq = FALSE, xlab = "r",
     xlim = c(-5,5), ylim = c(0,1.1), main = "Density")
box()
x = seq(-5, 5, by = 0.01)
lines(x, dgev(x, xi = -1), col = "steelblue")

## pgev -
# Plot df and compare with true df:
plot(sort(r), (1:length(r))/length(r),
     xlim = c(-3, 6), ylim = c(0, 1.1),
     cex = 0.5, ylab = "p", xlab = "q", main = "Probability")
grid()
q = seq(-5, 5, by = 0.1)
lines(q, pgev(q, xi = -1), col = "steelblue")

## qgev -
# Compute quantiles, a test:
qgev(pgev(seq(-5, 5, 0.25), xi = -1), xi = -1)

## gevMoments:
# Returns true mean and variance:
gevMoments(xi = 0, mu = 0, beta = 1)

## Slider:
# gevSlider(method = "dist")
# gevSlider(method = "rvs")
```

Description

A collection and description functions to estimate the parameters of the GEV distribution. To model the GEV three types of approaches for parameter estimation are provided: Maximum likelihood estimation, probability weighted moment method, and estimation by the MDA approach. MDA includes functions for the Pickands, Einmal-Decker-deHaan, and Hill estimators together with several plot variants.

Maximum Domain of Attraction estimators:

hillPlot shape parameter and Hill estimate of the tail index,
 shaparmPlot variation of shape parameter with tail depth.

Usage

```
hillPlot(x, start = 15, ci = 0.95,
         doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("alpha", "xi"), labels = TRUE, ...)
shaparmPlot(x, p = 0.01*(1:10), xiRange = NULL, alphaRange = NULL,
            doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("both", "upper"))

shaparmPickands(x, p = 0.05, xiRange = NULL,
                doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("both", "upper"), labels = TRUE, ...)
shaparmHill(x, p = 0.05, xiRange = NULL,
            doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("both", "upper"), labels = TRUE, ...)
shaparmDEHaan(x, p = 0.05, xiRange = NULL,
              doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("both", "upper"), labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

alphaRange, xiRange
 [shaparmPlot] -
 plotting ranges for alpha and xi. By default the values are automatically selected.

ci
 [hillPlot] -
 probability for asymptotic confidence band; for no confidence band set ci to zero.

doplot
 a logical. Should the results be plotted?
 [shaparmPlot] -
 a vector of logicals of the same lengths as tails defining for which tail depths plots should be created, by default plots will be generated for a tail depth of 5 percent. By default c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE).

labels
 [hillPlot] -
 whether or not axes should be labelled.

plottype
 [hillPlot] -
 whether alpha, xi (1/alpha) or quantile (a quantile estimate) should be plotted.

p
 [qgev] -
 a numeric vector of probabilities. [hillPlot] -
 probability required when option quantile is chosen.

start
 [hillPlot] -
 lowest number of order statistics at which to plot a point.

x
 [dgev][devd] -
 a numeric vector of quantiles.
 [gevFit] -
 data vector. In the case of method="mle" the interpretation depends on the 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.
 [hillPlot][shaparmPlot] -
 the data from which to calculate the shape parameter, a numeric vector.
 [print][plot] -
 a fitted object of class "gevFit".
 ... [gevFit] -
 control parameters optionally passed to the optimization function. Parameters
 for the optimization function are passed to components of the control argument
 of optim.
 [hillPlot] -
 other graphics parameters.
 [plot][summary] -
 arguments passed to the plot function.

Details

Parameter Estimation:

gevFit and gumbelFit estimate the parameters either by the probability weighted moment method, method="pwm" or by maximum log likelihood estimation method="mle". The summary method produces diagnostic plots for fitted GEV or Gumbel models.

Methods:

print.gev, plot.gev and summary.gev are print, plot, and summary methods for a fitted object of class gev. Concerning the summary method, the data are converted to unit exponentially distributed residuals under null hypothesis that GEV fits. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered. The plot method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered.

Return Level Plot:

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

Hill Plot:

The function hillPlot investigates the shape parameter and plots the Hill estimate of the tail index of heavy-tailed data, or of an associated quantile estimate. This plot is usually calculated from the alpha perspective. For a generalized Pareto analysis of heavy-tailed data using the gpdFit function, it helps to plot the Hill estimates for xi.

Shape Parameter Plot:

The function `shaparmPlot` investigates the shape parameter and plots for the upper and lower tails the shape parameter as a function of the taildepth. Three approaches are considered, the *Pickands* estimator, the *Hill* estimator, and the *Decker-Einmal-deHaan* estimator.

Value

`gevSim`

returns a vector of data points from the simulated series.

`gevFit`

returns an object of class `gev` describing the fit.

`print.summary`

prints a report of the parameter fit.

`summary`

performs diagnostic analysis. The method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model.

`gevrlevelPlot`

returns a vector containing the lower 95% bound of the confidence interval, the estimated return level and the upper 95% bound.

`hillPlot`

displays a plot.

`shaparmPlot`

returns a list with one or two entries, depending on the selection of the input variable `both.tails`. The two entries `upper` and `lower` determine the position of the tail. Each of the two variables is again a list with entries `pickands`, `hill`, and `dehaan`. If one of the three methods will be discarded the printout will display zeroes.

Note

GEV Parameter Estimation:

If method `"mle"` is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.mle` or `gumbel.mle` depending on the value of `gumbel`, `FALSE` or `TRUE`. On the other hand, if method `"pwm"` is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.pwm` or `gumbel.pwm` again depending on the value of `gumbel`, `FALSE` or `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for R's `evd` and `evir` package, and
Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## Load Data:
x = as.timeSeries(data(danishClaims))
colnames(x) <- "Danish"
head(x)

## hillPlot -
# Hill plot of heavy-tailed Danish fire insurance data
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
hillPlot(x, plottype = "xi")
grid()
```

GevModelling

Generalized Extreme Value Modelling

Description

A collection and description functions to estimate the parameters of the GEV distribution. To model the GEV three types of approaches for parameter estimation are provided: Maximum likelihood estimation, probability weighted moment method, and estimation by the MDA approach. MDA includes functions for the Pickands, Einmal-Decker-deHaan, and Hill estimators together with several plot variants.

The GEV modelling functions are:

gevSim	generates data from the GEV distribution,
gumbelSim	generates data from the Gumbel distribution,
gevFit	fits data to the GEV distribution,
gumbelFit	fits data to the Gumbel distribution,
print	print method for a fitted GEV object,
plot	plot method for a fitted GEV object,
summary	summary method for a fitted GEV object,
gevlevelPlot	k-block return level with confidence intervals.

Usage

```
gevSim(model = list(xi = -0.25, mu = 0, beta = 1), n = 1000, seed = NULL)
gumbelSim(model = list(mu = 0, beta = 1), n = 1000, seed = NULL)
```

```
gevFit(x, block = 1, type = c("mle", "pwm"), title = NULL, description = NULL, ...)
gumbelFit(x, block = 1, type = c("mle", "pwm"), title = NULL, description = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'fGEVFIT'
show(object)
## S3 method for class 'fGEVFIT'
plot(x, which = "ask", ...)
## S3 method for class 'fGEVFIT'
summary(object, doplot = TRUE, which = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

block	block size.
description	a character string which allows for a brief description.
doplot	a logical. Should the results be plotted? [shaparmPlot] - a vector of logicals of the same lengths as tails defining for which tail depths plots should be created, by default plots will be generated for a tail depth of 5 percent. By default <code>c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE)</code> .
model	[gevSim][gumbelSim] - a list with components shape, location and scale giving the parameters of the GEV distribution. By default the shape parameter has the value -0.25, the location is zero and the scale is one. To fit random deviates from a Gumbel distribution set <code>shape=0</code> .
n	[gevSim][gumbelSim] - number of generated data points, an integer value. [rgev] - the number of observations.
object	[summary][grlevelPlot] - a fitted object of class "gevFit".
seed	[gevSim] - an integer value to set the seed for the random number generator.
title	[gevFit] - a character string which allows for a project title.
type	a character string denoting the type of parameter estimation, either by maximum likelihood estimation "mle", the default value, or by the probability weighted moment method "pwm".
which	[plot][summary] - a vector of logicals, one for each plot, denoting which plot should be displayed. Alternatively if <code>which="ask"</code> the user will be interactively asked which of the plots should be displayed. By default <code>which="all"</code> .
x	[dgev][devd] - a numeric vector of quantiles. [gevFit] - data vector. In the case of <code>method="mle"</code> the interpretation depends on the value of <code>block</code> : 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.

[hillPlot][shaparmPlot] -
the data from which to calculate the shape parameter, a numeric vector.
[print][plot] -
a fitted object of class "gevFit".

xi, mu, beta [*gev] -
xi is the shape parameter, mu the location parameter, and sigma is the scale parameter. The default values are xi=1, mu=0, and beta=1. Note, if xi=0 the distribution is of type Gumbel.

... [gevFit] -
control parameters optionally passed to the optimization function. Parameters for the optimization function are passed to components of the control argument of optim.
[hillPlot] -
other graphics parameters.
[plot][summary] -
arguments passed to the plot function.

Details

Parameter Estimation:

gevFit and gumbelFit estimate the parameters either by the probability weighted moment method, method="pwm" or by maximum log likelihood estimation method="mle". The summary method produces diagnostic plots for fitted GEV or Gumbel models.

Methods:

print.gev, plot.gev and summary.gev are print, plot, and summary methods for a fitted object of class gev. Concerning the summary method, the data are converted to unit exponentially distributed residuals under null hypothesis that GEV fits. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered. The plot method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered.

Return Level Plot:

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

Hill Plot:

The function hillPlot investigates the shape parameter and plots the Hill estimate of the tail index of heavy-tailed data, or of an associated quantile estimate. This plot is usually calculated from the alpha perspective. For a generalized Pareto analysis of heavy-tailed data using the gpdFit function, it helps to plot the Hill estimates for xi.

Shape Parameter Plot:

The function `shaparmPlot` investigates the shape parameter and plots for the upper and lower tails the shape parameter as a function of the taildepth. Three approaches are considered, the *Pickands* estimator, the *Hill* estimator, and the *Decker-Einmal-deHaan* estimator.

Value

`gevSim`

returns a vector of data points from the simulated series.

`gevFit`

returns an object of class `gev` describing the fit.

`print.summary`

prints a report of the parameter fit.

`summary`

performs diagnostic analysis. The method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model.

`gevrlevelPlot`

returns a vector containing the lower 95% bound of the confidence interval, the estimated return level and the upper 95% bound.

`hillPlot`

displays a plot.

`shaparmPlot`

returns a list with one or two entries, depending on the selection of the input variable `both.tails`. The two entries upper and lower determine the position of the tail. Each of the two variables is again a list with entries `pickands`, `hill`, and `dehaan`. If one of the three methods will be discarded the printout will display zeroes.

Note**GEV Parameter Estimation:**

If method "mle" is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.mle` or `gumbel.mle` depending on the value of `gumbel`, FALSE or TRUE. On the other hand, if method "pwm" is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.pwm` or `gumbel.pwm` again depending on the value of `gumbel`, FALSE or TRUE.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for R's `evd` and `evir` package, and
Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## gevSim -
# Simulate GEV Data, use default length n=1000
x = gevSim(model = list(xi = 0.25, mu = 0 , beta = 1), n = 1000)
head(x)

## gumbelSim -
# Simulate GEV Data, use default length n=1000
x = gumbelSim(model = list(xi = 0.25, mu = 0 , beta = 1))

## gevFit -
# Fit GEV Data by Probability Weighted Moments:
fit = gevFit(x, type = "pwm")
print(fit)

## summary -
# Summarize Results:
par(mfcol = c(2, 2))
summary(fit)
```

GevRisk

Generalized Extreme Value Modelling

Description

A collection and description functions to estimate the parameters of the GEV distribution. To model the GEV three types of approaches for parameter estimation are provided: Maximum likelihood estimation, probability weighted moment method, and estimation by the MDA approach. MDA includes functions for the Pickands, Einmal-Decker-deHaan, and Hill estimators together with several plot variants.

The GEV modelling functions are:

`gevrlevelPlot` k-block return level with confidence intervals.

Usage

```
gevrlevelPlot(object, kBlocks = 20, ci = c(0.90, 0.95, 0.99),
  plottype = c("plot", "add"), labels = TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

add	[gevrlevelPlot] - 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.
ci	[hillPlot] - probability for asymptotic confidence band; for no confidence band set ci to zero.
kBlocks	[gevrlevelPlot] - specifies the particular return level to be estimated; default set arbitrarily to 20.
labels	[hillPlot] - whether or not axes should be labelled.
object	[summary][grlevelPlot] - a fitted object of class "gevFit".
plottype	[hillPlot] - whether alpha, xi (1/alpha) or quantile (a quantile estimate) should be plotted.
...	arguments passed to the plot function.

Details**Parameter Estimation:**

gevFit and gumbelFit estimate the parameters either by the probability weighted moment method, method="pwm" or by maximum log likelihood estimation method="mle". The summary method produces diagnostic plots for fitted GEV or Gumbel models.

Methods:

print.gev, plot.gev and summary.gev are print, plot, and summary methods for a fitted object of class gev. Concerning the summary method, the data are converted to unit exponentially distributed residuals under null hypothesis that GEV fits. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered. The plot method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model. Two diagnostics for iid exponential data are offered.

Return Level Plot:

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

Hill Plot:

The function `hillPlot` investigates the shape parameter and plots the Hill estimate of the tail index of heavy-tailed data, or of an associated quantile estimate. This plot is usually calculated from the alpha perspective. For a generalized Pareto analysis of heavy-tailed data using the `gpdFit` function, it helps to plot the Hill estimates for x_i .

Shape Parameter Plot:

The function `shaparmPlot` investigates the shape parameter and plots for the upper and lower tails the shape parameter as a function of the taildepth. Three approaches are considered, the *Pickands* estimator, the *Hill* estimator, and the *Decker-Einmal-deHaan* estimator.

Value

`gevSim`

returns a vector of data points from the simulated series.

`gevFit`

returns an object of class `gev` describing the fit.

`print.summary`

prints a report of the parameter fit.

`summary`

performs diagnostic analysis. The method provides two different residual plots for assessing the fitted GEV model.

`gevrlevelPlot`

returns a vector containing the lower 95% bound of the confidence interval, the estimated return level and the upper 95% bound.

`hillPlot`

displays a plot.

`shaparmPlot`

returns a list with one or two entries, depending on the selection of the input variable `both.tails`. The two entries `upper` and `lower` determine the position of the tail. Each of the two variables is again a list with entries `pickands`, `hill`, and `dehaan`. If one of the three methods will be discarded the printout will display zeroes.

Note

GEV Parameter Estimation:

If method `"mle"` is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.mle` or `gumbel.mle` depending on the value of `gumbel`, `FALSE` or `TRUE`. On the other hand, if method `"pwm"` is selected the parameter fitting in `gevFit` is passed to the internal function `gev.pwm` or `gumbel.pwm` again depending on the value of `gumbel`, `FALSE` or `TRUE`.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for R's `evd` and `evir` package, and
Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Coles S. (2001); *Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*, Springer.
Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## Load Data:
# BMW Stock Data - negative returns
x = -as.timeSeries(data(bmwRet))
colnames(x) <- "BMW"
head(x)

## gevFit -
# Fit GEV to monthly Block Maxima:
fit = gevFit(x, block = "month")
print(fit)

## gevrlevelPlot -
# Return Level Plot:
gevrlevelPlot(fit)
```

GpdDistribution

Generalized Pareto Distribution

Description

A collection and description of functions to compute the generalized Pareto distribution. The functions compute density, distribution function, quantile function and generate random deviates for the GPD. In addition functions to compute the true moments and to display the distribution and random variates changing parameters interactively are available.

The GPD distribution functions are:

<code>dgpd</code>	Density of the GPD Distribution,
<code>pgpd</code>	Probability function of the GPD Distribution,
<code>qgpd</code>	Quantile function of the GPD Distribution,
<code>rgpd</code>	random variates from the GEV distribution,
<code>gpdMoments</code>	computes true mean and variance,
<code>gpdSlider</code>	displays density or rvs from a GPD.

Usage

```

dgpd(x, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, log = FALSE)
pgpd(q, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, lower.tail = TRUE)
qgpd(p, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1, lower.tail = TRUE)
rgpd(n, xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1)

gpdMoments(xi = 1, mu = 0, beta = 1)
gpdSlider(method = c("dist", "rvs"))

```

Arguments

log	a logical, if TRUE, the log density is returned.
lower.tail	a logical, if TRUE, the default, then probabilities are $P[X \leq x]$, otherwise, $P[X > x]$.
method	[gpdSlider] - a character string denoting what should be displayed. Either the density and "dist" or random variates "rvs".
n	[rgpd][gpdSim] - the number of observations to be generated.
p	a vector of probability levels, the desired probability for the quantile estimate (e.g. 0.99 for the 99th percentile).
q	[pgpd] - a numeric vector of quantiles.
x	[dgpd] - a numeric vector of quantiles.
xi, mu, beta	xi is the shape parameter, mu the location parameter, and beta is the scale parameter.

Value

All values are numeric vectors:
d* returns the density,
p* returns the probability,
q* returns the quantiles, and
r* generates random deviates.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's *evd* package,
Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's *evir* package,
Alexander McNeil for the EVIS functions underlying the *evir* package,
Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.

Examples

```
## rgpd -
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), cex = 0.7)
r = rgpd(n = 1000, xi = 1/4)
plot(r, type = "l", col = "steelblue", main = "GPD Series")
grid()

## dgpd -
# Plot empirical density and compare with true density:
# Omit values greater than 500 from plot
hist(r, n = 50, probability = TRUE, xlab = "r",
     col = "steelblue", border = "white",
     xlim = c(-1, 5), ylim = c(0, 1.1), main = "Density")
box()
x = seq(-5, 5, by = 0.01)
lines(x, dgpd(x, xi = 1/4), col = "orange")

## pgpd -
# Plot df and compare with true df:
plot(sort(r), (1:length(r)/length(r)),
     xlim = c(-3, 6), ylim = c(0, 1.1), pch = 19,
     cex = 0.5, ylab = "p", xlab = "q", main = "Probability")
grid()
q = seq(-5, 5, by = 0.1)
lines(q, pgpd(q, xi = 1/4), col = "steelblue")

## qgpd -
# Compute quantiles, a test:
qgpd(pgpd(seq(-1, 5, 0.25), xi = 1/4), xi = 1/4)
```

Description

A collection and description to functions to compute the generalized Pareto distribution and to estimate its parameters. The functions compute density, distribution function, quantile function and generate random deviates for the GPD. Two approaches for parameter estimation are provided: Maximum likelihood estimation and the probability weighted moment method.

The GPD modelling functions are:

gpdSim	generates data from the GPD,
gpdFit	fits empirical or simulated data to the distribution,
print	print method for a fitted GPD object of class ...,
plot	plot method for a fitted GPD object,
summary	summary method for a fitted GPD object.

Usage

```

gpdSim(model = list(xi = 0.25, mu = 0, beta = 1), n = 1000,
        seed = NULL)
gpdFit(x, u = quantile(x, 0.95), type = c("mle", "pwm"), information =
        c("observed", "expected"), title = NULL, description = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'fGPDFIT'
show(object)
## S3 method for class 'fGPDFIT'
plot(x, which = "ask", ...)
## S3 method for class 'fGPDFIT'
summary(object, doplot = TRUE, which = "all", ...)

```

Arguments

description	a character string which allows for a brief description.
doplot	a logical. Should the results be plotted?
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.
model	[gpdSim] - a list with components shape, location and scale giving the parameters of the GPD distribution. By default the shape parameter has the value 0.25, the location is zero and the scale is one.
n	[rgpd][gpdSim] - the number of observations to be generated.
object	[summary] - a fitted object of class "gpdFit".
seed	[gpdSim] - an integer value to set the seed for the random number generator.
title	a character string which allows for a project title.
type	a character string selecting the desired estimation method, either "mle" for the maximum likelihood method or "pwm" for the probability weighted moment method. By default, the first will be selected. Note, the function gpd uses "ml".
u	the threshold value.
which	if which is set to "ask" the function will interactively ask which plot should be displayed. By default this value is set to FALSE and then those plots will be displayed for which the elements in the logical vector which are set to TRUE; by default all four elements are set to "all".
x	[dgpd] - a numeric vector of quantiles. [gpdFit] - the data vector. Note, there are two different names for the first argument x and data depending which function name is used, either gpdFit or the EVIS

	synonyme <code>gpd</code> .
	<code>[print][plot]</code> - a fitted object of class " <code>gpdFit</code> ".
<code>xi, mu, beta</code>	<code>xi</code> is the shape parameter, <code>mu</code> the location parameter, and <code>beta</code> is the scale parameter.
<code>...</code>	control parameters and plot parameters optionally passed to the optimization and/or plot function. Parameters for the optimization function are passed to components of the <code>control</code> argument of <code>optim</code> .

Details

Generalized Pareto Distribution:

Compute density, distribution function, quantile function and generates random variates for the Generalized Pareto Distribution.

Simulation:

`gpdSim` simulates data from a Generalized Pareto distribution.

Parameter Estimation:

`gpdFit` fits the model parameters either by the probability weighted moment method or the maximum log likelihood method. The function returns an object of class "`gpd`" representing the fit of a generalized Pareto model to excesses over a high threshold. The fitting functions use the probability weighted moment method, if `method="pwm"` was selected, and the general purpose optimization function `optim` when the maximum likelihood estimation, `method="mle"` or `method="ml"` is chosen.

Methods:

`print.gpd`, `plot.gpd` and `summary.gpd` are `print`, `plot`, and `summary` methods for a fitted object of class `gpdFit`. The `plot` method provides four different plots for assessing fitted GPD model.

`gpd*` Functions:

`gpdqPlot` 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. 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.

`gpdquantPlot` 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. For every model `gpdFit` is called. Evaluation may be slow. Confidence intervals by the Wald method may be fastest.

`gpdRiskMeasures` makes a rapid calculation of point estimates of prescribed quantiles and expected shortfalls using the output of the function `gpdFit`. 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 `gpdqPlot` and `gpdfallPlot` which interact with graphs of the tail of a loss distribution and are much slower.

`gpdfallPlot` calculates expected shortfall estimates, in other words tail conditional expectation and confidence intervals for high quantiles above the threshold in a GPD analysis. A graphical representation to an existing plot is added. 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.

`gpdShapePlot` creates a plot showing how the estimate of shape varies with threshold or number of extremes. For every model `gpdFit` is called. Evaluation may be slow.

`gpdTailPlot` produces a plot of the tail of the underlying distribution of the data.

Value

`gpdSim`

returns a vector of datapoints from the simulated series.

`gpdFit`

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

`gpdQuantPlot`

returns invisible a table of results.

`gpdShapePlot`

returns invisible a table of results.

`gpdTailPlot`

returns invisible a list object containing details of the plot is returned invisibly. This object should be used as the first argument of `gpdqPlot` or `gpdfallPlot` to add quantile estimates or expected shortfall estimates to the plot.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's `evd` package,
 Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's `evir` package,
 Alexander McNeil for the EVIS functions underlying the `evir` package,
 Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.
 Hosking J.R.M., Wallis J.R., (1987); *Parameter and quantile estimation for the generalized Pareto distribution*, *Technometrics* 29, 339–349.

Examples

```
## gpdSim -
x = gpdSim(model = list(xi = 0.25, mu = 0, beta = 1), n = 1000)
## gpdFit -
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), cex = 0.7)
fit = gpdFit(x, u = min(x), type = "pwm")
print(fit)
summary(fit)
```

gpdRisk

GPD Distributions for Extreme Value Theory

Description

A collection and description to functions to compute tail risk under the GPD approach.

The GPD modelling functions are:

gpdQPlot	estimation of high quantiles,
gpdQuantPlot	variation of high quantiles with threshold,
gpdRiskMeasures	prescribed quantiles and expected shortfalls,
gpdSfallPlot	expected shortfall with confidence intervals,
gpdShapePlot	variation of shape with threshold,
gpdTailPlot	plot of the tail,
tailPlot	,
tailSlider	,
tailRisk	.

Usage

```
gpdQPlot(x, p = 0.99, ci = 0.95, type = c("likelihood", "wald"),
  like.num = 50)
gpdQuantPlot(x, p = 0.99, ci = 0.95, models = 30, start = 15, end = 500,
  doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("normal", "reverse"), labels = TRUE,
  ...)
gpdSfallPlot(x, p = 0.99, ci = 0.95, like.num = 50)
gpdShapePlot(x, ci = 0.95, models = 30, start = 15, end = 500,
  doplot = TRUE, plottype = c("normal", "reverse"), labels = TRUE,
  ...)
gpdTailPlot(object, plottype = c("xy", "x", "y", ""), doplot = TRUE,
  extend = 1.5, labels = TRUE, ...)

gpdRiskMeasures(object, prob = c(0.99, 0.995, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999))

tailPlot(object, p = 0.99, ci = 0.95, nLLH = 25, extend = 1.5, grid =
  TRUE, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

```
tailSlider(x)
tailRisk(object, prob = c(0.99, 0.995, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999), ...)
```

Arguments

ci	the probability for asymptotic confidence band; for no confidence band set to zero.
doplot	a logical. Should the results be plotted?
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.
grid	...
labels	optional argument for plots 1 and 2 specifying whether or not axes should be labelled.
like.num	the number of times to evaluate profile likelihood.
models	the number of consecutive gpd models to be fitted.
nLLH	...
object	[summary] - a fitted object of class "gpdFit".
p	a vector of probability levels, the desired probability for the quantile estimate (e.g. 0.99 for the 99th percentile).
reverse	should plot be by increasing threshold (TRUE) or number of extremes (FALSE).
prob	a numeric value.
plottype	a character string.
start, end	the lowest and maximum number of exceedances to be considered.
type	a character string selecting the desired estimation mehtod, either "mle" for the maximum likelihood mehtod or "pwm" for the probability weighted moment method. By default, the first will be selected. Note, the function gpd uses "ml".
x	[dgpd] - a numeric vector of quantiles. [gpdFit] - the data vector. Note, there are two different names for the first argument x and data depending which function name is used, either gpdFit or the EVIS synonyme gpd. [print][plot] - a fitted object of class "gpdFit".
...	control parameters and plot parameters optionally passed to the optimization and/or plot function. Parameters for the optimization function are passed to components of the control argument of optim.

Details

Generalized Pareto Distribution:

Compute density, distribution function, quantile function and generates random variates for the Generalized Pareto Distribution.

Simulation:

`gpdSim` simulates data from a Generalized Pareto distribution.

Parameter Estimation:

`gpdFit` fits the model parameters either by the probability weighted moment method or the maximum log likelihood method. The function returns an object of class "gpd" representing the fit of a generalized Pareto model to excesses over a high threshold. The fitting functions use the probability weighted moment method, if method `method="pwm"` was selected, and the general purpose optimization function `optim` when the maximum likelihood estimation, `method="mle"` or `method="ml"` is chosen.

Methods:

`print.gpd`, `plot.gpd` and `summary.gpd` are `print`, `plot`, and `summary` methods for a fitted object of class `gpdFit`. The `plot` method provides four different plots for assessing fitted GPD model.

gpd* Functions:

`gpdqPlot` 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. 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.

`gpdquantPlot` 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. For every model `gpdFit` is called. Evaluation may be slow. Confidence intervals by the Wald method may be fastest.

`gpdriskmeasures` makes a rapid calculation of point estimates of prescribed quantiles and expected shortfalls using the output of the function `gpdFit`. 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 `gpdqPlot` and `gpdshortfallPlot` which interact with graphs of the tail of a loss distribution and are much slower.

`gpdshortfallPlot` calculates expected shortfall estimates, in other words tail conditional expectation and confidence intervals for high quantiles above the threshold in a GPD analysis. A graphical representation to an existing plot is added. 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.

gpdshapePlot creates a plot showing how the estimate of shape varies with threshold or number of extremes. For every model gpdFit is called. Evaluation may be slow.

gpdtailPlot produces a plot of the tail of the underlying distribution of the data.

Value

gpdSim

returns a vector of datapoints from the simulated series.

gpdFit

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

gpdQuantPlot

returns invisible a table of results.

gpdShapePlot

returns invisible a table of results.

gpdTailPlot

returns invisible a list object containing details of the plot is returned invisibly. This object should be used as the first argument of gpdqPlot or gpdSFallPlot to add quantile estimates or expected shortfall estimates to the plot.

Author(s)

Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's evd package,
Alec Stephenson for the functions from R's evir package,
Alexander McNeil for the EVIS functions underlying the evir package,
Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

References

Embrechts, P., Klueppelberg, C., Mikosch, T. (1997); *Modelling Extremal Events*, Springer.
Hosking J.R.M., Wallis J.R., (1987); *Parameter and quantile estimation for the generalized Pareto distribution*, Technometrics 29, 339–349.

Examples

```
## Load Data:
danish = as.timeSeries(data(danishClaims))

## Tail Plot:
x = as.timeSeries(data(danishClaims))
fit = gpdFit(x, u = 10)
tailPlot(fit)

## Try Tail Slider:
# tailSlider(x)
```

```
## Tail Risk:
tailRisk(fit)
```

TimeSeriesData	<i>Time Series Data Sets</i>
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Description

Data sets used in the examples of the timeSeries packages.

ValueAtRisk	<i>Value-at-Risk</i>
-------------	----------------------

Description

A collection and description of functions to compute Value-at-Risk and conditional Value-at-Risk

The functions are:

VaR	Computes Value-at-Risk,
CVaR	Computes conditional Value-at-Risk.

Usage

```
VaR(x, alpha = 0.05, type = "sample", tail = c("lower", "upper"))
CVaR(x, alpha = 0.05, type = "sample", tail = c("lower", "upper"))
```

Arguments

x	an uni- or multivariate timeSeries object
alpha	a numeric value, the confidence interval.
type	a character string, the type to calculate the value-at-risk.
tail	a character string denoting which tail will be considered, either "lower" or "upper". If tail="lower", then alpha will be converted to alpha=1-alpha.

Value

```
VaR
CVaR
```

returns a numeric vector or value with the (conditional) value-at-risk for each time series column.

Author(s)

Diethelm Wuertz for this R-port.

See Also

hillPlot, gevFit.

Index

*Topic **distribution**

GpdDistribution, 24
GpdModelling, 26
gpdRisk, 30

*Topic **hplot**

ExtremeIndex, 4
ExtremesData, 7

*Topic **models**

GevDistribution, 11
GevMdaEstimation, 13
GevModelling, 17
GevRisk, 21
ValueAtRisk, 34

*Topic **programming**

DataPreprocessing, 2

as.POSIXct, 2, 3

blockMaxima (DataPreprocessing), 2

blockTheta (ExtremeIndex), 4

bmwRet (TimeSeriesData), 34

clusterTheta (ExtremeIndex), 4

CVaR (ValueAtRisk), 34

danishClaims (TimeSeriesData), 34

DataPreprocessing, 2

deCluster (DataPreprocessing), 2

dgev (GevDistribution), 11

dgpd (GpdDistribution), 24

emdPlot (ExtremesData), 7

exindexesPlot (ExtremeIndex), 4

exindexPlot (ExtremeIndex), 4

ExtremeIndex, 4

ExtremesData, 7

ferrosegersTheta (ExtremeIndex), 4

fGEVFIT (GevModelling), 17

fGEVFIT-class (GevModelling), 17

fGPDFIT (GpdModelling), 26

fGPDFIT-class (GpdModelling), 26

findThreshold (DataPreprocessing), 2

fTHETA (ExtremeIndex), 4

fTHETA-class (ExtremeIndex), 4

GevDistribution, 11

gevFit (GevModelling), 17

GevMdaEstimation, 13

GevModelling, 17

gevMoments (GevDistribution), 11

GevRisk, 21

gevrlevelPlot (GevRisk), 21

gevSim (GevModelling), 17

gevSlider (GevDistribution), 11

ghMeanExcessFit (ExtremesData), 7

ghtMeanExcessFit (ExtremesData), 7

GpdDistribution, 24

gpdFit (GpdModelling), 26

GpdModelling, 26

gpdMoments (GpdDistribution), 24

gpdQPlot (gpdRisk), 30

gpdQuantPlot (gpdRisk), 30

gpdRisk, 30

gpdRiskMeasures (gpdRisk), 30

gpdSfallPlot (gpdRisk), 30

gpdShapePlot (gpdRisk), 30

gpdSim (GpdModelling), 26

gpdSlider (GpdDistribution), 24

gpdTailPlot (gpdRisk), 30

gumbelFit (GevModelling), 17

gumbelSim (GevModelling), 17

hillPlot (GevMdaEstimation), 13

hypMeanExcessFit (ExtremesData), 7

lilPlot (ExtremesData), 7

mePlot (ExtremesData), 7

mr1Plot (ExtremesData), 7

msratioPlot (ExtremesData), 7

mxPlot (ExtremesData), 7

nigMeanExcessFit (ExtremesData), 7
normMeanExcessFit (ExtremesData), 7

pgev (GevDistribution), 11
pgpd (GpdDistribution), 24
plot.fGEVFIT (GevModelling), 17
plot.fGPDFIT (GpdModelling), 26
pointProcess (DataPreprocessing), 2

qgev (GevDistribution), 11
qgpd (GpdDistribution), 24
qqparetoPlot (ExtremesData), 7

recordsPlot (ExtremesData), 7
rgev (GevDistribution), 11
rgpd (GpdDistribution), 24
runTheta (ExtremeIndex), 4

shaparmDEHaan (GevMdaEstimation), 13
shaparmHill (GevMdaEstimation), 13
shaparmPickands (GevMdaEstimation), 13
shaparmPlot (GevMdaEstimation), 13
show.fGEVFIT-method (GevModelling), 17
show.fGPDFIT-method (GpdModelling), 26
show.fTHETA-method (ExtremeIndex), 4
sllnPlot (ExtremesData), 7
ssrecordsPlot (ExtremesData), 7
summary.fGEVFIT (GevModelling), 17
summary.fGPDFIT (GpdModelling), 26

tailPlot (gpdRisk), 30
tailRisk (gpdRisk), 30
tailSlider (gpdRisk), 30
thetaSim (ExtremeIndex), 4
TimeSeriesData, 34

ValueAtRisk, 34
VaR (ValueAtRisk), 34

xacfPlot (ExtremesData), 7